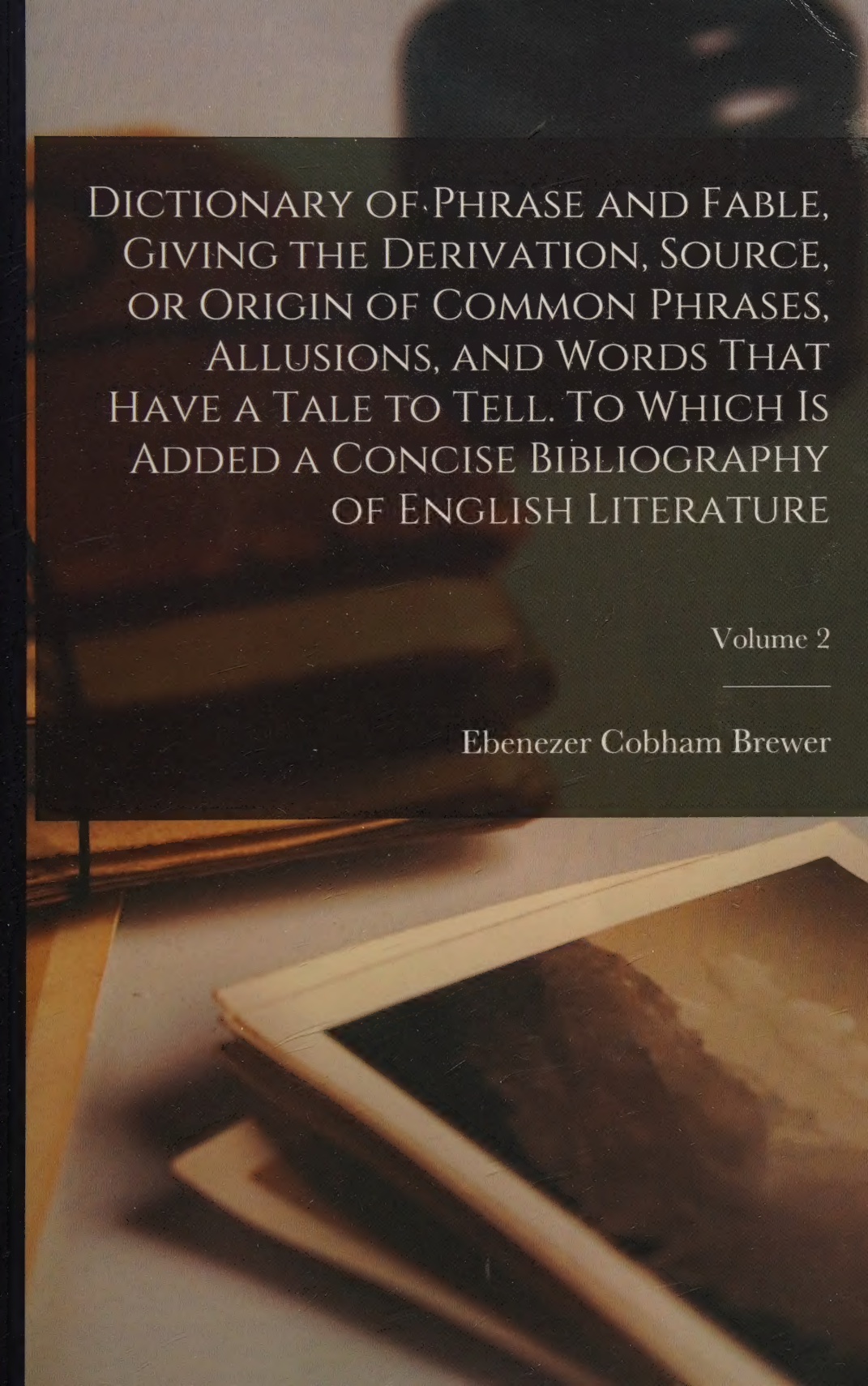

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, Giving the Derivation, Source, or Origin of Common Phrases, Allusions, and Words That Have a Tale to Tell. To Which Is Added a Concise Bibliography of English Literature

Volume 2

Ebenezer Cobham Brewer

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DICTIONARY

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GIVING THE

Derivation, Source, or Origin of Common Phrases, Allusions, and Words that have a Tale to Tell

BY THE REV

E. COBHAM BREWER, LL.D.

NEW EDITION

REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A CONCISE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

100th THOUSAND

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Labourers (*The Statute of*) An attempt made in 1349 to fix the rate of wages at which labourers should be compelled to work

Lab'yrinth. A mass of buildings or garden-walks, so complicated as to puzzle strangers to extricate themselves Said to be so called from Lab'rys, an Egyptian monarch of the 12th dynasty The chief labyrinths are —

(1) The Egyptian, by Petesu'chis or Tithoes, near the Lake Mœris It had 3,000 apartments, half of which were underground. (B C. 1800) *Pliny*, xxxvi. 13, and *Pomponius Mela*, i 9

(2) The Cretan, by Dædalos, for imprisoning the Mi'notaur The only means of finding a way out of it was by help of a skein of thread (See *Virgil Æneid*, v)

(3) The Cretan conduit, which had 1,000 branches or turnings

(4) The Lem'nian, by the architects Zmilus, Rhœlus, and Theodōrus It had 150 columns, so nicely adjusted that a child could turn them Vestiges of this labyrinth were still in existence in the time of Pliny

(5) The labyrinth of Clu'sium, made by Lars Por'senā, King of Etruria, for his tomb

(6) The Samian by Theodō'rus (B C 540) Referred to by Pliny, by Herodotos, ii. 148, by Strabo, x, and by Diodōrus Siculus, i

(7) The labyrinth at Woodstock, by Henry II., for the Fair Rosamond

(8) Of mazes formed by hedges The best known is that of Hampton Court

Lac of Rupees. The nominal value of the Indian rupee is 2s, and a lac means 100,000 At this estimate, a lac of rupees = 200,000s or £10,000 Its present value varies according to the market value of silver. In 1891 between 13 and 14 pence

Lace. *I'll lace you jacket for you*, beat you. (French, *lasse*, a lash, German, *laschen*, to strike, our *lash*)

Laced. *Tea* or *coffee laced with spirits*, a cup of tea or coffee qualified with brandy or whisky.

"Deacon Beauchiff had his pipe and his teacup laced with a little spirits"—*Sir W. Scott Guy Mannering*, chap xi

"Dundie partook of a cup of tea with Mrs Allan just laced with two teaspoonfuls of cognac"—Ditto, chap iii

Lacedæmonian Letter (*The*) The Greek ι (*iota*), the smallest of all letters Laconic brevity (*See* Laconic)

Lacedæmonians (*The*). The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry So called because in 1777 their colonel made a long harangue, under heavy fire, on the Spartan discipline and military system (*See* Red Feathers)

Lachesis [*Lak'-ĕ-sis*] The Fate who spins life's thread, working into the woof the sundry events destined to occur Clotho held the distaff, and Atrōpos cut off the thread when life was to be ended (Greek, *klōtho*, to draw thread from a distaff, Lachesis from *lugchano*, to assign by lot, and *Atropos* = inflexible)

Lackadaisical. Affected, pensive, sentimental, artificially tender.

Laconic. Very concise and pithy A Spartan was called a Lacon from Laco'nia, the land in which he dwelt The Spartans were noted for their brusque and sententious speech When Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartan magistrates, "If I enter Laco'nia I will level Lacedæmon to the ground," the ephors wrote word back the single word, "If" (*See above* Laced emonian Letter)

"In 1490 O'Neil wrote to O'Donnel "Send me the tribute, or else ——" To which O Donnel replied, "I owe none, or else ——"

Lacus'trine Deposits. Deposits formed at the bottom of fresh-water pools and lakes (Latin, *lacus*, a lake)

Lacus'trine Habitations. The remains of human dwellings of great antiquity, constructed on certain lakes in Ireland, Switzerland, etc. They seem to have been villages built on piles in the middle of a lake

Lad o' Wax. A little boy, a doll of a man. In *Romeo and Juliet* the Nurse calls Paris "a man of wax," meaning a very "proper man" Horace speaks of the "waxen arms of Tel'ephus," meaning well modelled

La'das. Alexander's messenger, noted for his swiftness of foot, mentioned by Catullus, Martial, and others *Lord Rosebery's horse *Ladas* won the Derby in 1894.

Ladies. (*See after* Lady)

La don. One of the dogs of Actæon.

Ladon The dragon which guarded the apples of the Hesperidēs

Ladrones. The island of thieves, so called, in 1519, by Magellan.

Lady. A woman of wealth, of station, or of rank. Verstegan says, "It was

anciently written Hleafdian [= hlæfdige], contracted first into Lafdy, and then into Lady *Laf* or *Hláf* (loaf) means food in general or bread in particular, and *dig-an* or *dug-an*, to help, serve, or care for, whence lady means the 'bread-server' The lord (or *loaf-ward*) *supplied* the food, and the lady saw that it was properly *served*, for the ladies used to carve and distribute the food to the guests"

Another etymology is *Hláf-weardige* and loaf-wardige where *ige* stands for a female suffix like *-ine* as Carolus female *Carol-ina* or *Carol-ine*, Joseph, *Joseph-ina* or *Joseph-ine*, Czar, *Czar-ina* etc etc

Ladies retire to the drawing-room after dinner, and leave the gentlemen behind This custom was brought in by the Norsemen The Vikings always dismissed all women from their drinking parties (*S. Bunbury*)

Ladybird, Ladyfly, Ladycow, or *May-bug*. The Bishop Barnaby, called in German, *Unser herrin huhn* (our Lady-fowl), *Marien-huhn* (Mary-fowl), and *Marien Kafer* (Mary's beetle). "Cushcow Lady," as it is called in Yorkshire, is also the German *Marien-kalb* (Lady-calf), in French, *bête à Dieu* Thus the cockchafer is called the May-bug, where the German *kafer* is rendered bug, and several of the scarabæi are called bugs, as the rose-bug, etc. (*See* BISHOP)

Lady Bountiful. The benevolent lady of a village The character of Lady Bountiful is from the *Beaux' Stratagem*, by Farquhar.

Lady Chapel. The small chapel east of the altar, or behind the screen of the high altar, dedicated to the Virgin Mary

Lady Day. The 25th of March, to commemorate the Annunciation of Our Lady, the Virgin Mary There is a tradition that Adam was created on this day. Of course, this rests on Jesus being "the Second Adam," or "federal head"

Lady Isabella, the beloved daughter of a noble lord, accompanied her father and mother on a chase one day, when her step-mother requested her to return and tell the master cook to prepare "the milk-white doe for dinner" Lady Isabella did as she was told, and the master-cook replied, "Thou art the doe that I must dress" The scullion-boy exclaimed, "O save the lady's life, and make thy pies of me;" but the master-cook heeded him not. When the lord returned he called for his daughter, the fair Isabelle, and the scullion-boy said, "If now you will your daughter see, my lord, cut up that pie" When the fond father comprehended the awful tragedy, he adjudged the cruel step-dame to be burnt alive, and the master-cook "in boiling lead to stand;" but the scullion-boy he made his heir (*Percy: Reliques*, etc, series iii, bk 2)

Lady Magistrate. Lady Berkley was made by Queen Mary a justice of the peace for Gloucestershire and appointed to the quorum of Suffolk. Lady Berkley sat on the bench at assizes and sessions, girt with a sword Tony Lumpkin says of Mr Hardcastle—

"He'll persuade you that his mother was an alderman and his aunt a justice of the peace" —*Goldsmith She Stoops to Conquer*

Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, founded in 1502 by the mother of Henry VII. The year following she founded a preachership Both in the University of Cambridge

Lady in the Sacque The appellation of this hag forms the story of the *Tapestried Chamber*, by Sir Walter Scott.

An old woman, whose dress was an old-fashioned gown, which ladies call a sacque, that is, a sort of robe completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders

Lady of England. Maud, daughter of Henry I The title of "*Domina Anglorum*" was conferred upon her by the Council of Winchester, held April 7th, 1141. (*Rymer: Fœdera*, i)

Lady of Mercy (*Our*). An order of knighthood in Spain, instituted in 1218 by James I of Aragon, for the deliverance of Christian captives amongst the Moors. Within the first six years, as many as 400 captives were rescued by these knights

Lady of Shallott'. A maiden who fell in love with Sir Lancelot of the Lake, and died because her love was not returned Tennyson has a poem on the subject, and the story of Elaine, "the lily maid of As'tolat," in the *Idylls of the King*, is substantially the same. (*See* ELAINE.)

Lady of the Bleeding Heart. Ellen Douglas, so called from the cognisance of the family (*Sir Walter Scott Lady of the Lake*, ii. 10)

Lady of the Broom (*The*). A housemaid.

"Highly disgusted at a farthing candle,
Left by the Lady of the Broom,
Named Susan"
Peter Pindar The Diamond Pin.

Lady of the Haystack made her appearance in 1776 at Bourton, near Bristol She was young and beautiful, graceful, and evidently accustomed to good society She lived for four years in a haystack, but was ultimately kept by Mrs Hannah More in an asylum, and died suddenly in December, 1801. Mrs. More called her Louisa, but she was probably a Mademoiselle La Frulen, natural daughter of Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria (See *World of Wonders*, p. 134)

Lady of the Lake. Vivien, mistress of Merlin, the enchanter, who lived in the midst of an imaginary lake, surrounded by knights and damsels Tennyson, in the *Idylls of the King*, tells the story of Vivien and Merlin (*See* LANCELOT)

Lady of the Lake. Ellen Douglas, who lived with her father near Loch Katrine (*Sir Walter Scott The Lady of the Lake*)

Lady of the Rock (*Our*) A miraculous image of the Virgin found by the wayside between Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo in 1109

Ladies' Mile (*The*) That part of Hyde Park which is most frequented by ladies on horseback or in carriages

Ladies' Plate (*The*) in races, is not a race for a prize subscribed for by ladies, but a race run for by women

"On the Monday succeeding St Wilfred's Sunday, there were for many years at Ripon's Common [race] called the Lady's Plate, of £15 value for horses etc ridden by women"—*Sporting Magazine*, vol xx, New Series, p 287

Ladies' Smocks. Garden cress, botanically called Cardamine, a diminutive of the Greek *kardamon*, called in Latin *nasturtium*, sometimes called Nose-smart (*Kara-damōn*, head-afflicting), so nasturtium is *Nasi-tortium* (nose-twisting), called so in consequence of its pungency.

"When ladies smocks of silver white
Do paint the meadows with delight"

Called Ladies' smocks because the flowers resemble linen exposed to whiten on the grass—"when maidens bleach their summer smocks." There is, however, a purple tint which mars its perfect whiteness. Another name of the plant is "Cuckoo-flower," because it comes into flower when the cuckoo sings.

Ladies and Gentlemen. Till 1808 public speakers began their addresses with "gentlemen and ladies," but since then the order has been reversed.

Læding. The strongest chain that had hitherto been made It was forged by Asa Thor to bind the wolf Fenrir with, but the wolf snapped it as if it had been made of tow Fenrir was then bound with the chain Dromi, much stronger than Læding, but the beast snapped it instantly with equal ease. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Lælaps. A very powerful dog given by Diana to Procris, Procris gave it to Cephalos While pursuing a wild boar it was metamorphosed into a stone (*See* Dogs, *Actæon's fifty dogs*)

Laertes (3 syl). Son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia He kills Hamlet with a poisoned rapier, and dies himself from a wound by the same foil. (*Shakespeare Hamlet*)

Lætare Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent is so called from the first word of the Introit, which is from Isa lxvi 10. "*Rejoice* ye with Jerusalem, and be glad with her all ye that love her" It is on this day that the pope blesses the Golden Rose.

Lagado. Capital of Balnibarbi celebrated for its grand academy of projectors, where the scholars spend their time in such useful projects as making pincushions from softened rocks, extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, and converting ice into gunpowder (*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Voyage to Laputa*)

Lager Beer. A strong German beer. Lager means a "storehouse," and lager beer means strong beer made (in March) for keeping

Laird (Scotch) A landed proprietor.

Laird of Cockpen (*The*). The Duke of Buccleuch

Lais. A courtesan of Greek Hetaira There were two of the name, the elder was the most beautiful woman of Corinth, and lived at the time of the Peloponnesian War. The beauty of the latter excited the jealousy of the Thessalonian women, who pricked her to death with their bodkins She was contemporary with Phryne (2 syl), her rival, and sat to Apelles as a model

Laissez Faire, Laissez Passer. Lord John Russell said "Colbert, with the intention of fostering the manufactures of France, established regulations limiting the webs woven in looms to a particular size He also prohibited the introduction of foreign manufactures.

Then the French vine-growers, finding they could no longer get rid of their wine, began to grumble. When Colbert asked a merchant what relief he could give, he received for answer, '*Laissez faire, laissez passer*,' that is to say, Don't interfere with our mode of manufactures, and don't stop the introduction of foreign imports"

The laissez-faire system The let-alone system.

Lake School (*The*). The school of poetry introduced by the Lake poets Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, who resided in the Lake district of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and sought inspiration in the simplicity of nature. The name was first applied in derision by the *Edinburgh Review* to the class of poets who followed the above-named trio

N B Charles Lamb, Lloyd, and Professor Wilham (Christopher North) are sometimes placed among the "Lakers."

Lakedion or **Laquedem** (*Isaac*) The name given in France, in the fourteenth century, to the Wandering Jew

La'kin. *By'r Lakin* An oath, meaning "By our Lady-kin," or Little Lady, where little does not refer to size, but is equivalent to *dear*.

"By'r Lakin, a parlous [perilous] fear."—*Shakespeare A Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii 1

Laks'mi or **Lakshmi.** One of the consorts of Vishnu, she is goddess of beauty, wealth, and pleasure. (*Hindu mythology.*)

Lalla Rookh [*tulip cheek*] is the supposed daughter of Au-rung-ze'-be, Emperor of Delhi, betrothed to Al'ims, Sultan of Lesser Bucharia On her journey from Delhi to the valley of Cashmere, she is entertained by a young Persian poet named Fer'amorz, who is supposed to relate the four poetical tales of the romance, and with whom she falls in love (*Thomas Moore: Lalla Rookh*) (*See* FERAMORZ)

La'ma, among the Mongols, means the priestly order Hence the religion of the Mongols and Calmucs is termed Lamaism The Grand Lamas wear *yellow* caps, the subordinate Lamas *red* caps. (*See* GRAND LAMA)

La'maism [Tibetan, *Blama*, spiritual teacher] The religion of Tibet and Mongolia, which is Buddhism corrupted by Sivaism and spirit-worship

Lamb. In Christian art, an emblem of the Redeemer, called the "Lamb of God" It is also the attribute of St. Agnes, St Geneviève, St Catherine, and St Regina John the Baptist either carries a lamb or is accompanied by one It is also introduced symbolically to represent any of the "types" of Christ; as Abraham, Moses, and so on

Lamb (*The Vegetable*) or *Tartarian lamb*, technically called Polypodium Barometz It is a Chinese fern with a decumbent root, covered with a soft, dense yellow wool. Sir Hans Sloane, who calls it the Tartarian lamb, has given a print of it, and Dr. Hunter has given a print which makes its resemblance to a lamb still more striking The down is used in India for staunching hæmorrhage

"Rooted in earth each cloven hoof descends,
And round and round her flexile neck she bends,
Crops the grey coral moss, and hoary thyme,
Or lips with rosy tongue the melting lime;
Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,
And seems to bleat, a Vegetable Lamb"
Darwin Loves of the Plants 283, etc

Lamb. *Cold lamb* A schoolboy's joke. Setting a boy on a cold marble or stone hearth Horace (*Sat.* i. 5, 22) has "*Frigidæ lumbos*," which may have suggested the pun

Lamb-pie. A flogging Lamb is a pun on the Latin verb *lambo* (to lick), and the word "lick" has been perverted to mean flog (*see* LICK), or it may be the old Norse *lam* (the hand), meaning hand- or slap-pie. (*See* LAMMING)

Lamb's Conduit Street (*London*). Stow says, "One William Lamb, citizen and clothworker, born at Sutton Valence, Kent, did found near unto Oldbourne a faire conduit and standard, from this conduit, water clear as crystal was conveyed in pipes to a conduit on Snow Hill" (26th March, 1577) The conduit was taken down in 1746.

Lamb's Wool. A beverage consisting of the juice of apples roasted over spiced ale A great day for this drink was the feast of the apple-gathering, called in Irish *la mas ubhal*, pronounced "lammas ool," and corrupted into "lamb's wool."

"The pulpe of the rosted apples in number foure or five mixed in a wine quart of faire water, laboured together untill it come to be as apples and ale, which we call lambes wool"—*Johnson's Gerard*, p 1400

Lambert's Day (*St.*), September 17th St Landebert or Lambert, a native of Maestricht, lived in the seventh century.

"Be ready, as your lives shall answer it,
At Coventry, upon St Lambert's day"
Shakespeare Richard II, i 1.

Lambro was the father of Haidée. Major Lambro, the prototype, was head of the Russian piratical squadron in 1791. He contrived to escape when the rest were seized by the Algermes on the island of Zia (*Byron Don Juan*, iii 26)

Lame Duck (*A*), in Stock Exchange parlance, means a member of the Stock Exchange who waddles off on settlement day without settling his account All such defaulters are black-boarded and struck off the list. Sometimes it is used for one who cannot pay his debts, one who trades without money.

"Pitt gambled and lost
But who must answer for the cost?
Not he, indeed! A duck confounded lame
Not unattended wedding "
Peter Pindar Poh Impudentiam

Lame King. A Grecian oracle had told Sparta to "Beware of a lame king" Agesila'os was lame, and during his reign Sparta lost her supremacy

Lame Vicegerent (in *Hudibras*) Richard Cromwell.

Lam'orock (*Sir*), of Wales A knight of the Round Table, son of Sir Pellmore, and brother of Sir Percival. He had an amour with his own aunt, the wife of King Lote. Strange that of all the famous knights of the Round Table, Sir Caradoc and Sir Galahad were the only ones who were continent.

Lamia. A female phantom, whose name was used by the Greeks and Romans as a bugbear to children She was a Lib'yan queen beloved by Jupiter, but robbed of her offspring by the jealous Juno, and in consequence she vowed vengeance against all children, whom she delighted to entice and murder (*See* FAIRY)

"Keats has a poem so called His Lamia is a serpent who assumed the form of a beautiful woman was beloved by a young man and got a soul The tale was drawn from Philostratus"—*De Vita Apollonii* book iv introduced by Burton in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*

Lammas. *At latter Lammas*—i.e. never (*See* NEVER)

Lammas Day (August 1st) means the loaf-mass day. The day of first-fruit offerings, when a loaf was given to the priests in lieu of the first-fruits (Saxon, *hlam-mæsse*, for *hlaf-mæsse dæg*)

August 1 Old Style, August 12 New Style

Lammas-tide. Lammas time, or the season when lammas occurs.

Lammer Beads. Amber beads once used as charms. (French, *l'ambre*, Teutonic, *lamer tyn-stein*)

Lammermoor. (*See* EDGAR, LUCIA)

Lamming (*A*) A beating. (*See* LAMB-PIE)

Lamminin, Lamkin, Linkin, or *Bold Rakin.* A Scottish ogre, represented in the ballad as a bloodthirsty mason, the terror of the Scotch nursery.

Lam'ourette's Kiss. On July 7th, 1792, the Abbé Lamourette induced the different factions of the Legislative Assembly of France to lay aside their differences, so the deputies of the Royalists, Constitutionalists, Girondists, Jacobins, and Orleanists rushed into each other's arms, and the king was sent for to see "how these Christians loved one another," but the reconciliation was hollow and unsound The term is now used for a reconciliation of policy without abatement of rancour.

Lamp. *To smell of the lamp* To bear the marks of great study, but not enough laboured to conceal the marks of labour The phrase was first applied to the orations of Demosthenes, written by lamp-light with enormous care.

Lamp of Heaven (*The*). The moon. Milton calls the stars "lamps"

"Why shouldst thou
In this dark lantern thus close up the stars,
That Nature hung in heaven, and filled their lamps
With ever-burning oil to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller?"
Comus 50—204

Lamp of Phœbus (*The*) The sun Phœbus is the mythological personification of the sun

Lamp of the Law (*The*) Irnerius the German was so called, who first lectured on the Pandects of Justinian after their discovery at Amalphi in 1137

Lamps. *The seven lamps of sleep.* In the mansion of the Knight of the Black Castle were seven lamps, which could be quenched only with water from an enchanted fountain. So long as these lamps kept burning, everyone within the room fell into a deep sleep, from which nothing could rouse them till the lamps were extinguished (*See* ROSANA) (*The Seven Champions of Christendom*, ii 8.)

Sepulchral lamps The Romans are said to have preserved lamps in some of their sepulchres for centuries In the papacy of Paul III one of these lamps was found in the tomb of Tullia (Cicero's daughter), which had been shut up for 1,550 years At the dissolution of the monasteries a lamp was found which is said to have been burning 1,200 years. Two are preserved in Leyden museum.

Lampad'ion. The received name of a lively, petulant courtesan, in the later Greek comedy

Lampoon Sir Walter Scott says, "These personal and scandalous libels, carried to excess in the reign of Charles II., acquired the name of lampoons from the burden sung to them 'Lampone, lampone, camerada lampone'—Guzzler, guzzler, my fellow guzzler" (French, *lamper*, to guzzle) Sir Walter obtained his information from Trevoux.

Lampos and Pha'eton. The two steeds of Aurora. One of Actæon's dogs was called Lampos

Lancashire Lads or **"The Lancashire."** The 47th Foot Now called the First Battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment

Lancaster. The camp-town on the river Lune

Lancaster Gun. A species of rifled cannon with elliptical bore; so called from Mr Lancaster, its inventor.

Lancasterian (*A*) One who pursues the system of Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) in schools By this system the higher classes taught the lower

Lancastrian (*A*). An adherent of the Lancastrian line of kings, as opposed to the Yorkists One of the Lancastrian kings (Henry IV., V., VI.).

Lance (1 syl.), in Christian art, is an attribute of St. Matthew and St Thomas, the apostles, also of St Longinus, St. George, St. Adalbert, St. Oswin, St Barbara, St Michael, St Domitrius, and several others

Astolpho had a lance of gold that with enchanted force dismounted everyone it touched (*Orlando Furioso*, bk ix.)

A free-lance. One who acts on his own judgment, and not from party motives The reference is to the Free Companies of the Middle Ages, called in Italy *condottieri*, and in France *Compagnies Grandes* which were free to act as they liked, and were not servants of the Crown or of any other potentate. It must be confessed, however, that they were willing to sell themselves to any master and any cause, good or bad

Lance-Corporal and **Lance-Sergeant.** One from the ranks temporarily acting as corporal or sergeant In the Middle Ages a *lance* meant a soldier

Lance-Knight. A foot-soldier, a corruption of *lasquenet* or *lancequenet*, a German foot-soldier

Lance of the Ladies. At the termination of every joust a course was run "*pour les dames*," and called the "Lance of the Ladies"

Lancelot (*Sir*) "The chief of knights" and "darling of the court" Elaine, the lily of Astolat, fell in love with him, but he returned not her love, and she died (*See* ELAINE.) (*Tennyson Idylls of the King, Elaine.*)

Lancelot or **Launcelot Gobbo.** Shylock's servant, famous for his soliloquy whether or not he should run away from his master (*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice.*)

Lan'celot du Lac. One of the earliest romances of the 'Round Table" (1494). Sir Lancelot was the son of King Ban of Benwicke, but was stolen in infancy by Vivienne, called "*la Dame du Lac*," who dwelt "*en la marche de la petite Bretaigne*," she plunged with the babe into the lake, and when her *protégé* was grown into man's estate, presented him to King Arthur The lake referred to was a sort of enchanted delusion to conceal her demesnes Hence the cognomen of *du Lac* given to the knight Sir Lancelot goes in search of the Graal or holy cup brought to Britain by Joseph of Arimathæa, and twice caught sight of it (*See* GRAAL.) Though always represented in the Arthurian romances as the model of chivalry, Sir Lancelot was the adulterous lover of Guinevere, wife of King Arthur, his friend At the close of his life the adulterous knight became a hermit, and died in the odour of sanctity

Sir Lancelot is meant for a model of fidelity, bravery, frailty in love, and repentance Sir Galahad of chastity, Sir Gawain of courtesy, Sir Kay of a rude, boastful knight, and Sir Modred of treachery

Sir Lancelot du Lac and Tarquin Sir Lancelot, seeking some adventure, met a lady who requested him to deliver certain Knights of the Round Table from the power of Tarquin. Coming to a river, he saw a copper basin suspended to a tree, and struck at it so hard that the basin broke. This brought out Tarquin, when a furious encounter took place in which Tarquin was slain, and Sir Lancelot liberated from durance "threescore knights and four, all of the Table Round." (*Percy Reliques*, etc., bk. ii. series 1.)

Lancelot of the Lak A Scottish metrical romance, taken from the French roman called *Lancelot du Lac* Galiot, a neighbouring king, invades Arthur's

territory, and captures the castle of Lady Melyhalt among others. Sir Lancelot goes to chastise Galiot, sees Queen Guinevere and falls in love with her. Sir Gawayne is wounded in the war, and Sir Lancelot taken prisoner. In the French romance, Sir Lancelot makes Galiot submit to Arthur, but the Scotch romance terminates with the capture of the knight.

Lancers (*The*) The dance so called was introduced into Paris in 1836 It is in imitation of a military dance in which men used lances.

Land. *See how the land lies* See what we have to do, see in what state matters are See in what state the land is that we have to travel or pass over, or in what direction we must go Joshua sent spies (n 1) 'to view the land" before he attempted to pass the Jordan

"Put your blankets down there, boys, and I turn in You'll see how the land lies in the morning."
—*Boldrewood Robbery under Arms*, ch vi

Land-damn. A corruption of *landan* (to rate or reprove severely) According to Dean Milles the word is still used in Gloucestershire

"You are abused would I know the villain, I would land-damn him"—*Shakespeare Winter's Tale* ii 1

Land-loupers. Persons who fly the country for crime or debt Louper loper, loafer, and luffer are varieties of the German *läufer*, a vagrant, a runner

Land-lubber An awkward or inexpert sailor on board ship (Lubber, the Welsh *llob*, a dunce)

Land of Beulah (Isa lxii 4) In *Pilgrim's Progress* it is that land of heavenly joy where the pilgrims tarry till they are summoned to enter the Celestial City; the Paradise before the resurrection.

Land of Bondage. Egypt was so called by the Jews, who were bondsmen there to the Pharaohs "who knew not Joseph."

Land of Cakes. Scotland, famous for its oatmeal cakes

Land of Myrrh. Azab or Saba

Land of Nod (*The*) To go to the land of Nod is to go to bed There are many similar puns, and more in French than in English Of course, the reference is to Gen iv 16, "Cain went . . and dwelt in the land of Nod," but where the land of Nod is or was nobody knows In fact, "Nod" means a vagrant or vagabond, and when Cain was driven out he lived "a vagrant life," with no fixed abode, till he built his "city." (*See* NEEDHAM)

Land of Promise. Canaan, the land which God promised to give to Abraham for his obedience

Land of Shadows (*Gone to the*). Fallen asleep. Shadows = dreams, or shadows of realities

Land of Stars and Stripes (*The*). The United States of America. The reference is to their national flag

Land o' the Leal (*The*). The Scotch Dirge Land (*q v*) An hypothetical land of happiness, loyalty, and virtue. Caroline Oliphant, Baroness Nairne, meant *heaven* in her exquisite song so called, and this is now its accepted meaning. (Leal = faithful, and "Land of the Leal" means the Land of the faithful)

Landau'. A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which may be thrown back; invented at Landau, in Germany

Landey'da. (*See* RAVEN)

Landière (*French*, 3 syl) A booth in a fair, so called from Le Landit, a famous fair at one time held at St Denis *Landit* means a small present such as one receives from a fair.

"Il l'embadoit il fusoit le badin
Oncq on ne vit ung plus parfait landin"
Bourdigné Légende, c iii

"Mercure avec d'avides mains
Met imposts et taxes nouvelles
Sur les landits sur les estrennes."
L'Ombre Chambourdy Le Voyage de Mercure, bk iii, p 51 (1653)

Landscape (*n*) is a land picture (Anglo-Saxon *landscipe*, verb *scap-an*, to shape, to give a form or picture of)

Father of landscape gardening. A. Lenotre (1613-1700)

Lane. No evil thing that walks by night, blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost, no goblin, or smart fairy of the mine, has power to cross a lane, once in a lane, the spirit of evil is in a fix The reason is obvious a lane is a spur from a main road, and therefore forms with it a sort of T, quite near enough to the shape of a cross to arrest such simple folk of the unseen world as care to trouble the peaceful inmates of the world we live in.

Lane. *'Tis a long lane that has no turning* Every calamity has an ending. The darkest day, stop till to-morrow, will have passed away.

'Hope peeps from a cloud on our squad,
Whose brains have been long in deep mourning,
'Tis a line let me tell you, my lad
Very long that has never a turning'
Peter Pindar Cut & Long Tail & Short, epist 1.

Lane (*The*) and *The Garden* A short way of saying "Drury Lane" and "Covent Garden," which are two theatres in London

Lane, of King's Bromley Manor, Staffordshire, bears in a canton "the Arms of England" This honour was granted to Colonel John Lane, for conducting Charles II to his father's seat after the battle of Worcester. (*See next paragraph*)

Jane Lane, daughter of Thomas and sister of Colonel John. To save the King after the battle of Worcester, she rode behind him from Bentley, in Staffordshire, the ancient seat of the Lanes, to the house of her cousin, Mrs. Norton, near Bristol. For this act of loyalty the king granted the family to have the following crest: A strawberry-roan horse salliant (couped at the flank), bridled, bitted, and garnished, supporting between its feet a royal crown proper, motto, *Garde le Roy*

Lanfu'sa's Son. (*See* FERRAU')

Lang Syne (*Scotch,* long since). In the olden time, in days gone by.

"There was muckle fighting about the place lang-syne."—*Scott Guy Mannering,* chap xl

The song called *Auld Lang Syne,* usually attributed to Robert Burns, was not composed by him, for he says expressly in a letter to Thomson, "It is the old song of the olden times, which has never been in print. . . I took it down from an old man's singing" In another letter he says, "Light be the turf on the heaven-inspired poet who composed this glorious fragment" Nothing whatever is known of the author of the words, the composer is wholly unknown

Langbourn Ward (*London*) So called from the long bourn or rivulet of sweet water which formerly broke out of a spring near Magpye Alley This bourn gives its name to Sharebourne or Southbourne Lane.

Langstaff (*Launcelot*) The name under which *Salmagundi* was published, the real authors being Washington Irving, William Irving, and J. K. Paulding

Language. *The primeval language.* Psammetichos, an Egyptian king, entrusted two new-born infants to a shepherd, with strict charge that they were never to hear any one utter a word. These children were afterwards brought before the king and uttered the word *bekos* (baked bread). The same experiment was tried by Frederick II. of Sweden, James IV. of Scotland, and one of the Mogul emperors of India

James IV., in the 15th century, shut up two infant children in the Isle of Inchkeith, with a dumb attendant to wait on them

The three primitive languages The Persians say that Arabic, Persian, and Turkish are three primitive languages The serpent that seduced Eve spoke Arabic, the most suasive language in the world; Adam and Eve spoke Persian, the most poetic of all languages, and the angel Gabriel spoke Turkish, the most menacing of all languages (*Chardin*)

"*Language given to men to conceal their thoughts,*" is by Montrond, but is generally fathered on Talleyrand

Characteristics of European languages:
L'Italien se parle aux dames
Le Français se parle aux hommes.
L'Anglais se parle aux oiseaux.
L'Allemand se parle aux chevaux.
L'Espagnol se parle a Dieux

∴ English, according to the French notion, is both singsong and sibilant.

Charles Quint used to say, "I speak German to my horses, Spanish to my God, French to my friends, and Italian to my mistresses"

Langue d'Oc. The Provençal branch of the Gallo-Romaic idiom, so called from their *oc* (yes)

Langue d'Oil. Walloon or Germanised Gallo-Romaic, so called from their pronouncing our yes as *oil* (o e) These Gauls lived north of the Loire, the Provençals dwelt south of that river

Languish (*Lydia*) A young lady of romantic notions in *The Rivals,* a play by Sheridan

Lantern. In Christian art, the attribute of St Gudule and St Hugh.

The feast of lanterns Tradition says that the daughter of a famous mandarin, walking alone by a lake one evening, fell in The father called together his neighbours, and all went with lanterns to look for her, and happily she was rescued. In commemoration thereof an annual festival was held on the spot, and grew in time to the celebrated "feast of lanterns." (*Present State of China*)

À la lanterne Hang him with the lantern or lamp ropes. A cry and custom introduced in the French revolution.

Lantern Jaws. Cheeks so thin that one may see daylight through them, as light shows through the horn of a lantern In French, "*un visage si maigre que si on mettait une bougie allumée dans*

la bouche, la lumiere par l'aict au travers des joues"

Lantern-jawed Having lantern-jaws.

Lantern-Land. The land of literary charlatans, whose inhabitants are graduates in arts, doctors, professors, prelates, and so on (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, v 33) (*See* City of Lanthens)

Lanterns Authors, literary men, and other inmates of Lantern-land (*q v*) Rabelais so calls the prelates and divines of the Council of Trent, who wasted the time in great displays of learning, to little profit, hence "lanternise" (*q v*)

Lanternise. Spending one's time in learned trifles; darkening counsel by words; mystifying the more by attempting to unravel mysteries, putting truths into a lantern through which, at best, we see but darkly. When monks bring their hoods over their faces "to meditate," they are said by the French to lanternise, because they look like the tops of lanterns; but the result of their meditations is that of a "brown study," or "fog of sleepy thought" (*See above*)

Laocoon [*La-ok'-o-on*] A son of Priam, famous for the tragic fate of himself and his two sons, who were crushed to death by serpents The group representing these three in their death agony, now in the Vatican, was discovered in 1506, on the Esquiline Hill (Rome) It is a single block of marble, and was the work of Agesander of Rhodes and two other sculptors Thomson has described the group in his *Liberty*, pt iv (*Virgil Æneid*, ii 40 etc., 212 etc)

"The miserable sire,
Wrapped with his sons in Fate's stern grasp"

Laodamia. The wife of Protesila'os, who was slain before Troy She begged to be allowed to converse with her dead husband for only three hours, and her request was granted, when the respite was over, she accompanied the dead hero to the shades of death. Wordsworth has a poem on the subject

Laodice'an. One indifferent to religion, caring little or nothing about the matter, like the Christians of that church, mentioned in the Book of Revelation (chapter iii 14-18).

Lapet (*Mons*) The beau-ideal of poltroonery. He would think the world out of joint if no one gave him a tweak of the nose or lug of the ear. (*Beaumont and Fletcher Nice Valor, or the Passionate Madman*)

Mons Lapet was the author of a book on the punctilios of duelling

Lap'ithæ. A people of Thessaly, noted for their defeat of the Centaurs The subject of this contest was represented on the Parthĕnon, the Theseum at Athens, the Temple of Apollo at Basso, and on numberless vases Raphael painted a picture of the same subject (*Classic mythology*)

Lapping Water. When Gideon's army was too numerous, the men were taken to a stream to drink, and 300 of them lapped water with their tongue, all the rest supped it up (Judg. vii 4-7) All carnivorous animals lap water like dogs, all herbivorous animals suck it up like horses. The presumption is that the lappers of water partook of the carnivorous character, and were more fit for military exploits. No doubt those who fell on their knees to drink exposed themselves to danger far more than those who stood on their feet and lapped water from their hands.

Laprel. The rabbit in the tale of *Reynard the Fox*. (French, *lapin*, rabbit)

Lapsus Linguæ (*Latin*) A slip of the tongue, a mistake in uttering a word, an imprudent word inadvertently spoken.

We have also adopted the Latin phrases *lapsus calami* (a slip of the pen), and *lapsus memoriæ* (a slip of the memory)

Laputa. The flying island inhabited by scientific quacks, and visited by Gulliver in his "travels" These dreamy philosophers were so absorbed in their speculations that they employed attendants called "flappers," to flap them on the mouth and ears with a blown bladder when their attention was to be called off from "high things" to vulgar mundane matters. (*Swift*)

"Realising in a manner the dreams of Laputa and endeavouring to extract sunbeams from cucumbers —*De Quincy*

Lapwing (*The*) Shakespeare refers to two peculiarities of this bird, (1) to allure persons from its nest, it flies away and cries loudest when farthest from its nest, and (2) the young birds run from their shells with part thereof still sticking to their head

"Far from her nest the lapwing cries away
Comedy of Errors iv 2

"I his lapwing runs away with the shell on his head"—*Hamlet*, v 2

Lar Familia'ris (plu. *Lares familiares*) The familiar lar was the spirit of the founder of the house, which never left it, but accompanied his descendants in all their changes. (*See* Lares)

La'ra. The name assumed by Lord Conrad, the Corsair, after the death of Medo'ra He returned to his native land, and was one day recognised by Sir Ezzelin at the table of Lord Otho Ezzelin charged him home, and a duel was arranged for the day following, but Ezzelin was never heard of more. In time Lara headed a rebellion, and was shot by Lord Otho, the leader of the other party (*Byron Lara*) (*See* CONRAD)

The seven infants of Lara Gonzales Gustios de Salas de Lara, a Castilian hero of the eleventh century, had seven sons His brother, Rodri'go Velasquez, married a Moorish lady and these seven nephews were invited to the feast A fray took place in which one of the seven slew a Moor, and the bride demanded vengeance Rodri'go, to please his bride, waylaid his brother Gonzales, and kept him in durance in a dungeon of Cor'dova, and the seven boys were betrayed into a ravine, where they were cruelly murdered. While in the dungeon, Zaida, daughter of the Moorish king, fell in love with Gonzales, and became the mother of Mudarra, who avenged the death of Lara's seven sons by slaying Rodri'go.

Larboard, now called *port* (*q.v.*) (Starboard is from Anglo-Saxon *steorn-board*, the steer board, or right side of a ship) Larboard is the French *bâbord*, the left-hand side of a ship looking towards the prow, Anglo-Saxon *bæc-bord*

"She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port
And going down head foremost—sunk in short"
Byron Don Juan (*The Shipwreck*)

** "To give a heel" is to sway over on one side Here it means a heel to the starboard side

Larceny. Petty theft, means really the peculations and thefts of a mercenary (Greek *latron*, hire [*latris*, a hireling], Latin *latro*, a mercenary, whence *latrocinium*, French, *larcin*)

Larder. A place for keeping lard or bacon This shows that swine were the chief animals salted and preserved in olden times. (Latin, *lardum*, lard)

The Douglas Larder The English garrison and all its provisions in Douglas castle massed together by good Lord James Douglas, in 1307.

"He caused all the barrels containing flour, meal, wheat, and malt to be knocked in pieces, and their contents mixed on the floor, then he staved the great hogsheads of wine and ale, and mixed the liquor with the stores, and last of all, he killed the prisoners and flung the dead bodies among this disgusting heap which his men called, in derision of the English, 'The Douglas Larder'"
—*Sir Walter Scott, Tales of a Grandfather*, ix

Wallace's Larder is very similar. It consisted of the dead bodies of the garrison of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire, cast into the dungeon keep The castle was surprised by Wallace in the reign of Edward I

Larēs. The Etruscan *lar* (lord or hero). Among the Romans larēs were either domestic or public. *Domestic* lares were the souls of virtuous ancestors exalted to the rank of protectors *Public* lares were the protectors of roads and streets Domestic lares were images, like dogs, set behind the "hall" door, or in the lara'rium or shrine Wicked souls became lem'urēs or ghosts that made night hideous Pena'tēs were the natural powers personified, and their office was to bring wealth and plenty, rather than to protect and avert danger (*See* FAIRY)

Large. *To sail large* is to sail on a large wind—*i.e.* with the wind not straight astern, but what sailors call "abaft the beam"

Set at large, *i.e.* at liberty It is a French phrase, *prendre le large* is to stand out at sea, or occupy the main ocean, so as to be free to move Similarly, to be set at large is to be placed free in the wide world.

Lar'igot. *Boire à tire larigot.* To tope, to bouse. *Larigot* is a corruption of "*l'arigot*" (a limb), and *boire a tire l'arigot* means simply "to drink with all your might," as *jouer de l'arigot* means "to play your best"—*i.e.* "with all your power" It is absurd to derive the word *larigot* from "la Rigaud," according to Noel Taillepied, who says (*Rouen*, xlv) "Au xiii siècle, l'archevêque Eudes Rigaud fit présent à la ville de Rouen d'une cloche à laquelle resta son nom. Cette cloche était d'une grandeur et d'une grosseur, telles que ceux qui la mettaient en mouvement ne manquaient pas de boire abondamment pour reprendre des forces. De là l'habitude de comparer ceux qui buvaient beaucoup aux sonneurs chargés *de tirer la Rigaud*," *i.e.* the bell so called.

Lark. A spice, a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *lâc* (play, fun). (*See* SKYLARK)

Larks. *When the sky falls we shall catch larks.* A way of stating to a person that his scheme or proposal is absurd or ridiculous

French "Si le ciel tombait, il y aura bien des alouettes"
Latin "Quid, si redio ad illos, qui aiunt, quid si nunc cælum ruat?"
Terence Heautontimoroumenos, iv. 3, verse 41

Larry Dugan's Eye-water. Blacking, so called from Larry Dugan, a noted shoeblack of Dublin, whose face was always smudged with his blacking

Lars. The overking of the ancient Etruscans, like the Welsh "pendragon" A satrap, or under-king, was a *lucumo* Thus the king of Prussia is the German *lars*, and the king of Bavaria is a *lucumo*

> There be thirty chosen prophets,
> The wisest of the land
> Who always by Lars Porsena
> Both morn and evening stand.'
> *Macaulay Lays of Ancient Rome, (Horatius, IX)*

Larvæ. Mischievous spectres The larva or ghost of Caligula was often seen (according to Suetonius) in his palace.

Lascar. A native East Indian sailor in the British service The natives of the East Indies call camp-followers *lascars* (Hindu, *lash-kar*, a soldier)

Last. (Anglo-Saxon *læst*, a footstep, a shoemaker's last) *The cobbler should stick to his last* ("*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*") Apelles having executed a famous painting, exposed it to public view, when a cobbler found fault because the painter had made too few latchets to the goloshes Apelles amended the fault, and set out his picture again Next day the cobbler complained of the legs, when Apelles retorted, "Keep to the shop friend, but do not attempt to criticise what you do not understand" (*See* WIGS)

Last Man (*The*) Charles I was so called by the Parliamentarians, meaning that he would be the last king of Great Britain His son, Charles II., was called *The Son of the Last Man*.

Last Man. A weirdly grotesque poem by Thomas Hood

> "So there he hung, and there I stood,
> The last man left alive."

Last Words. (*See* DYING SAYINGS)

Last of the Fathers. St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux (1091-1153.)

Last of the Goths. Roderick, who reigned in Spain from 114 to 711 Southey has an historic tale in blank verse on this subject.

Last of the Greeks. Philopœmen of Arcadia. (B C. 253-183)

Last of the Knights. (*See* KNIGHTS)

Last of the Mohicans. The Indian chief, Uncas, is so called by Cooper, in his novel of that title

Last of the Romans.

Marcus Junius Brutus, one of the murderers of Cæsar. (B C 85-42)

Caius Cassius Longinus, so called by Brutus (*Died* B C 42)

Stilicho, the Roman general under Theodosius (*The Nineteenth Century*, September, 1892)

Aëtius, a general who defended the Gauls against the Franks and other barbarians, and defeated Attila in the Champs Catalaunques, near Chalons, in 451. So called by Procopius

François Joseph Terasse Desbillons, so called from the elegance and purity of his Latin (1751-1789)

Pope calls Congreve *Ultimus Romanorum* (1670-1729) (*See* ULTIMUS)

Last of the Tribunes (*The*) Cola di Rienzi (1314-1354). Lord Lytton has a novel so called.

Last of the Troubadours Jacques Jasmin, of Gascony (1798-1864)

Lat (*Lāt*). A female idol made of stone, and said to be inspired with life, the chief object of adoration by the Arabs before their conversion

Lāt, at Somnaut in India, was a single stone fifty fathoms high, placed in the midst of a temple supported by fifty-six pillars of massive gold This idol was broken in pieces by Mahmood Ibn-Sabuktigeen, who conquered that part of India. The granite Lat, facing a Jain temple at Mudubidery, near Mangalore, in India is fifty-two feet high

"The granite Lat of Mudubidery, in India, is fifty-two feet high."

Lateran The ancient palace of the Laterani, given by the Emperor Constantine to the popes Lateran, from *latere*, to hide, and *rana* a frog It is said that Nero . on one occasion vomited a frog covered with blood, which he believed to be his own progeny, and had it hidden in a vault. The palace which was built on the site of this vault was called the "Lateran" or the palace of the *hidden frog*. (*Buckle History of Civilisation*)

The locality in Rome so called contains the Lateran palace, the Piazza and the Basilica of St John Lateran The Basilica is the Pope's cathedral church The palace (once a residence of the popes) is now a museum

Lath or **Lathe** A division of a county. Sometimes it was an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, as the *lathes of Kent* and *rapes of Sussex*, each of which contained three or four "hundreds" apiece. In Ireland the arrangement was different. The

officer over a lath was called a lathreeve (Anglo-Saxon *leth*, a canton)

'If all that tything failed, then all that lath was charged for that tything; and if the lath failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them [i.e. turbulent fellows], and if the hundred, then the shire.—*Spenser Ireland*

Lather. *A good lather is half a shave* This is the French proverb, "*Bien savonné est à moitié faite*"

Latin. The language spoken by the people of La'tium, in Italy The Latins are called aborigines of Italy Alba Longa was head of the Latin League, and, as Rome was a colony of Alba Longa, it is plain to see how the Roman tongue was Latin

"The earliest extant specimen of the Latin language is a fragment of the hymn of the Fratres Arvales (Arval a priestly brotherhood which offered, every 10th of May, a public sacrifice for the fertility of the fields.—*Sellar Roman Poets of the Republic*, chap ii p 31

Classical Latin. The Latin of the best authors about the time of Augustus, is Livy, Tacitus, and Cicero (prose), Horace, Virgil, and Ovid (poets)

Late Latin The period which followed the Augustan age. This period contains the Church Fathers

Low Latin. Mediæval Latin, mainly bastard German, French, Italian, Spanish, and so on.

Middle Latin Latin from the sixth to the sixteenth century A D., both inclusive. In this Latin, prepositions frequently supply the cases of nouns.

New Latin That which followed the revival of letters in the sixteenth century

'Latium The title is that this word is from *lateo* to be hid and was so called because Saturn lay hid there, when he was driven out of heaven by the gods"

The Latin Church. The Western Church, in contradistinction to the Greek or Eastern Church.

The Latin cross Formed thus †

∴ The Greek cross has four equal arms, thus ✢

Latin Learning, properly so called terminated with Boe'thius, but continued to be used in literary compositions and in the services of the church.

Latinus. King of the Laurentians, a people of Latium According to Virgil, Latinus opposed Ænēas on his first landing, but subsequently formed an alliance with him, and gave him Lavin'ia in marriage Turnus, King of the Ru'tuli, declared that Lavinia had been betrothed to him, and prepared to support his claim by arms. It was agreed to decide the rival claims by single combat, and Æne'as being victor, obtained Lavinia for his wife

Lati'nus (in *Jerusalem Delivered*), an Italian, went with his five sons to the Holy War His eldest son was slain by Solyman; Aramantēs going to his brother's aid, was also slain, then Sabi'nus, and lastly, Picus and Lamentēs, twins. The father now rushed on the soldan, and was slain also. In one hour the father and his five sons were all slain

Latitudinarians. A sect of divines in the time of Charles II, opposed both to the High Church party and to the Puritans The term is now applied to those persons who hold very loose views of Divine inspiration and what are called orthodox doctrines.

Lato'na. Mother of Apollo and Diana. When she knelt by a fountain in Delos (infants in arms) to quench her thirst at a small lake, some Lycian clowns insulted her and were turned into frogs.

"As when those hinds that were transformed to frogs
Railed at Latona's twin-born progeny,
Which after held the sun and moon in fee'
Milton Sonnets

Latri'a and **Dulia** Greek words adopted by the Roman Catholics, the former to express that supreme reverence and adoration which is offered to God alone, and the latter, that secondary reverence and adoration which is offered to saints. (*Latria* is the reverence of a *latris*, or hired servant, who receives wages. *dulia* is the reverence of a *doulos* or slave)

Lattice or *Chequers* A public-house sign, the arms of Fitzwarren, the head of which house, in the days of the Henrys, was invested with the power of licensing the establishments of vintners and publicans Houses licensed notified the same by displaying the Fitzwarren arms. (*The Times*, April 29, 1869)

The Fitzwarren arms were chequy *or* and *gules*, hence public-houses and their signs are still frequently called the "Red Lattices"

"A' calls me e'en now, my lord, through a red lattice —*Shakespeare 2 Henry IV*, ii 2

Laugh in One's Sleeve (*To*) The French is: "*Rire sous cape*," or "*Rire sous son bonnet*." The German is "*Ins faustchen lachen*" The Latin is: "*In stomacho ridēre*" These expressions indicate secret derision; laughing *at* one, not *with* one But such phrases as "*In sinu gaudēre*" mean to feel secret joy, to rejoice in one's heart of hearts.

Laugh on the Other Side of Your Mouth. To make a person laugh on the other side of his mouth is to make him cry, or to cause him annoyance. To "laugh on the wrong side of one's face" is to be humiliated, or to lament from annoyance.

"Thou laughest there by-and-by thou will laugh on the wrong side of thy face."—*Carlyle The Diamond Necklace* chap iii

Laughing Philosopher. Democ'ritos of Abde'ra who viewed with supreme contempt the feeble powers of man (B C 460-357) (*See* Weeping Philosopher)

Laughing-stock. A butt for jokes.

Laughter. We are told that Jupiter, after his birth, laughed incessantly for seven days.

Calchas, the Homeric soothsayer, died of laughter The tale is that a fellow in rags told him he would never drink of the grapes growing in his vineyard, and added if his words did not come true he would be the soothsayer's slave When the wine was made Calchas, at a great feast, sent for the fellow, and laughed so incessantly at the non-fulfilment of the prophecy that he died (*E Bulwer Lytton Tales of Miletus*, iv)

* (*See* Anclus and Death from Strange Causes)

Launce. The clownish serving-man of Proteus famous for his soliloquies to his dog Crab (*Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona*)

Launcelot. (*See* Lancelot)

Launched into Eternity. Hanged

"He ate several oranges on his passage, inquired if his lordship was ready, and then as old Rowe used to say, 'was launched into eternity.'—*Gilly Williams to Lord Hertford* (This man was his lordship's servant, hanged for robbery)

Launfal (*Sir*) Steward of King Arthur He so greatly disliked Queen Gwennere, daughter of Ryon, King of Ireland, that he feigned illness and retired to Carlyoun, where he lived in great poverty Having obtained the loan of a horse, he rode into a forest, and while he rested himself on the grass two damsels came to him, who invited him to rest in their lady's bower hard by Sir Launfal accepted the invitation, and fell in love with the lady, whose name was Tryamour Tryamour gave the knight an unfailing purse, and when he left told him if he ever wished to see her all he had to do was to retire into a private room, and she would instantly be with him Sir Launfal now returned to court, and excited much attention by his great wealth, but having told Gwennere, who solicited his love, that she was not worthy to kiss the feet of his lady-love, the queen accused him to Arthur of insulting her person Thereupon Arthur told him, unless he made good his word by producing this paragon of women, he should be burned alive On the day appointed, Tryamour arrived, Launfal was set at liberty and accompanied his mistress to the isle of Ole'ron, and no man ever saw him more. (*Thomas Chester Sir Launfal, a metrical romance of Henry VI's time*)

Laura, the name immortalised by Petrarch, was either the wife of Hugues de Sade, of Avignon, or a fictitious name used by him on which to hang incidents of his life and love If the former, her maiden name was Laura de Noves

Laura Beppo's wife (*See* Beppo)

Lauras. (Greek, *lavra*) An aggregation of separate cells under the control of a superior In monasteries the monks live under one roof, in lauras they live each in his own cell apart, but on certain occasions they assemble and meet together sometimes for a meal, and sometimes for a religious service

Laureate. Poets so called from an ancient custom in our universities of presenting a laurel wreath to graduates in rhetoric and poetry Young aspirants were wreathed with laurels in berry (*ou né de baies de laurier*) Authors are still so "crowned" in France. The poets laureate of the two last centuries have been—

Ben Jonson, 1615 appointed by King James
Sir William Davenant 1637
John Dryden 1670
Thomas Shadwell, 1688,
Nahum Tate, 1692
Nicholas Rowe, 1715
Laurence Eusden 1718
Colley Cibber, 1730
William Whitehead 1757
Thomas Warton, 1785.
Henry James Pye, 1790
Robert Southey 1813
William Words-worth, 1843
Alfred Tennyson, 1850

Six or seven of these are almost unknown and their productions are never read by anyone except perhaps, from curiosity

Laurel. The Greeks gave a wreath of laurels to the victor in the Pythian games, but the victor in the Olympic games had a wreath of wild olives the victor in the Nemean games a wreath of green parsley, and the victor in the Isthmian games a wreath of dry parsley or green pine-leaves (*See* Crown)

Laurel The ancients believed that laurel communicated the spirit of prophecy and poetry Hence the custom

of crowning the pythoness and poets, and of *putting bay leaves under one's pillow* to acquire inspiration. Another superstition was that the bay laurel was antagonistic to the stroke of lightning, but Sir Thomas Browne, in his *Vulgar Errors*, tells us that Vicomercatus proves from personal knowledge that this is by no means true.

Laurel, in modern times, is a symbol of victory and peace. St. Gudule, in Christian art, carries a laurel crown.

Laurence (*Friar*). The Franciscan friar who undertakes to marry Romeo and Juliet. To save Juliet from a second marriage he gives her a sleeping draught, and she is carried to the family vault as dead. Romeo finds her there, and believing her sleep to be the sleep of death, kills himself. On waking, Juliet discovers Romeo dead at her side, and kills herself also. (*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*.) (*See* LAWRENCE.)

Lavaine', *Sir* (2 syl.). Brother of Elaine', and son of the lord of Astolat. He accompanied Sir Lancelot when he went, *incognito*, to tilt for the ninth diamond. Lavaine is described as young, brave, and a true knight. (*Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Elaine*.)

Lavalette (Marquis de), a French statesman who was condemned to death for sending secret despatches to Napoleon, was set at liberty by his wife, who took his place in the prison.

Lord Nithsdale escaped in a similar way from the Tower of London. His wife disguised him as her maid, and with her he passed the sentries and made good his escape.

Lavender. From the Spanish *lavandera* (a laundress), the plant used by laundresses for scenting linen. The botanical name is *Lavandula*, from the Latin *lavo*, to wash. It is a token of affection.

"He from his lass him lavender hath sent,
Showing his love and doth requital crave;
Her rosemary his sweetheart, whose intent
Is that he should her in remembrance have."
Drayton, Eclogue, IX.

Laid up in lavender—i.e. taken great care of, laid away, as women put things away in lavender to keep off moths. Persons who are in hiding are said to be in lavender. The French have the phrase "*Elever dans du coton*," referring to the custom of wrapping up things precious in cotton wool.

"Je veux que tu sois chez moi, comme dans du coton."—*La Muscotte*, I. 2.

In lavender. In pawn. In Latin, *pignori opponere*.

"The poor gentleman prizes so dearly for the lavender it is laid up in that if it lies long at the broker shouse he seems to buy his apparel twice."—*Greene Imp Har Mise*. v. 46.

Lavin'ia. Daughter of Lati'nus, betrothed to Turnus, King of the Rutuli. When Æneas landed in Italy, Latinus made an alliance with the Trojan hero, and promised to give him Lavin'ia to wife. This brought on a war between Turnus and Æneas, which was decided by single combat, in which Æneas was victor. (*Virgil, Æneid*.)

Lavinia. The daughter of Titus Andron'icus, bride of Bassia'nus, brother of the Emperor of Rome. Being grossly abused by Chiron and Demetrius, sons of Tamo'ra, Queen of the Goths, the savage wantons cut off her hands and pluck out her tongue, that she may not reveal their names. Lavinia, guiding a stick with her stumps, makes her tale known to her father and brothers, whereupon Titus murders the two Moorish princes and serves their heads in a pasty to their mother, whom he afterwards slays, together with the Emperor Saturni'nus her husband. (*Titus Andron'icus, a play published with those of Shakespeare*.)

[1] In the play the word is accented Andron'icus not Andron'icus.

Lavinia. Italy; so called from Lavinia, daughter of Lati'nus and wife of Æneas. Æneas built a town which he called Lavin'ium, capital of La'tium.

"From the rich Lavinian shore
To your market come to store."
A well-known Glee.

Lavin'ia and Pale'mon. A free poetical version of Ruth and Boaz by Thomson in his *Autumn*.

Lavolt or Lavolta. (French, *la volte*.) A lively dance, in which was a good deal of jumping or capering, whence its name. Troilus says, "I cannot sing, nor heel the high lavolt" (iv. 4). It is thus described —

"A lofty jumping or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements bound,
And still their feet an anapest do sound."
Sir John Davies.

Law. *To give one law*. A sporting term, meaning the chance of saving oneself. Thus a hare or a stag is allowed "law"—i.e. a certain start before any hound is permitted to attack it; and a tradesman allowed law is one to whom time is given to "find his legs."

Quips of the law, called "devices of Cépola," from Bartholemew Cépola,

whose law-quirks, teaching how to elude the most express law, and to perpetuate lawsuits *ad infinitum*, have been frequently reprinted — once in octavo, in black letter, by John Petit, in 1503

The Man of Lawe's Tale, by Chaucer This story is found in Gower, who probably took it from the French chronicle of Nicholas Trivet A similar story forms the plot of *Emare*, a romance printed in Ritson's collection The treason of the knight who murders Hermengilde resembles an incident in the French *Roman de la Violette*, the English metrical romance of *Le bone Florence of Rome* (in Ritson), and a tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, c 69 (Madden's edition) (*See* CONSTANCE)

Law Latin. (*See* DOG LATIN)

Law's Bubble. The famous Mississippi scheme, devised by John Law, for paying off the national debt of France (1716-1720). By this "French South-Sea Bubble" the nation was almost ruined It was called Mississippi because the company was granted the "exclusive trade of Louisiana on the banks of the Mississippi."

Laws of the Medes and Persians. Unalterable Laws.

"Now O king, sign the writing that it be not changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not"—Daniel vi 8

The Laws of Howel Dha, who reigned in South Wales in the tenth century, printed with a Latin translation by Wotton, in his *Leges Walliæ* (1841)

Lawing. (Scots) A tavern reckoning

Lawsuits. Miles d'Illiers, Bishop of Chartres (1459-1493), was so litigious, that when Louis XI gave him a pension to clear off old scores, and told him in future to live in peace and goodwill with his neighbours, the bishop earnestly entreated the king to leave him some three or four to keep his mind in good exercise Similarly Panurge entreated Pantagruel not to pay off all his debts, but to leave some centimes at least, that he might not feel altogether a stranger to his own self. (*Rabelais' Pantagruel*, iii. 5) (*See* LILBURN)

Lawn. Fine, thin cambric bleached on a lawn, instead of the ordinary bleaching grounds It is used for the sleeves of bishops, and sometimes for ladies' handkerchiefs.

Lawn-market (*The*). *To go up the Lawn-market*, in Scotch parlance, means to go to be hanged

"Up the Lawn-market down the West Bow,
Up the Tron Hidder, down the short low"
Schoolboy Rhyme (Scotland).

"They [the stolen clothes] may serve him to gang up the Lawn-market in, the scoundrel"—*Sir W Scott Guy Mannering*, chap xxxii

Lawrence (*St*) Patron saint of currriers, because his skin was broiled on a gridiron In the pontificate of Sextus I he was charged with the care of the poor, the orphans, and the widows In the persecution of Valerian, being summoned to deliver up the treasures of the church, he produced the poor, etc, under his charge, and said to the prætor, "These are the church's treasures" In Christian art he is generally represented as holding a gridiron in his hand. He is the subject of one of the principal hymns of Prudentius. (*See* LAURENCE)

St. Laurence's tears or *The fiery tears of St. Laurence* Meteoric or shooting stars, which generally make a great display on the anniversary of this saint (August 10th)

⁂ The great periods of shooting stars are between the 9th and 11th of August, from the 12th to the 14th of November, and from 6th to 12th December

Tom Laurence alias "Tyburn Tom" or "Tuck" A highwayman (*Sir Walter Scott Heart of Mid-Lothian*)

Lawyer's Bags. Some red, some blue. In the Common Law, *red* bags are reserved for Q C.'s and Sergeants, but a stuff gownsman may carry one "if presented with it by a silk" Only *red* bags may be taken into Common Law Courts, *blue* must be carried no farther than the robing-room. In Chancery Courts the etiquette is not so strict.

Lay Brothers. Men not in orders received into the convents and bound by vows. (Greek, *laós*, people)

Lay Figures. Wooden figures with free joints, used by artists chiefly for the study of drapery This is a metaphorical use of lay As divines divide the world into two parties, the ecclesiastics and the laity, so artists divide their models into two classes, the living and the lay

Lay Out (*To*). (*a*) To disburse. *Il dépensa de grandes sommes d'argent*

(*b*) To display goods *Mettre des marchandises en montre*. To place in convenient order what is required for wear: *Préparer ses beaux habits*

(*c*) To prepare a corpse for the coffin,

by placing the limbs in order, and dressing the body in its grave-clothes

Lay about One (*To*). To strike on all sides.

"He'll lay about him to-day."—*Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida*, I.

Lay by the Heels (*To*). To render powerless The allusion is to the stocks, in which vagrants and other petty offenders were confined by the ankles, locked in what was called the stocks, common, at one time, to well-nigh every village in the land

Lay of the Last Minstrel. (For plot *see* MARGARET)

Lay to One's Charge (*To*). To attribute an offence to a person.

"And he [Stephen] kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lord lay not this sin to their charge."—Acts vii. 60. The phrase occurs again in the Bible, *e.g.* Deut. xxi. 8; Rom. viii. 33, etc.

Layamon, who wrote a translation in Saxon of the *Brut* of Wace, in the twelfth century, is called *The English Ennius* (*See* ENNIUS)

Layers-over for Meddlers Nothing that concerns you A reproof to inquisitive children who want to know what a person is doing or making, when the person so engaged does not think proper to inform them. A "layer-over" is a whip or slap And a "layer-over for meddlers" is a whip or chastise-for those who meddle with what does not concern them

Lazar House or **Lazaretto.** A house for poor persons affected with contagious diseases So called from the beggar Lazarus (*q.v.*)

Laz'arists. A body of missionaries founded by St Vincent de Paul in 1624, and so termed from the priory of St Lazare, at Paris, which was their head-quarters from 1632 to 1792.

Lazarillo de Tormes (1553). A comic romance, something in the *Gil Blas* style, the object being to satirise all classes of society Lazarillo, a light, jovial, audacious man-servant, sees his masters in their undress, and exposes their foibles This work was written by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, general and statesman of Spain, author of *War against the Moors*.

Lazaro'ne (3 syl.), Italian *Lazzaro*, plu *Lazzaroni*. The mob. Originally applied to all those people of Naples who lived in the streets, not having any habitation of their own So called from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which served as a refuge for the destitute of that city Every year they elected a chief, called the *Capo Lazzaro* Masaniello, in 1647, with these vagabonds accomplished the revolution of Naples In 1798 Michele Sforza, at the head of the Lazzaroni, successfully resisted Etienne Championnet, the French general

Lazarus. Any poor beggar, so called from the Lazarus of the parable, who was laid daily at the rich man's gate (St Luke xvi.)

La'zy.

Lazy as David Lawrence's dog. Here Lawrence is a corruption of Larence, an imaginary being supposed by Scottish peasantry to preside over the lazy and indolent Laziness is called "Larrence." (*See and compare* DAVY JONES.)

Lazy as Joe, the marine, who laid down his musket to sneeze. (*Sailor's proverb*)

Lazy as Ludlam's dog, which leaned his head against the wall to bark This Ludlam was the famous sorceress of Surrey, who lived in a cave near Farnham, called "Ludlam's Cave" She kept a dog, noted for its laziness, so that when the rustics came to consult the witch, it would hardly condescend to give notice of their approach even with the ghost of a bark (*Ray Proverbs*)

Lazy Lawrence of Lubberland. The hero of a popular tale He served the schoolmaster, the squire's cook, the farmer, and his own wife, which was accounted high treason in Lubberland One of Miss Edgeworth's tales, in the *Parents' Assistant*, is called *Lazy Lawrence*

Lazy Lobkin (*A*). A lob (says Halliwell) is "the last person in a race." (*Somersetshire*). (Welsh *llob*, a dolt, our "lubber")

"A lazy lobkin, like an idle loute."
Breton Olde Madcappes, etc (1602)

Lazy Man's Load. One too heavy to be carried, so called because lazy people, to save themselves the trouble of coming a second time, are apt to overload themselves.

Lazyland (*Gone to*) Given up to indolence and idleness

Lazzaro'ni. (*See* LAZARONE)

L'État c'est Moi (*I am the State*). The saying and belief of Louis XIV. On this principle he acted with tolerable consistency

Le Roi le Veut (*French*, The king wills it.) The form of royal assent made

by the clerk of parliament to bills submitted to the Crown The dissent is expressed by *Le roi s'avisera* (the king will give it his consideration).

Le'a. One of the "daughters of men," beloved by one of the "sons of God" The angel who loved her ranked with the least of the spirits of light, whose post around the throne was in the uttermost circle. Sent to earth on a message, he saw Lea bathing and fell in love with her, but Lea was so heavenly-minded that her only wish was to "dwell in purity, and serve God in singleness of heart" Her angel lover, in the madness of his passion told Lea the spell-word that gave him admittance into heaven The moment Lea uttered that word her body became spiritual, rose through the air, and vanished from his sight On the other hand, the angel lost his ethereal nature, and became altogether earthy like a child of clay" (*Moore Loves of the Angels*, story 1)

Lea'ba na Feine [*Beds of the Fiane*] The name of several large piles of stones in Ireland The ancient Irish warriors were called Fe'-i-ne, which some mistake for Pheni (Carthaginians), but which means *hunters*

Leach, Leachcraft. A leach is one skilled in medicine, and "leach-craft" is the profession of a medical man (Anglo-Saxon, *læce*, one who relieves pain, *læcecraft*.)

"And straightway sent with careful diligence,
To fetch a leech the which had great insight
In that disease"
Spenser Faerie Queene, book 1 canto x line 23.

Lead (pronounced *led*), the metal, was, by the ancient alchemists, called Saturn (Anglo-Saxon, *leād*)

To strike lead. To make a good hit

"That after the failure of the king he should 'strike lead' in his own house seemed an inevitable law"—*Bret Harte Fool of Five Forks*

Lead (pronounce *leed*). (Anglo-Saxon *lēd-an*)

To lead apes in hell (*See* APES)

To lead by the nose (*See under* NOSE)

To lead one a pretty dance (*See under* DANCE)

Leaden Hall (*Showers of*). That of artillery in the battlefield

Leaden Hall (pronounce *leden*), so named from the ancient manor of Sir Hugh Neville, whose mansion or hall was roofed with lead, a notable thing in his days "Leadenhall Street" and "Leadenhall Market," London, are on the site of Sir Hugh's manor

Leader (*A*) or *a leading article* A newspaper article in large type, by the editor or one of the editorial staff So called because it takes the lead or chief place in the summary of current topics, or because it is meant to lead public opinion

∴ The first fiddle of an orchestra and the first cornet-a-piston of a military band is called the *leader*.

Leading Case (*A*) A lawsuit to settle others of a similar kind.

Leading Note in music. The sharp seventh of the diatonic scale, which *leads* to the octave, only half a tone higher.

Leading Question. A question so worded as to suggest an answer 'Was he dressed in a black coat?" leads to the answer "Yes" In cross-examining a witness, leading questions are permitted, because the chief object of a cross-examination is to obtain contradictions

Leading Strings. *To be in leading-strings* is to be under the control of another. Leading-strings are those strings used for holding up infants just learning to walk

Leaf. Before the invention of paper one of the substances employed for writing was the leaves of certain plants In the British Museum are some writings on leaves from the Malabar coast, and several copies of the Bible written on palm-leaves The reverse and obverse pages of a book are still called leaves and the double page of a ledger is termed a "folio," from *folium* (a leaf).

Leaf. (Anglo-Saxon *lēaf*)

To take a leaf out of [*my*] *book* To imitate me, to do as I do The allusion is to literary plagiarisms.

To turn over a new leaf To amend one's ways. The French equivalent is "*Je lui ferai changer une autre chanson*" But in English, "To make a person sing another tune," means to make him eat his words, or change his note for one he will not like so well.

League.

The Grey League [*la grischa*] 15th century So called from the grey home-spun dress adopted by the leaguers.

The Holy League Several leagues are so denominated The three following are the most important 1511, by Pope Julius II., Ferdinand the Catholic, Henry VIII., the Venetians, and the Swiss against Louis XII.; and that of 1576, founded at Péronne for the maintenance

of the Catholic faith and the exclusion of Protestant princes from the throne of France. This league was organised by the Guises to keep Henri IV. from the throne.

Leak Out (*To*). To come clandestinely to public knowledge. As a liquid leaks out of an unsound vessel, so the secret oozes out unawares

Leal. Loyal, trusty, law-abiding Norman-French, *leyale*, modern French, *loyale*, Latin, *legālis*)

Land of the leal. (*See* LAND.)

Lean'der (3 syl.) A young man of Aby'dos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit his lady-love, Hero, a priestess of Sestos One night he was drowned in his attempt, and Hero leaped into the Hellespont also This story is told in one of the poems of Musæus, entitled *Hero and Leander* (*See* Marlowe's poem.) (*See* HERO.)

∴ Lord Byron and Lieutenant Ekenhead repeated the experiment of Leander and accomplished it in 1 hour 10 minutes The distance, allowing for drifting would be about four miles. A young man of St Croix, in 1817, swam over the Sound from Cronenburgh, in 2 hours 10 minutes, the distance being six miles.

Leaning Tower. The one at Pisa, in Italy, is 178 feet in height, and leans about 14 feet. At Caerphilly, in Glamorganshire, there is a tower which leans eleven feet in eighty

"The Leaning Tower of Pisa continues to stand because the vertical line drawn through its centre of gravity passes within its base."—*Ganot Physics*

Leap Year. Every year divisible by four Such years occur every fourth year In ordinary years the day of the month which falls on Monday this year, will fall on Tuesday next year, and Wednesday the year after but the fourth year will leap over Thursday to Friday This is because a day is added to February which, of course, affects every subsequent day of the year (*See* BISSEXTILE.)

The ladies propose, and, if not accepted, claim a silk gown St Patrick, having "driven the frogs out of the bogs," was walking along the shores of Lough Neagh, when he was accosted by St. Bridget in tears, and was told that a mutiny had broken out in the nunnery over which she presided, the ladies claiming the right of "popping the question" St Patrick said he would concede them the right every seventh year, when St Bridget threw her arms round his neck, and exclaimed, "Arrah, Pathrick, jewel, I daurn't go back to the girls wid such a proposal Make it one year in four." St Patrick replied, "Bridget, acushla, squeeze me that way agin, an' I'll give ye leap-year, the longest of the lot" St Bridget, upon this, popped the question to St. Patrick himself, who, of course, could not marry, so he patched up the difficulty as best he could with a kiss and a silk gown

∴ The story told above is of no historic value, for an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the year 1228, has been unearthed which runs thus:—

"Ordeint that during ye reign of her most blessed majestie Margaret, ilka maiden ladee of baith high and lowe estait, shall have libertie to speak ye man she likes Gif he refuses to tak hir to bee his wyf, he shale be mulct in the sum of ane hundrith pundes, or less, as her estait may bee, except and alwyis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit to anither woman, then he schal be free."

N B. The year 1228 was, of course, a leap-year.

Leap in the Dark (*A*) Thomas Hobbes is reported to have said on his death-bed, "Now am I about to take my last voyage—a great leap in the dark" Rabelais, in his last moments, said, "I am going to the Great Perhaps" Lord Derby, in 1868, applied the words, "We are about to take a leap in the dark," to the Reform Bill

Lear (*King*) A legendary king of Britain who in his old age divided his kingdom between Goneril and Regan, two of his daughters, who professed great love for him These two daughters drove the old man mad by their unnatural conduct. (*Shakespeare King Lear*)

Percy, in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, has a ballad about *King Lear and his Three Daughters* (series 1 book 2)

Camden tells a similar story of Ina, King of the West Saxons (*see Remains*, p 306, edition 1674) The story of King Lear is given by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his *Chronicles*, whence Holinshed transcribed it Spenser has introduced the same story into his *Faerie Queene*, book II canto 10.

Learn (1 syl.). *Live and learn*

Cato, the censor, was an old man when he taught himself Greek

Michael Angelo, at seventy years of age, said, "I am still learning"

John Kemble wrote out Hamlet thirty times, and said, on quitting the stage, "I am now beginning to understand my art."

Mrs Siddons, after she left the stage, was found studying Lady Macbeth, and said, "I am amazed to discover some new points in the character which I never found out while acting it"

Milton, in his blindness, when just fifty, sat down to complete his *Paradise Lost*.

Scott, at fifty-five, took up his pen to redeem an enormous liability

Richardson was above fifty when he published his first novel, *Pamela*

Benjamin West was sixty-four when he commenced his series of paintings, one of which is *Christ Healing the Sick*.

Learn by Heart (*To*). The heart is the seat of understanding; thus the Scripture speaks of men "wise in heart," and "slow of heart" means dull of understanding To learn by heart is to learn and understand to learn by *rote* is to learn so as to be able to repeat; to learn by memory is to commit to memory without reference to understanding what is so learnt However, we employ the phrase commonly as a synonym for committing to memory

Learned (2 syl) Coloman king of Hungary, was called *The Learned* (1095-1114) (*See* Beauclerc)

The Learned Blacksmith Elihu Burritt the linguist, who was at one time a blacksmith (1811-1879)

The Learned Painter Charles Lebrun, so called from the great accuracy of his costumes (1619-1690)

The Learned Tailor Henry Wild, of Norwich, who mastered, while he worked at his trade, the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic languages (1631-1734).

Least Said the soonest Mended (*The*) or **The Less Said** . Explanations and apologies are quite useless, and only make bad worse

Leather. *Nothing like leather* My interest is the best nostrum A town, in danger of a siege, called together a council of the chief inhabitants to know what defence they recommended A mason suggested a strong wall a shipbuilder advised "wooden walls," and when others had spoken, a currier arose and said, "There's nothing like leather"

In Botallack, Cornwall, a standing toast is *Tin and Pilchards*, the staples of the town

Another version: "Nothing like leather to administer a thrashing."

Leather or Prunella. *It is all leather or prunella* Nothing of any moment, all rubbish Prunella is a woollen stuff, used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes. (*See* Salt)

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather or prunella
Pope Essay on Man

Leathering. *To give one a leathering* is to beat him with a leather belt, such as policemen wear, and boys used to wear. (The Welsh *lathen* is a rod)

Leatherstocking (*Natty*). The nickname of Natty Bumpo (*q.v.*), in Cooper's novel, called *The Pioneers* A half-savage and half-Christian hero of American wild life.

Leave in the Lurch (*To*). (*See* Left in the Lurch)

Leave out in the Cold (*To*) To slight, to take little or no interest in a person; to pass by unnoticed The allusion is to a person calling at a house with a friend and the friend not being asked to come in

Leave some for Manners. In Ecclesiasticus it is written

"Leave off first for manners' sake, and be not unsatiable, lest thou offend"—Chap xxxi 17

Leaves without Figs. Show of promise without fulfilment Words without deeds Keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the sense Of course, the allusion is to the barren fig-tree referred to in Luke xiii.

Led Captain (*A*) An obsequious person, who dances attendance on the master and mistress of a house, for which service he has a knife and fork at the dinner table He is led like a dog, and always graced with the title of captain

Leda and the Swan. This has been a favourite subject with artists. In the Orléans gallery is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Paul Veronese Correggio and Michael Angelo have both left paintings of the same subject

Ledger (*A*) A book "laid up" in the counting-house, and containing the debits and credits of the merchant or tradesman, arranged under "heads" (Dutch *legen*, to lay, whence *legger*)

Ledger-lines, in music, are lines which lie above or below the staff. (Dutch, *legger*, to lie.)

Lee. *Under the lee of the land* Under the shelter of the cliffs which break the force of the winds (Anglo-Saxon, *hleo*, a shelter)

Under the lee of a ship. On the side

opposite to the wind, so that the ship shelters or wards it off.

To lay a ship by the lee, or, in modern nautical phraseology, to heave-to, is to arrange the sails of a ship so that they may lie flat against the masts and shrouds, that the wind may strike the vessel broadside so that she will make little or no headway.

Lee Hatch. *Take care of the lee hatch* Take care, helmsman, that the ship goes not to the leeward of her course—*i.e.* the part towards which the wind blows.

Lee Shore is the shore under the lee of a ship, or that towards which the wind blows (*See* LEE)

Lee-side and *Weather-side.* (*See* LEEWARD)

Lee Tide, or **Leeward Tide,** is a tide running in the same direction as the wind blows. A tide in the opposite direction is called *a tide under the lee*

Leeds (a Stock Exchange term) Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Ordinary Stock It is the Leeds line

The Austrian Leeds Brünn, in Moravia, noted for its woollen cloth So it was called in the palmy days of Austria.

Leek. *Wearing the leek on St David's day* Mr Brady says St David caused the Britons under King Cadwallader to distinguish themselves by a leek in their caps They conquered the Saxons, and recall their victory by adopting the leek on every anniversary (March 1st) (*Chamb's Calendar*) Wearing the leek is obsolete (Anglo-Saxon *lēac*)

Shakespeare makes out that the Welsh wore leeks at the battle of Poitiers, for Fluellen says —

"If your majesty is remembered of it, the Welshmen did good service in a garden where Leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps, which, your majesty know to this hour is an honourable badge of the service, and I do believe your majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek upon St Tavy's Day."—*Henry V*, iv 7

To eat the leek To be compelled to eat your own words, or retract what you have said Fluellen (in Shakespeare's *Henry V*) is taunted by Pistol for wearing a leek in his hat "Hence," says Pistol, "I am qualmish at the smell of leek" Fluellen replies, "I peseech you at my desire to eat this leek" The ancient answers, "Not for Cadwallader and all his goats." Then the peppery Welshman beats him, nor desists till Pistol has swallowed the entire abhorrence

Lees. *There are lees to every wine* The best things have some defect. A French proverb

"Doubt is the lees of thought"
Baker Doubt, etc i 11

Settling on the lees Making the best of a bad job, settling down on what is left, after having squandered the main part of one's fortune.

Leet (*s.*). A manor-court for petty offences the day on which such a court was held (Anglo-Saxon, *lethe* a law-court superior to the wapentake)

"Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep leets and law-days and in session sit
With meditations lawful?"
Shakespeare Othello, iii 3

Leeward and *Windward* Leeward is toward the lee, or that part towards which the wind blows, *windward* is in the opposite direction, viz in the teeth of the wind "Leeward," pronounced *lut-erd* (*See* LEE)

Lefevre. The poor lieutenant whose story is so touchingly told in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* book vi chap 6).

Left, unlucky, *Right* lucky The augur among the Romans having taken his stand on the Capitoline Hill, and marked out with his wand the space of the heavens to be the field of observation, divided the space into two from top to bottom If the birds appeared on the left side of the division, the augury was unlucky, but if the birds appeared on the right side the augury was pronounced to be favourable.

"Hail, gentle bird, turn thy wings and fly on my right hand" but the bird flew on the left side Then the cat grew very heavy for he knew the omen to be unlucky."—*Reynard the Fox*, iii

The Left, in the Legislative Assembly of France, meant the Girondists it was famous for its orators In the House of Commons the Opposition occupies the left-hand side of the Speaker In the Austrian Assembly the democratic party is called *The Left*

Over the left. A way of expressing disbelief, incredulity, or a negative The allusion is to morganatic marriages (*q.v.*) When a woman so married claimed to be a wedded wife, she was told that such was the case "over the left" (*See below*)

Sinister (the left hand) meaning not straightforward, dishonest, is far older than morganatic marriages The ancient Greek augurs considered all signs seen by them over the left shoulder to be unlucky, and foreboding evil to come Plutarch, following Plato and

Aristotle, gives as the reason, that the west (or left side of the augur) was towards the setting or departing sun.

Left-handed Compliment (*A*) A compliment which insinuates a reproach (*See below*)

Left-handed Marriage. A morganatic marriage (*q v*) In these marriages the husband gives his left hand to the bride, instead of the right, when he says, 'I take thee for my wedded wife" George William Duke of Zell, married Eleanora d'Esmiers in this way, and the lady took the name and title of Lady of Harburg, her daughter was Sophia Dorothe'a, the wife of George I

Left-handed Oath (*A*) An oath not intended to be binding. (*See above*)

Left in the Lurch. Left to face a great perplexity In cribbage a lurch is when a player has scored only thirty holes, while his opponent has made sixty-one, and thus won a double.

Leg (*A*), that is, a blackleg (*q v*). *To make a leg*, is to make a bow.

"The pursuivant smiled at their simplicity And in lieu many legge tooke their reward"
The King and Miller of Mansfield

Leg-bail. A runaway. *To give leg-bail*, to cut and run.

Leg-bye (*A*), in cricket, is a run scored from a ball which has glanced off any part of a batsman's person except his hand

Leg of Mutton School (*The*) So Eckhart called those authors who lauded their patrons in prose or verse, under the hope of gaining a commission a living, or, at the very least, a dinner for their pains

Legs. *On his legs* Mr So-and-So is on his legs, has risen to make a speech
On its last legs. Moribund, obsolete, ready to fall out of cognisance
To set on his legs. So to provide for one that he is able to earn his living without further help.
To stand on one's own legs. To be independent, to be earning one's own living Of course, the allusion is to being nursed, and standing "alone." (*See* Bottom)

Legal Tender (*A*). The circulating medium of a nation, according to a standard fixed by the government of that nation It may be in metal, in paper, or anything else that the government may choose to sanction. In England, at present (1895), the standard is a gold sovereign, guaranteed of a fixed purity In some countries it is silver, and in some countries the two precious metals are made to bear a relative value, say twenty silver shillings (or their equivalents) shall equal in commercial value a gold sovereign In Germany, before 1872, a very base silver was a legal tender, and in Ireland James II made a farthing the legal tender represented by an English shilling so that 5d. was really a legal tender for a sovereign Of course, export and import trade would not be possible under such conditions.

Legem Pone. Money paid down on the nail, ready money The first of the psalms appointed to be read on the twenty-fifth morning of the month is entitled *Legem pone*, and March 25th is the great pay-day; in this way the phrase "*Legem pone*" became associated with cash down.

"In this there is nothing to be quoted all the speech is *legem pone*' — *Minshall Essayes in Prison*, p 26
"They were all in our service for the *legem pone*
Ozell Rabelais

Legend means simply "something to be read" as part of the divine service The narratives of the lives of saints and martyrs were so termed from their being read, especially at matins, and after dinner in the refectories Exaggeration and a love for the wonderful so predominated in these readings that the word came to signify the untrue, or rather, an event based on tradition

'A *myth* is a pure and absolute invention a *legend* has a basis of fact, but amplifies absurdly or modifies that basis at pleasure "—*Rawlinson Historic Evidences*, lecture i p 231, note 2

Legend of a Coin is that which is written round the face of a coin Thus, on a shilling, the legend is round the head of the reigning sovereign: as, "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITT REGINA F D" (or "BRITANNIAR REG. F D) The words "ONE SHILLING" on the other side of the coin, written across it, we denominate the "inscription."

Legen'da Au'rea, by Jacques de Voragine. A collection of monkish legends in Latin. (1230-1298)

The Golden Legend, of Longfellow, is a semi-dramatic poem taken from an old German tale by Hartmann von der Aue, called *Poor Henry*. (Twelfth century.)

Leger. *St Leger Stakes* (Doncaster), so called from Colonel Anthony St. Leger, who founded them in 1776. The

colonel was governor of St Lucia, and cousin of the Hon Elizabeth St Leger (the lady Freemason)

The St Leger Stakes are for both colts and mares. Those which have run in the Derby or Oaks are eligible

Leger-de-Main. Sleight of hand, conjuring which depends chiefly on lightness of hand, or dexterity.

Legion. "*My name is Legion for we are many*" (St Mark v 9) A proverbial expression somewhat similar to hydra-headed. Thus, speaking of the houseless poor we should say, "Their name is Legion," so also we should say of the diseases arising from want of cleanliness, the evils of ignorance, and so on

The Thundering Legion The Roman legion that discomfited the Marcomanni in 179 is so called, because (as the legend informs us) a thunderstorm was sent in answer to the prayers of certain Christians, this storm relieved the thirst of the legion In like manner a hail-storm was sent to the aid of Joshua, at the time when he commanded the sun to stay its course, and assisted the Israelites to their victory (*Dion Cassius*, lxxi 8 (*See* Joshua x 10-12)

Legion of Honour. An order of merit instituted by the First Consul in 1802, for either military or civil merit. In 1843 there were 49,417 members, but in 1851 one new member was elected for every two extinct ones, so that the honour was no longer a mere farce

Napoleon III added a lower order of this Legion, called the Médaille Militaire, the ribbon of which was yellow, not red The old Legion consisted of Grand Cross, Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Chevaliers, and the ribbon of the order was red

"The Legion of Honour gives pensions to its military members and free education to some four hundred of the daughters, sisters, and nieces of its members"

Legislator or **Solon of Parnassus.** Boileau was so called by Voltaire, because of his *Art of Poetry*, a production unequalled in the whole range of didactic poetry. (1636-1711)

Leglin-girth. *To cast a leglin-girth* To have "a screw loose," to have made a *faux pas*, to have one's reputation blown upon A leglin-girth is the lowest hoop of a leglin or milk-pail (*See Sir Walter Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, chap xxii)

Legree. A slave-dealer in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

Leibnitz-ism or **Leibnitzian-ism.** The doctrines taught by G W von Leibnitz, the German philosopher (1646-1716) The opposite of Spinosa-ism Spinosa taught that whatever is, is God manifested by phenomena. The light and warmth of the sun, the refreshing breeze, space, and every visible object, is only deity in detail That God, in fact, is one and all.

Leibnitz, on the other hand, taught that phenomena are separate from deity, as body is from soul, but although separate, that there is between them a pre-established harmony The electricity which runs along a telegraph wire is not the message but it gives birth to the message by pre-established harmony. So all things obey God's will, not because they are identical, but on account of this pre-established harmony

Leicester (pron. *Les'ter*) is the camp-town on the river Leue, which is now called the Soar

Leicester Square (London) So called from a family mansion of the Sydneys, Earls of Leicester, which stood on the north-east side

"The Earl of Leicester, father of Algernon Sidney the patriot, built for himself a stately house at the north-east corner of a square plot of 'Lammas Land' belonging to the parish of St Martin's which plot henceforth became known to Londoners as Leicester Fields. A square gradually grew up on the spot and was completed in 1673"—*Cassell's Magazine, London Legends*, x

Leigh (*Amoena*) (pron *Lee*). The heroine of Mrs Browning's poem so called, designed to show the noble aim of true art

Leilah [*Li-lah*] A beautiful young slave, the concubine of Hassan Caliph of the Ottoman Empire She falls in love with the Giaour, flees from the seraglio, is overtaken by an emir, and cast into the sea (*Byron The Giaour*)

Lely (*Sir Peter*), the painter, was the son of Vander Vaas or Faes of Westphalia, whose house had a lily for its sign. Both father and son went by the nickname of Le-lys (the Lily), a sobriquet which Peter afterwards adopted as his cognomen

Le'man (*Lake*). Geneva, called in Latin *Lemannus*

"Lake Leman woos me with its crystal face"
Lord Byron Childe Harold iii 68

Lemnian Deed (*A*) One of unusual barbarity and cruelty The phrase arose from two horrible massacres perpetrated by the Lemnians the first was the murder of all the men and male children

on the island by the women: and the other was the murder by the men of all the children born in the island of Athenian parents.

Lem'nian Earth. A species of earth of a yellowish-grey colour, found in the island of Lemnos, said to cure the bites of serpents and other wounds. It was called *terra sigillata*, because it was sealed by the priest before being vended. Philocte'tes was left at Lemnos when wounded in the foot by Hercules.

Lemnian Women (*The*). A somewhat similar story is told of these women to that of the Danaides (*q. v.*). When they found that their husbands liked the Thracian women better than themselves, they agreed together to murder every man in the island. Hypsiphy'le saved her father, and was sold to some pirates as a slave.

Lemnos. The island where Vulcan fell when Jupiter flung him out of heaven. Probably it was at one time volcanic, though not so now.

Lemon Soles, which abound on the south coast of England and about Marseilles. Lemon is a corruption of the French *limande*, a dab or flat-fish. The "flounder-sole." There are several varieties. (Latin *lima*, mud.)

Lemster Ore. Fine wool, of which Leominster carpets are made.

"A bank of moss,
Spongy and swelling and far more
Soft, than the finest Lemster ore."
Herrick. Oberon's Palace.

Lem'ures (3 syl.). The spirits of the dead. Good lem'ures were called Lares, but bad ones Larvæ, spectres who wandered about at night-time to terrify the living. (*Ovid. Fasti*, v.)

"The lars and lemures moan with midnight plaint." *Milton. Ode on the Nativity.*

Lend a Hand. (*See* Hand.)

Length (*A*). Forty-two lines. This is a theatrical term, an actor says he has one, two, or more *lengths* in his part, and, if written out for him, the scribe is paid by the length.

Length-month. (*See* Lent.)

Lens (Latin, a lentil or bean). Glasses used in mathematical instruments are so called because the double convex one, which may be termed the perfect lens, is of a bean shape.

Lenson. *As much akin as Lenson hill to Pilsen pin*, i.e. not at all. Lenson hill and Pilsen pin are two high hills in Dorsetshire, called by sailors the Cow and Calf. Out at sea they look like one elevation, though in reality several hills separate them.

Lent (Anglo-Saxon, *lencten*) *Lencten-tid* (spring-tide) was the Saxon name for March, because in this month there is a manifest lengthening of the days. As the chief part of the great fast falls in March, this period of fast received the name of the *Lencten-fæsten*, or Lent. It is from Ash Wednesday to Easter.

∴ The Fast of thirty-six days was introduced in the fourth century. Felix III. added four more days in 487, to make it correspond with our Lord's fast in the wilderness.

Galeazzo's Lent. A form of torture devised by Galeazzo Visconti, calculated to prolong the unfortunate victim's life for forty days.

Lent Lily (*The*). The daffodil, which blooms in Lent.

Lenten. Frugal, stinted, as food in Lent. Shakespeare has "lenten entertainment" (*Hamlet*, ii. 2), "a lenten answer" (*Twelfth Night*, i. 5), "a lenten pye" (*Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4).

"And with a lenten salad cooled her blood."
Dryden. Hind and Panther, iii. 27.

Leodegrance, of Camihard the father of Guinevere, wife of King Arthur.

Leon (in *Orlando Furioso*), son of Constantine, the Greek emperor, is promised Bradamant in marriage by her parents, Amon and Beatrice, but Bradamant loves Rogero. By-and-by a friendship springs up between Leon and Rogero, and when the prince learns that Bradamant and Rogero are betrothed to each other, he nobly withdraws his suit, and Rogero marries Bradamant.

Leonard. A real scholar, forced for daily bread to keep a common school (*Crabbe. Borough*, letter xxiv.).

St Leonard is usually represented in a deacon's dress, and holding chains or broken fetters in his hand in allusion to his untiring zeal in releasing prisoners. Contemporary with Clovis.

Leonidas of Modern Greece. Marco Bozzaris, who with 1,200 men put to rout 4,000 Turco-Albanians, at Kerpenisi, but was killed in the attack (1823). He was buried at Missolonghi.

Le'onine Contract. A one-sided agreement so called in allusion to the fable of *The Lion and his Fellow-Hunters* (*See* Glaucus.)

Le'onine Verses, properly speaking, are either hexameter verses, or alternate hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end of each respective line These fancies were common in the 12th century, and were so called from Leoninus, a canon of the Church of St Victor, in Paris, the inventor In English verse, any metre which rhymes middle and end is called a Leonine verse One of the most noted specimens celebrates the tale of a Jew, who fell into a pit on Saturday and refused to be helped out because it was his Sabbath. His comrade, being a Christian, refused to aid him the day following, because it was Sunday:—

"Tunde manus, *Salomon*, ego to de stercore *tollam*
Sabbata nostra *colo*, de stercore surgere *nolo*,
Sabbata nostra *quidem* Salomon celebrabis *ibidem*"

Hexameters and pentameters.

"Help for you out of this mire, here, give me your hand Hezekiah"
"No! 'tis the Sabbath, a time labour's accounted a crime
If on the morrow you've leisure, your aid I'll accept with much pleasure"
"That will be my Sabbath, so, here I will leave you and go" *E C B*

Leonnoys, Leonnesse, or **Lyonnesse.** A mythical country, contiguous to Cornwall

Leono'ra, wife of Fernando Florestan, a state prisoner in Seville (*Beethoven Fidelio, an opera*) (*See* FERNANDO)

Leonora A princess who fell in love with Manri'co, the supposed son of Azucen'a the gipsy. The Conte di Luna was in love with her, and, happening to get Manrico and his reputed mother into his power, condemned them to death Leonora interceded for Manrico, and promised the count if he would spare his life to "give herself to him" The count consented, and went to the prison to fulfil his promise, when Leonora fell dead from the effect of poison which she had sucked from a ring Manrico, perceiving this, died also (*Verdi Il Trovatore, an opera*)

Leono'ra de Guzman The mistress or "favourite" of Alfonso XI of Castile Ferdinando, not knowing who she was, fell in love with her; and Alfonso, to save himself from excommunication and reward Ferdinando for services, gave them in marriage to each other No sooner was this done than the bridegroom, hearing who his bride was, indignantly rejected her, and became a monk Leonora entered the same monastery as a novice, made herself known to Ferdinando, obtained his forgiveness, and died (*Donizetti La Favorita, an opera*)

Leontes (3 syl). King of Sicilia, invited his friend Polix'enēs, King of Bohemia, to pay him a visit, and being seized with jealousy, ordered Camillo to poison him Camillo told Polixenes of the king's jealousy, and fled with him to Bohemia The flight of Polixenes increased the anger of Leontes against Hermi'one, his virtuous queen, whom he sent to prison, where she was confined of a daughter (Per'dita), and it was reported that she had died in giving birth to the child. Per'dita, by order of the jealous king, was put away that she might be no more heard of as his, but, being abandoned in Bohemia, she was discovered by a shepherd, who brought her up as his own child In time, Florizel, the son and heir of Polixenes, under the assumed name of Doriclēs, fell in love with Perdita; but Polixenes, hearing of this attachment, sternly forbade the match The two lovers, under the charge of Camillo, fled to Sicily, where the mystery was cleared up, Leontes and Hermione re-united, and all "went merry as a marriage bell" (*Shakespeare Winter's Tale*)

Leopard, in Christian art, is employed to represent that beast spoken of in the Apocalypse with seven heads and ten horns, six of the horns bear a nimbus, but the seventh, being "wounded to death" lost its power, and consequently has no nimbus

Leopard, in heraldry, represents those brave and generous warriors who have performed some bold enterprise with force, courage, promptitude, and activity

Leopards. So the French designate the English, because then heralds describe our device as 'a *lion leopardé*. Bertrand du Guesclin, the famous Breton, declared that men "*devoyent bien honorer la noble Fleur-de-lis, plus qu'ils ne faisaient le félon Léopard*"

Lepracaun. The fairy shoemaker (Irish *leith-bhrogan*, from *leith-brog*, one-shoe maker, so called because he is always seen working at a single shoe)

"Do you not catch the tiny clamour,
Busy click of an elfin hammer
Voice of the Lepracaun singing shrill,
As he merrily plies his trade?"
W B Yeats Fairy and Folk Tales, p 82

Lerna. *A Lerna of ills* (*malo'rum Lerna*), A very great evil, Lake Lerna

is where Hercules destroyed the hydra which did incalculable evil to Argos

"Spain was a Lerna of ills to all Europe while it aspired to universal monarchy."—*P. Motteaux Preface to Rabelais*

Les Anguilles de Melun. Crying out before you are hurt. When the *Mystery of St. Bartholomew* was performed at Melun, one Languille took the character of the saint, but when the executioner came to "flay him alive," got nervous and began to shriek in earnest. The audience were in hysterics at the fun, and shouted out, *Languille crie avant qu-on l'écorche*," and "*Les anguilles de Melun*" passed into a French proverb

Les'bian Poets (*The*). Terpan'der, Alcæ'us, Ari'on, and the poetess Sappho, all of Lesbos

Lesbian Rule (*The*). A *post facto* law Making an act the precedent for a rule of conduct, instead of squaring conduct according to law

Lese Majesty. (*See* LEZE MAJESTY)

Les'sian Diet. Great abstinence, so called from Lessius, a physician who prescribed very stringent rules for diet (*See* BANTING)

Les'trigons. A race of giants who lived in Sicily. Ulysses sent two of his men to request that he and his crew might land, but the king of the place ate one for dinner and the other fled The Lestrigons assembled on the coast and threw stones against Ulysses and his crew Ulysses fled with all speed, but lost many of his men There is considerable resemblance between this tale and that of Polypheme, who ate one of Ulysses' companions, and on the flight of the rest assembled with other giants on the shore, and threw stones at the retreating crew, whereby several were killed

Let, to permit, is the Anglo-Saxon *let-an*, to suffer or permit, but *let* (to hinder) is the verb *lett-an* It is a pity we have dropped the second *t* in the latter word.

"Oftentimes I purposed to come unto you, but was (have been) let hitherto."—Romans i. 13

Let Drive (*To*). To attack, to fall foul of A Gallicism "*Se laisser aller à* ..."—*i. e.* to go without restraint.

"Thou knowest my old ward, here I [Falstaff] lay, and thus I bore my point Four rogues in buckram let drive at me These four came all a-front, and mainly thrust at me."—*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4

Let us Eat and Drink; for to-morrow we shall Die (Isaiah xxii. 13). The Egyptians in their banquets exhibited a skeleton to the guests, to remind them of the brevity of human life, saying as they did so, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die"

Leth'e (2 syl.), in Greek mythology, is one of the rivers of Hadēs, which the souls of all the dead are obliged to taste, that they may forget everything said and done in the earth on which they lived (Greek *lēthe, lathō, lanthānō*, to cause persons not to know)

Lethe'an Dew. Dreamy forgetfulness, a brown study. Lethē, in mythology, is the river of forgetfulness. Sometimes incorrectly called Le'thean.

"The soul with tender luxury you [Muses] fill,
And o'er the senses Lethe'an dews distill"
Falconer The Shipwreck iii. 1

Letter-Gae. The precentor is called by Allen Ramsay "The Letter-gae of haly rhyme." "Holy rhyme" means hymns or chants

"There were no sae many hums on the warlock's face as there is on Lotter-gae-man at this moment"—*Sir W. Scott Guy Mannering*, chap xx.

Letter-lock. A lock that cannot be opened unless certain chosen letters are arranged in a certain order.

"A strange lock that opens with AMEN"
Beaumont and Fletcher Noble Gentleman

Letter of Credit. A letter written by a merchant or banker to another, requesting him to credit the bearer with certain sums of money *Circular Notes* are letters of credit carried by gentlemen when they travel

Letter of Licence (*Law*). An instrument in writing made by a creditor, allowing a debtor longer time for the payment of his debt

Letter of Marque. A commission authorising a privateer to make reprisals on a hostile nation till satisfaction for injury has been duly made Here "marque" means march, or marca, a border-land (whence our "marquis," the lords appointed to prevent border-incursions) A letter of marque or mart was permission given for reprisals after a border-incursion Called *jus marchiarum*.

Letter of Orders (*Law*). A certificate that the person named in the letter has been admitted into holy orders

Letter of Pythagoras (*The*) The Greek upsilon, Ψ

"They placed themselves in the order and figure of Ψ, the letter of Pythagoras, as cranes do in their flight"—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iv. 51

Letter of Safe Conduct. A writ under the Great Seal, guaranteeing safety to and fro to the person named in the passport,

Letter of Uriah (2 Sam xi 14) A treacherous letter of friendship, but in reality a death-warrant. (*See* BELLEROPHON)

"However, sir, here is a guarantee Look at its contents I do not again carry the letters of Uriah"—*Sir D Scott Redgauntlet*, chap xvi

Letters. Their proportionate use is as follows —

E	1,000	H	340	F	98	K	88
T	770	R	338	W	140	J	59
A	728	D	144	Y	124	Q	50
I	704	L	94	P	108	X	46
S	680	U	80	V	106	Z	29
O	672	C	70	B	138		
N	670	M	42	G	124		

Consonants, 5,977 Vowels, 4,400

As initial letters the order is very different, the proportion being —

S	1,194	M	420	W	272	Q	78
C	1,087	P	388	G	266	K	47
P	908	I	377	U	228	Y	23
A	874	D	340	O	200	Z	18
T	871	H	308	V	172	X	4
D	565	L	298	N	133		
B	493	R	291	J	0		

S is the most common letter (except in initials), and *r*, *s*, *t*, *d*, are the most common final letters

I and *a* are the only single letters which make words Perhaps *o*, as a sign of the vocative case, should be added Of two letters, *an*, *at*, and *on* are the most common, and of three letters *the* and *and* (*See* LONG WORDS)

Letters. Philo affirms that letters were invented by Abraham.

Many attribute the invention to Badamanth, the Assyrian

Blair says they were invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, B C 1822

The same authority says that Menês invented hieroglyphics, and wrote in them a history of Egypt, B C 2122

Josephus asserts that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, son of Adam

Lucan says —

"Phœnicês primi, famæ si creditur aussi
Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris"
Pharsalia, iii 220

Sir Richard Philips says—"Thoth, the Egyptian who invented current writing, lived between B C 2306 and 3000"

Many maintain that Jehovah taught men written characters when He inscribed on stone the ten commandments Of course, all these assertions have a similar value to mythology and fable

Cadmos, the Phœnician, introduced sixteen of the Greek letters.

Simonides introduced η, ω, ξ, and Epicharmos introduced θ, χ At least, so says Aristotle (*See* LACEDEMONIAN LETTER and LETTER OF PYTHAGORAS)

Father of Letters (*Père des Lettres*) François I of France (1494, 1515-1547).

Lorenzo de' Medici, *the Magnificent* (1448-1492)

A man of letters. A man of learning, of erudition.

Letters expletive, and marks on letters

In French there are two letters expletive—*t* and *l* The former, called '*t* epheleustic' is placed before *on* if the preceding word ends with a vowel, as *a-t-on* The latter is called '*l* euphonistic," and is used in interrogative sentences between the third person singular of verbs ending with a vowel, and a pronoun beginning with a vowel, as *celle-t-il? a-t-elle?*

The chief accents are the grave (`), acute (´) and circumflex (^)

Two dots over the latter of two vowels (called *diæresis*), signify that each vowel is to be sounded, as *Aeʹnas* (4 syl)

A *hyphen* between two or more nouns or syllables denotes that they form a compound word, as *mother-in-law* The hyphen in French is called a "trait d'union," as *trait-je*

In French, the mark (¸) under the letter *c* is called a *cedilla*, and signifies that the *c* (which would otherwise be = k) is to be pronounced like *s*, as *ça* (*sah*), and *garçon* (*gar-son*)

A small comma (ʼ) over an *a*, *o*, or *u*, in Scandinavian languages, is called an *umlaut*, and a vowel so marked is called an *umlauted* (3 syl)

(¨ or ··) over the vowel *o* in German, is called a *zweipunct* (2 syl), and gives the vowel the sound of a French *eu*, as in *peu*, etc , but over the vowel *u* it gives it the sound of the French *u* in *dût*

Letters Missive. An order from the Lord Chancellor to a peer to put in an appearance to a bill filed in chancery

Letters Overt. The same as letters patent (*q v*.).

Letters Patent. So denominated because they are written upon open sheets of parchment, with the seal of the sovereign or party by whom they were issued pendent at the bottom Close letters are folded up and sealed on the outside (*See Thomas Duffus Hardy*)

Letters at the Foot of a Page. Printers affix a letter to the first page of each sheet; these letters are called *signatures*. They begin with B, and sometimes, but not always, omit J, V, W A is reserved for the title and preface. After Z, the alphabet is used double—thus, A A or 2A—and then trebled, quadrupled, etc , as necessity demands Sometimes figures, 1, 2, 3, etc , are used instead of letters (*See* SHEET)

Letters of Administration. The legal instrument granted by the Probate Court to a person appointed administrator to one who has died intestate

Letters of Bellerophon. (*See* BELLEROPHON)

Letters of Horning. (*See under* HORN, HORNS)

Letters of Junius. (*See* JUNIUS)

Letters of the Sepulchre. The laws made by Godfrey and the Patriarchs

of the court of Jerusalem There were two codes, one respecting the privileges of the nobles, and the other respecting the rights and duties of the burghers. They were kept in a coffer laid up in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre

Lettre de Cachet (*French*) An arbitrary warrant of imprisonment a letter folded and sealed with the king's cachet or little seal These were secret instructions to the person addressed to proceed against someone named in the letter. The lieutenant-general of police kept an unlimited number of these instruments, and anyone, for a consideration, could obtain one, either to conceal a criminal or to incarcerate someone obnoxious This power was abolished in the Revolution

Lettre de Jérusalem. A letter written to extort money (See *Vidocq Les Voleurs*, i 240-253)

Leucadia or **Leucas** The promontory from which despairing lovers threw themselves into the sea Sappho threw herself from this rock when she found her love for Phaon was in vain

' Thence injured lovers, leaping from above,
Their flames extinguish, and forget to love "
Pope Sappho to Phaon

Leucippus (Greek. *Leukippos*) Founder of the Atomistic School of Greek philosophy (about B C. 428)

Leucothea [*White Goddess*] So Ino was called after she became a sea-nymph Her son Palæmon, called by the Romans Portunus, or Portumnus, was the protecting genius of harbours.

" By Leucothea's lovely hands
And her son who rules the strands "
Milton Comus, 880-7

Leuh. The register of the Recording Angel, in which he enters all the acts of the member of the human race. (According to the Koran)

Lev'ant and Couchant. Applied to cattle which have strayed into another's field, and have been there long enough to lie down and sleep. The owner of the field can demand compensation for such intrusion. (Latin, "*levantes et cubantes*," rising up and going to bed)

Lev'ant and Ponent Winds. The east wind is the Lev'ant, and the west wind the Ponent The former is from *levo*, to rise (sunrise), and the latter from *pono*, to set (sunset).

' Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds "
Milton Paradise Lost x 704

Levant, the region, strictly speaking, means the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, but is often applied to the whole East

Levant'. *He has levant'ed*—i.e made off, decamped A *levant'er* is one who makes a bet, and runs away without paying his bet if he loses (Spanish "*levantar el campo, la casa*," to break up the camp or house ; our *leave*

In the *Slang Dictionary*, p 214, we are told that "it was formerly the custom, when a person was in pecuniary difficulties, to give out that he was gone to the Levant " Hence, when one lost a bet and could not or would not pay, he was said to have levanted—i e gone to the Levant. Of no historic value

Levée. *Levée en masse* (French) A patriotic rising of a whole nation to defend their country from invasion

The Queen's Levée It was customary for the queens of France to receive at the hour of their levée—i e while making their toilet—the visits of certain noblemen. This custom was afterwards demanded as a right by the court physicians, messengers from the king, the queen's secretary, and some few other gentlemen, so that ten or more persons were often in the dressing-room while the queen was making her toilet and sipping her coffee The word is now used to express that concourse of gentlemen who wait on the queen on mornings appointed No ladies except those attached to the court are present on these occasions.

∵ Kings and some nobles have their levées sometimes of an evening

" When I was very young (said Lord Eldon to Mrs Forster) Lord Mansfield used to hold levees on Sunday evenings —*Twiss Lord Eldon*, Vol i chap v p 66

Level Best. *To do one's level best* To exert oneself to the utmost *Au gré de nos pouvoirs* In 1877 Mr Hale published a book entitled *His Level Best*.

Level Down. To bring society taxes, wages etc , to an equality by reducing all to the lowest standard.

Level Up (*To*) To raise the lower strata of society, or standard of wages, etc , to the level of the higher

Levellers. (April, 1649) A body of men that first appeared in Surrey, and went about pulling down park palings and levelling hedges, especially those on crown lands. Colonel Lilburne was lodged in prison for favouring the Levellers. (*See* LILBURNE)

Levellers. Radicals in the time of Charles I and the Commonwealth, who wanted all men to be placed on a level with respect to their eligibility to office,

Levellers (*in Irish History*), 1740 Agrarian agitators, afterwards called Whiteboys (*q v*) Their first offences were levelling the hedges of enclosed commons, but their programme developed into a demand for the general redress of all agrarian grievances.

Lever de Rideau. A light and short dramatic sketch placed on the stage while the manager is preparing to introduce his drama for the night, or "draw up the curtain" on the real business.

"An attempt to pack a romantic tragedy into the space filled by an ordinary *lever de rideau* — *Nineteenth Century*, Dec, 1882, p 954

Lev'eret. A young hare The Duke d'Epernon always swooned at the sight of a *leveret*, though he was not affected if he saw a hare (*See* Fox)

Levi'athan. The crocodile, or some extinct sea monster, described in the Book of Job (chap. xli) It sometimes in Scripture designates Pharaoh, King of Egypt, as in Psa lxxiv. 14, Isa xxvii 1, and Ezek xxix 3, etc, where the word is translated "dragon."

The Leviathan of Literature Dr Johnson (1709-1784)

Lev'ites (2 syl). In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means the Dissenting clergy who were expelled by the Act of Conformity.

Levit'ical. Belonging to the Levites or priestly tribe of Levi, pertaining to the Jewish priesthood, as the *Levitical law*, *Levitical rites*

Lewd (Anglo-Saxon, *lēōde*) simply means folk in general, verb *leod-an* The present meaning refers to the celibacy of the clergy

"All that a lewd man hath need to knawe for he's of sowl" —*Caxton Society's Publications*

Lewis (*Monk*). (*See* Monk)

Lewis Baboon. Louis XIV. of France is so called in Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull* Of course, there is a play upon the word Bourbon

Lewkner's Lane. Now called "Charles Street," Drury Lane, London, always noted for ladies of the pavement

"The nymphs of chaste Diana's train
The same with those of Lewknor's Lane"
Butler Hudibras, part iii canto i

Lex non Scripta. The common law, as distinguished from the statute or written law Common law does not derive its force from being recorded, and though its several provisions have been compiled and printed, the compilations are not statutes, but simply remembrancers.

Lex Talionis (Latin) Tit for tat; the law of retaliation

Leyden Jar or **Phial** A glass vessel partly coated inside and out, with lead-foil, and used in electrical experiments to receive accumulated electricity, invented by Vanleigh, of Leyden

Leze Majesty. High treason, i e "*Crimen laesæ Majestatis*"

Li-Flambe. The banner of Clovis miraculously displayed to him in the skies (*See* Toads.)

Lia-fail (of Ireland) The *Fatalé Marmor* or Stone of Destiny. On this stone the ancient Irish kings sat at their coronation and according to tradition, wherever that stone might be the people there would be dominant It was removed to Scone; and Edward removed it from Scone Abbey to London It is kept in Westminster Abbey under the royal throne, on which the English sovereigns sit at their coronation (*See* Coronation Chair, Scone)

Liak'ura (3 syl) Parnassus.

"But where is he that hath beheld
The peak of Liakura unveiled"
Thom The Garden

Liar (*The*) Al Aswad, who set himself up as a prophet against Mahomet He was called *the Weathercock* because he changed his creed so often, *the Impostor*, and *the Liar*

Moseilma, another contemporary, who affirmed that the "belly is the seat of the soul" He wrote to Mahomet, and began his letter "From Moseilma, prophet of Allah, to Mahomet, prophet of Allah," and received for answer a letter beginning thus "From Mahomet the prophet of God, to Moseilma the Liar" (Anglo-Saxon, *lēog-an*, to tell a falsehood, but to be recumbent is *leg-an* or *lig-an*)

Prince of Liars. Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese traveller, whose narrative is so much after Munchausen's style, that Cervantes dubbed him "Prince of Liars." The *Tatler* called him a man "of infinite adventure and unbounded imagination."

Li'bel means a *little book* (Latin, *libellus*). A lampoon, a satire, or any defamatory writings Originally it meant a plaintiff's statement of his case, which usually "defames" the defendant

The greater the truth the greater the libel The dictum of William Murray, Earl of Mansfield (1704-1793)

"Dost not know that old Mansfield, who writes like the Bible,
Says 'The more 'tis a truth, sir, the more 'tis a libel'?" *Burns.*

Li'ber Albus contains the laws and customs of the city of London, compiled in 1419, by John Carpenter, town clerk

Liber Niger or *The Black Book of the Exchequer*, compiled by Gervase of Tilbury, in the reign of Henry II It is a roll of the military tenants

Liberal Arts. Book-learning (Latin, *liber*), viz, Grammar, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music.

Liberal Unionists or *Tory Democrats* Those Conservatives or Tories who have a strong bias towards democratic measures

Liberal Unionists. Those Whigs and Radicals who united, in 1886, with Lord Salisbury and the Conservative party to oppose Home Rule for Ireland Mr Gladstone had brought in a Bill to give the Irish Home Rule Lord Hartington was chief of the Whigs, and Mr Chamberlain chief of the Radicals, who seceded from Mr Gladstone's party

Lib'erals. A political term first employed in 1815, when Lord Byron and his friends set on foot the periodical called *The Liberal*, to represent their views in politics, religion, and literature The word, however, did not come into general use till about 1831, when the Reform Bill, in Lord Grey's Ministry, gave it prominence

"Influenced in a great degree by the philosophy and the politics of the Continent, they [the Whigs] endeavoured to substitute cosmopolitan for national principles, and they baptised the new scheme of politics with the plausible name of Liberalism" —*Disraeli* June 21, 1872

Lib'erator (*The*) The Peruvians so call Simon Bolivar, who established the independence of Peru. (1783-1831) Daniel O'Connell was so called, because he tried to sever Ireland from England. (1775-1847)

Liberator of the world So Dr. Franklin has been called (1706-1790)

Liberia. An independent republic of western Africa settled by free negroes

Lib'ertines. A sect of heretics in Holland, led by Quinton a factor, and Copin They maintained that nothing is sinful but to those who think it sinful, and that perfect innocence is to live without doubt

∵ By a "libertine" is now generally meant a profligate, or one who puts no restraint on his personal indulgence

"A libertine, in earlier use was a speculative free-thinker in matters of religion and in the theory of morals but [it has come] to signify a profligate"—*Trench On the Study of Words*, lecture iii p 90

Liberty means "to do what one likes" (Latin, *libet*, I see)

Civil Liberty The liberty of a subject to conduct his own affairs as he thinks proper provided he neither infringes on the equal liberty of others, nor offends against the good morals or laws under which he is living

Moral Liberty Such freedom as is essential to render a person responsible for what he does, or what he omits to do

National Liberty The liberty of a nation to make its own laws, and elect its own executive

Natural Liberty Unrestricted freedom to exercise all natural functions in their proper places

Personal Liberty Liberty to go out of one's house or nation, and to return again without restraint, except deprived thereof by way of punishment

Political Liberty The right to participate in political elections and civil offices and to have a voice in the administration of the laws under which you live as a citizen and subject

Religious Liberty Freedom in religious opinions and in both private and public worship provided such freedom in no wise interferes with the equal liberty of others

Cap of Liberty The Goddess of Liberty in the Aventine Mount, was represented as holding in her hand a cap, the symbol of freedom In France, the Jacobins wore a *red* cap In England, a *blue* cap with a white border is the symbol of liberty, and Britannia is sometimes represented as holding such a cap on the point of her spear (*See* CAP OF LIBERTY)

Liberty. *The Goddess of Liberty* On December 10th, 1793, Mlle Malhard, an actress, was selected to personify the "Goddess of Liberty" Being brought to Notre Dame, Paris, she was seated on the altar, and lighted a large candle to signify that Liberty was the "light of the world" (See *Louis Blanc History*, ii 365-367)

∵ The statue of Liberty, placed over the entrance of the Palais Royal, was modelled from Mme Talhen.

The Goddess of Reason. (Aug 10, 1793) The Goddess of Reason was enthroned by the French Convention at the suggestion of Chaumette, and the cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris was desecrated for the purpose The wife of Momoro the printer was the best of these goddesses The procession was attended by the municipal officers and national guards, while troops of ballet girls carried torches of truth Incredible as it may seem, Gobet (the Archbishop of Paris), and nearly all the clergy stripped themselves of their canonicals, and, wearing red nightcaps, joined in this blasphemous mockery So did Julien of Toulouse, a Calvinistic minister

"Mrs Momoro it is admitted made one of the best goddesses of Reason though her teeth were a little defective"—*Carlyle French Revolution*, vol iii book v 4

Libitina. The goddess who, at Rome presided over funerals.

"Omnis mortar, nullaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam"

Li'bra [*the balance*]. One of the twelve signs of the Zodiac (September 22 to October 22), when day and night being weighed would be found equal.

Li'brary. One of the most approved materials for writing on, before the invention of paper, was the thin rind between the solid wood and the outside bark of certain trees. This substance is in Latin called *liber*, which came in time to signify also a "book." Hence our *library*, the place for books, *librarian*, the keeper of books, and the French *livre*, a book

Some interesting facts concerning books and libraries will be found in Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature*

A circulating library. A library from which the books may be borrowed and taken by readers to their homes under certain restrictions

A living or walking library. Longinus, the philosopher and rhetorician, was so called (213-273)

Public Libraries

¶ *Ancient.* The first public library known was founded at Athens (B.C. 540) by Pisistratos. That of Alexandria, founded (B.C. 47) by the Ptolemies, contained 400,000 books. It was burnt by order of the Calif Omar, A.D. 641

The first public library of Rome was founded by Asinius Pollio, the second, called the Palatine, by Augustus

The royal library of the Fatimites of Egypt contained 100,000 manuscripts, splendidly bound. (*Gibbon*)

The library of the Ommiades of Spain contained 600,000 volumes, 44 of which were catalogues. (*Gibbon*)

There were seventy public libraries in the kingdom of Andalusia. (*Gibbon*)

When the monastery of Croydon was burnt, in 1091, its library consisted of 900 volumes, 300 of which were very large. (*Ingulphus*)

¶ *Modern.* The British Museum library contains above 32 miles of book-shelves, 1,250,000 volumes, and 89,000 MSS. Some 40,000 additions are made yearly

The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, founded by Louis XIV., is the largest library in the world. It contains above 1,400,000 volumes, 500,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, 150,000 coins and medals, 1,400,000 engravings, contained in 10,000 volumes, and 100,000 portraits

The Impériale, France, contains about 600,000 books, 500,000 pamphlets, and 85,000 manuscripts

The Munich Library contains about 600,000 books and 10,000 manuscripts.

The Vienna, about 500,000 books and 20,000 manuscripts

The Vatican, about 200,000 books and 40,000 manuscripts

The Imperial Library of Russia, about 650,000 books and 21,000 manuscripts

The Copenhagen Library, about 500,000 books and 15,000 manuscripts.

Lib'ya. Africa, or all the north of Africa between Egypt and the Atlantic Ocean. It was the Greek name for Africa in general. The Romans used the word sometimes as synonymous with Africa, and sometimes for the fringe containing Carthage.

Licen'tiate (4 syl.) One who has a licence to practise some art or faculty, as a *licentiate of medicine*

Lich. A dead body. (Anglo-Saxon, *lic*, German, *leiche*)

Lich-field, in Staffordshire. *The field of the dead*, i.e. of the martyred Christians

Lich-fouls. Birds that feed on carrion, as night-ravens, etc.

Lich-gate. The shed or covered place at the entrance of churchyards, intended to afford shelter to the coffin and mourners, while they wait for the clergyman to conduct the *corpse* into the church

Lich-owl. The screech-owl, superstitiously supposed to foretell death

Lich-wake or *Lyke-wake.* The funeral feast or the waking of a corpse, i.e. watching it all night

Lich-way. The path by which a funeral is conveyed to church, which not unfrequently deviates from the ordinary road. It was long supposed that wherever a dead body passed became a public thoroughfare

Lichton. Belonging to the lich-ground or cemetery. In Chichester, just outside the city walls on the east, are what the common people call the lightner or liten schools, a corruption of lichten schools, so termed because they stand on a part of the ancient Saxon lich-acre. The spelling usually adopted for these schools is "litten"

Lick, as *I licked him.* I flogged or beat him (Welsh, *llach*, a slap, verb *llachian*, Anglo-Saxon, *slic-an*, to strike, or slick)

Lick into Shape (*To*) According to tradition the cubs of bears are cast shapeless, and remain so till the dam has licked them into proper form.

"So watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care,
Each growing lump, and brings it to a bear."
Pope, Dunciad, i. 101.

Lick the Dust (*To*) To fall in battle.

"His enemies shall lick the dust"—Psalm lxxii 9

Licks the Butter. *The very dogs refused to lick the butter from his forehead.* Before the dead body of a Parsee is removed from the house, the forehead is smeared with clarified butter or ghee, and the dogs of the house are admitted. If the dog or dogs lick the butter, it is a good omen; if not, it signifies perdition

Lickspittle (*A*). A servile toady.

"His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's spittle" *Swift*

Lictors. *Binders* (Latin *ligo*, to bind or tie) These Roman officers were so called because they bound the hands and feet of criminals before they executed the sentence of the law. (*Aulus Gellius*)

"The lictors at that word, full soon on all and strong
Each with his axe and sheaf of twigs, went down into the throng"
Macaulay Lays of Rome

Lid. Anglo-Saxon, *hlid*, Dutch and Danish, *lid* "Close" is the Latin cognate *clus-um*

Lidskial'fa [*the terror of nations*]. The throne of Alfadei, whence he can view the whole universe (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Lie. (Anglo-Saxon, *lyge*, a falsehood)

Father of lies Satan (John viii 44)

The greatest lie. The four P's (a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Poticary, and a Pedlar) disputed as to which could tell the greatest lie. The Palmer said he had never seen a woman out of patience, whereupon the other three P's threw up the sponge, saying such a falsehood could not possibly be outdone (*Heywood The Four P's*)

White lies (*See* WHITE)

Lie Circumstantial (*The*) or *The lie with circumstance* Sir, if you said so, it was a lie As Touchstone says, this insult is voidable by this means—"If you said so, I said it was a lie," but the word "if" makes the insult hypothetical. This is the lie direct in the second degree or once removed (*See* COUNTERCHECK.)

Lie Direct (*The*) Sir, that's a lie. You are a liar This is an offence no gentleman can take

"One day as I was walking, with my customary swagger,
Says a fellow to me 'Pistol, you're a coward, though a bragger'
Now this was an indignity no gentleman could take, sir,
So I told him flat and plump, 'You lie—(under a mistake sir).'"

Lie Quarrelsome (*The*) To tell one flat and plump "You lie" Touchstone calls this "the countercheck quarrelsome"

"If again [the fifth time] it was not well cut, he would say *I lie*; this is called the countercheck quarrelsome"—*Shakespeare As You Like It*, v 4

Lie hath no Feet (*A*) Because it cannot stand alone. In fact, a lie wants twenty others to support it, and even then is in constant danger of tripping

Lie. (Anglo-Saxon, *liegan*, to 'bide or rest, but *lie*, to deceive, is the Anglo-Saxon verb *leog-an*)

"Lie heavy on him earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee"

This is part of Dr Evans's epitaph on Sir John Vanbrugh, the comic poet, herald and architect The "heavy loads" referred to were Blenheim, Greenwich Hospital (which he finished), Castle Howard in Yorkshire, and other massive buildings. (1666-1726)

Lie Low (*To*). To conceal oneself or one's intentions

"All this while Brer Rabbit lay low"—*Uncle Remus*

Lie Over (*To*) To be deferred, as, this question must lie over till next sessions

Lie-to (*To*) To stop the progress of a vessel at sea by reducing the sails and counterbracing the yards to cease from doing something A nautical phrase.

"We now ran plump into a fog, and were obliged to lie-to"—*Lord Dufferin*

Lie Up (*To*). To refrain from work, to rest

Lie at the Catch (*To*) Thus Talkative says to Faithful, "You lie at the catch, I perceive." To which Faithful replies, "No not I, I am only for setting things right" "To lie at the catch," or lie on the catch, is to lie in wait or to lay a trap to catch one

Lie in State (*To*) "*Être couché sur un lit de parade*" A dead body displayed to the general public.

Lie on Hand (*To*) To remain unsold "*Rester depuis longtemps en main*"

Lie to One's Work (*To*). To work energetically

Lie with One's Fathers (*To*) To be buried in one's native place. "*Reposer avec ses pères.*"

"I will lie with my fathers and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt"—Genesis xlvii 30

Liebenstein and Sternfels. Two ruined castles of the Rhine. According to tradition, Leoline, the orphan, was

the sole surviving child of the lord of Liebenstein, and two brothers, named Warbeck and Otho, were the surviving children of the lord of Sternfels. Both the brothers fell in love with Leolme, but, as Leolme gave the preference to Otho, Warbeck joined the Crusades. A Templar in time persuaded Otho to do the same; but, the war being over, Otho stayed at Constantinople, where he fell in love with a Greek, whom he brought home for his bride. Leolme retired to the adjacent convent of Bonnhofen. Warbeck defied his brother to single combat for this insult to his betrothed, but Leolme with the nuns interposed to prevent the fight. The Greek wife, in time, eloped with one of the inmates of Sternfels, and Otho died childless. A band of robbers broke into the convent, but Warbeck armed in its defence. He repelled the robbers, but received his death-wound, and died in the lap of Leolme, thus passed away the last lord of Liebenstein. (*Traditions of the Rhine.*)

Liege. The word means one bound, a bondsman (Latin *ligo*, to bind), hence, vassals were called *liege-men*—i.e. men bound to serve their lord. The lord was called the *liege-lord*, being bound to protect the vassals.

"Uncovered and bareheaded, on his knees, and with his hands placed between those of his lord, he [the military tenant] repeated these words: 'Hear, my lord, I have become your liegeman of life and limb and earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear to you to live and die.'"—*Lingard, History of England*, vol. ii. chap. i. p. 27.

Li'en. A bond. (Latin, *ligo'men*.) Legally, a bond on goods for a debt, a right to retain goods in a creditor's hands till he has satisfied a legal claim for debt.

Liesse (2 syl.) *Abbé de Liesse* or *Abbas Letitiæ*. The French term for the "Boy Bishop," or "Abbot of Unreason." (*See* ABBOT.)

Lieutenant (pronounce *lef-ten'-ant*) is the Latin *locum tenens*, through the French. A *Lieutenant-Colonel* is the Colonel's deputy. The *Lord-Lieutenant* of Ireland is a viceroy who represents the crown in that country.

Life. (Anglo-Saxon, *lif*.)

Drawn from life. Drawn or described from some existing person or object.

For life. As long as life continues.

For the life of me. True as I am alive. Even if my life depended on it. A strong asseveration.

"Nor could I, for the life of me, see how the creation of the world had anything to do with what I was talking about."—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

Is life worth living? Schopenhauer decides in the negative. In the "funeral service" we are taught to thank God for delivering the deceased "out of the miseries of this sinful life." On the other hand, we are told that Jesus called Lazarus from the grave, not by way of punishment, but quite the contrary.

"On days like this, one feels that Schopenhauer is wrong after all, and that life is something really worth living for."—*Grant Allen, The Woman of Character.*

Large as life. Of the same size as the object represented.

On my life. I will answer for it by my life, as, "*Il le fera, j'en réponds sur ma vie.*"

To bear a charmed life. To escape accidents in a marvellous manner.

To know life. In French, "*Savoir vivre*"—that is, "*Savoir ce que c'est que de vivre.*" "Not to know life," is the contrary—"*Ne savoir pas ce que c'est que de vivre.*"

To the life. In exact imitation. "Done to the life." "*Jouer le portrait de quelqu'un au naturel*" (or) "*d'après nature.*"

Life-boat (*A*). A boat rendered especially buoyant for the purpose of saving those who are in peril of their life at sea.

Life-buoy (*A*). A float to sustain two or more persons in danger of being drowned at sea.

Life-Guards. Two senior regiments of the mounted body-guard, comprising 878 men, all six feet high, hence, a fine, tall, manly fellow is called "a regular Life guardsman."

Life Policy (*A*). An assurance to be paid after the death of the person.

Life Preserver (*A*). A buoyant jacket, belt, or other appliance, to support the human body in water; also a loaded staff or knuckle duster for self-defence.

Lift. *To have one at a lift* is to have one in your power. When a wrestler has his antagonist in his hands and lifts him from the ground, he has him "at a lift," or in his power.

"'Sirra,' says he, 'I have you at a lift.
Now you are come unto your latest shift.'"
Percy, Reliques, Guy and Amarant.

Lift not up your Horn on High. (Psalm lxxv. 5.) Do not behave scornfully, maliciously, or arrogantly. (*See under* HORN.)

Lift up the Heel against Me (*To*). To kick me (physically or morally); to

treat with contumely or contempt to oppose, to become an enemy As an unruly horse kicks the master who trusts and feeds him

"Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted his heel against me' —Psalm xli 9

Lift up the Voice (*To*). To shout or cry aloud, to utter a cry of joy or of sorrow

"Saul lifted up his voice and wept"—1 Sam xxiv 16

Lifted up. Put to death, to raise on a cross or gibbet

"When ye have lifted up the Son of Man, then shall ye know that I am He'—John viii 28

Lifter. A thief We still call one who plunders shops a "shop-lifter"

"Is he so young a man and so old a lifter?'
Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida, i 2

Lifting (*The*). In Scotland means lifting the coffin on the shoulders of the bearers Certain ceremonies preceded the funeral

"When at the funeral of an ordinary husbandman one o'clock was named as the hour for lifting,' the party began to assemble two hours previously —*Saladin Agnostic Journal*, Jan 14, 1893, p 27

At the first service were offered meat and ale, at the second, shortbread and whisky, at the third, seed-cake and wine, at the fourth, currant-bun and rum, at the last, sugar-biscuits and brandy

Lifting, or Lifting the Little Finger. Tippling. In holding a beaker or glass, most persons stick out or lift up the little finger "Lifting" is a contracted form of the full phrase

Ligan. Goods thrown overboard, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again. (Latin *ligare*, to tie or bind)

* *Flotsam* The débris of a wreck which floats on the surface of the sea, and is often washed ashore (Latin *flotare*, to float.]

Jetson or *jetsam*. Goods thrown overboard in a storm to lighten the vessel. (Latin *jacĕre*, to cast forth, through the French *jeter*)

Light. Life Othello says, "Put out the light and then put out the light" In May, 1886, Abraham Harper, a market-gardener, of Oxford, hit his wife in the face, and threatened to "put her light out," for which he was fined 5*s*. and costs (*Truth*, May 20th, 1886)

Light. Graces, holiness Called "the candle of the Lord," the "lamp of God," as, "The spirit of man is the lamp of the Lord" (Prov. xx 27)

'Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works'—Matt v 16

To stand in one's own light To act in such a way as to hinder advancement

"He stands in his own light through nervous fear'—*The Leisure Hour*, 1886

Light Comedian (*A*), in theatrical parlance, is one who performs in what is called legitimate comedy, but is very different to the "low comedian," who is a farceur. Orlando, in *As You Like It* might be taken by a "light comedian,' but not by a "low comedian" Tony Lumpkin and Paul Pry are parts for a "low comedian," but not for a "light comedian"

Light Horsemen. Those who live by plunder by night Those who live by plunder in the daytime are Heavy Horsemen These horsemen take what they can crib aboard ship, such as coffee-beans, which they call *pease*, sugar, which they call *sand*, rum, which they called *vinegar*, and so on The broker who buys these stolen goods and asks no questions is called a *fence* (See *Captain Marryat Poor Jack*, chap xviii)

Light Troops, *i e.* light cavalry, meaning Lancers and Hussars, who are neither such large men as the "Heavies," nor yet so tall (*See* LIGHT-ARMED ARTILLERY)

Light-armed Artillery. The Royal Horse Artillery The heavy artillery are the garrison artillery

Light as a Feather. (*See* SIMILES)

Light-fingered Gentry (*The*) Pick-pockets and shop-lifters.

Light Gains make a heavy Purse. Small profits and a quick return, is the best way of gaining wealth French, "*Le petit gain remplit la bourse*," Italian, "*I guadagni mediocri empiono la borsa*"

Light of One's Countenance (*The*) The bright smile of approbation and love.

"Lift up the light of Thy countenance on us'—Psalm iv 6

Light of the Age. Maimon'idēs or Rabbi Moses ben Maimon, of Cor'dova (1135-1204)

Light of the Harem. The Sultana Nourmahal', afterwards called *Nourjehan* (Light of the World) She was the bride of Selim. (*Thomas Moore Lalla Rookh*)

Lighthouse. The most celebrated of *antiquity* was the one erected by Ptolemy Soter in the island of Pharos, opposite Alexandria Josephus says it could be seen at the distance of 42 miles It was one of the "seven wonders" of the ancient world

Of *modern* lighthouses the most famous are the Eddystone, 14 miles S W of Plymouth Sound, the Tour de Cordouan, at the entrance of the Gironde, in France, and the Bell Rock, which is opposite the Frith of Tay

The largest lighthouses are —(1) The lighthouse at Hell Gate in New York, 250 feet high, with 9 electric lamps of 6,000 candle-power each (2) The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, in New York harbour, 220 feet high (3) One in Genoa, Italy, 210 feet in height (4) Cape Hatteras Light, which is 180 feet high. (5) Eddystone Lighthouse is 85 feet high, and lights a radius of 17 miles.

Lightning [*Barca*] Hamilcar of Carthage was called "Barca," both on account of the rapidity of his march and also for the severity of his attacks (B C 247-228)

Chain lightning Two or more flashes of lightning repeated without intermission
Forked lightning *Zig-zag lightning*
Globular lightning A meteoric ball [of fire] which sometimes falls on the earth and dies off with an explosion

Lightning Conductor. A metal rod raised above a building with one end in the earth, to carry off the lightning and prevent its injuring the building

It must be pointed at the top extremity to ensure a quiet discharge

Lightning Preservers. The most approved classical preservatives against lightning were the eagle, the sea-calf, and the laurel. Jupiter chose the first, Augustus Cæsar the second, and Tiberius the third (*Columella*, x.; *Sueton. in Vit. Aug*, xc., ditto *in Vit. Tib*, lxix) (*See* HOUSE-LEEK)

Bodies scathed and persons struck dead by lightning were said to be incorruptible, and anyone so distinguished was held by the ancients in great honour. (*J C Bulenger De Terræ Motu*, etc, v 11)

Lightning Proof. A building protected by lightning conductors (one or more).

Lightning Rod (*A*) (*See* LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR)

Liguo'rians. A congregation of missionary priests called also Redemptorists, founded in 1732, by St Alphonsus Liguo'ri Their object is the religious instruction of the people, and the reform of public morality

Ligurian Arts. Deception, trickery

Ligurian Republic (*The*) Venetia, Genoa, and a part of Sardinia, tied up in one bundle by Napoleon I. in 1797, and bound with a constitution similar to that of the French "Directory," so called from Liguria, pretty well commensurate with these districts It no longer exists.

Ligurian Sage (*The*) Aulus Persius Flaccus, born at Volaterræ, in Etruria, according to ancient authors, and at Luna Portus, in Liguria, according to some modern authorities. (A D 31-62) (*See Satires*, vi 6)

Lilburn Shawl. The name of a place in Wensleydale, Yorkshire Shawl is *shaw*, a hill, *shaw'l* = shaw-hill

Lilburne. *If no one else were alive, John would quarrel with Lilburne* John Lilburne was a contentious Leveller in the Commonwealth; so rancorous against rank that he could never satisfy himself that any two persons were exactly on the same level (*See* LAWSUITS)

"Is John dejected? and is Lilburne gone?
Farewell to both—to Lilburne and to John
Yet, being gone, take this advice from me
Let them not both in one grave buried be
Here lay ye John, lay Lilburne, there about
For if they both should meet, they would fall out"
Programmatic Epitaph

Lil'inau was wooed by a phantom that lived in her father's pines At nightfall the phantom whispered love, and won the fair Lilinau, who followed his green waving plume through the forest, and was never seen again (*American-Indian tradition.*)

Li'lis or Li'lith (*Rabbinical mythology*) The Talmudists say that Adam had a wife before Eve, whose name was Lilis Refusing to submit to Adam, she left Paradise for a region of the air She still haunts the night as a spectre, and is especially hostile to new-born infants Some superstitious Jews still put in the chamber occupied by their wife four coins, with labels on which the names of Adam and Eve are inscribed, with the words, "Avaunt thee, Lilith!" Goethe has introduced her in his *Faust* (*See* LAMIA)

"It was Lilith the wife of Adam
Not a drop of her blood was human
But she was made like a soft sweet woman"
D G Rossetti Eden Bower

⁂ The fable of Lilis or Lilith was invented to reconcile Gen. i. with Gen ii. Genesis i. represents the simultaneous

creation of man and woman out of the earth; but Genesis II represents that Adam was alone, and Eve was made out of a rib, and was given to Adam as a helpmeet for him

Lilli-Burle'ro or **Lilli-Bulle'ro** and **Bullen-a-lah.** Said to have been the words of distinction used by the Irish Papists in their massacres of the Protestants in 1641. A song with the refrain of "Lilli-burlero, bullen-a-la'" was written by Lord Wharton, which had a more powerful effect than the philippics of either Demosthenes or Cicero, and contributed not a little to the great revolution of 1688 Burnet says, "It made an impression on the [king's] army that cannot be imagined . The whole army, and at last the people, both in city and country, were singing it perpetually . never had so slight a thing so great an effect" The song is in Percy's *Relques of Ancient English Poetry*, series II bk. 3 (See *Sterne. Tristram Shandy*, chap II)

"Lilli bullero, lilli bullero bullen a la,
Lero lero, lilli bullero, lero lero bullen a la
Lero lero, lilli bullero, lero lero bullen a la"

Mr Chappell attributes the air to Henry Purcell

Lilliput. The country of pigmies called "Lilliputians," to whom Gulliver was a giant. (*Swift Gulliver's Travels*)

Lily (*The*). There is a tradition that the lily sprang from the repentant tears of Eve as she went forth from Paradise.

Lily in Christian art is an emblem of chastity, innocence, and purity In pictures of the Annunciation Gabriel is sometimes represented as carrying a lily-branch, while a vase containing a lily stands before the Virgin, who is kneeling in prayer St Joseph holds a lily-branch in his hand, to show that his wife Mary was always the virgin

Lily (Emblem of France) Tasso, in his *Jerusalem Delivered*, terms the French *Gigli d'oro* (golden lilies) It is said the people were commonly called *Lilians*, and the kingdom *Lilium* in the time of Philippe le Bel, Charles VIII, and Louis XII. They were so called from the *fleur-de-lys*, the emblem of France.

"I saw my country a lily torn"
Bloomfield (A Frenchman is speaking)

"The burghers of Ghent were bound by solemn oath not to make war upon the lilies"—*Millington Heraldry*, 1

Lily of France. The device of Clovis was three black toads, but an aged hermit of Joye-en-valle saw a miraculous light stream one night into his cell, and an angel appeared to him holding a shield of wonderful beauty its colour was azure, and on it were emblazoned three gold lilies that shone like stars, which the hermit was commanded to give to Queen Clotilde Scarcely had the angel vanished when Clotilde entered, and, receiving the celestial shield, gave it to her royal husband, whose arms were everywhere victorious. (See *Les Petits Bollandistes*, vol VI, p 426.)

"Un hermite apporta à la ditte royne un drap d'azur à trois Fleurs de Lis d'or que l'ange luy avoit données et le delivra la ditte royne à son mary le roy Clovis pour le porter comme ses armes en lieu qu'il les portoit d'or à trois crapaux de sable"—*Chiflet*

∴ The kings of France were called "Lords of the Silver Lilies"

∴ Florence is called 'The City of Lilies"

Lily of the Valley. The *Convallāria majālis* (the May valley plant), one of the species is Solomon's seal It is by no means the case that the Convallaria grow only in valleys, although they prefer shady places

This is not the lily (Matt VI 28) which is said to excel "Solomon in all his glory" The Lilium Candidum is the flower alluded to by our Lord, a tall majestic plant, common in Palestine, and known by us as the Garden Lily It is bell-shaped with white petals and golden yellow stamens Fuller (*Eschatology Biblical*, p 125) tells us that 'at festivals the rich and powerful robed themselves in white cotton, which was considered the most splendid dress"

Lily Maid of Astolat. (*See* ELAINE)

Lim Hay. *Luck it up like Lim hay* Lim, on the Mersey, is famous for its excellent hay.

Limb. *To tear limb from Warburton* Lymm cum Warburton forms one rectory in Cheshire The play is on limb and Lymm.

Limb of the Law (*Jl*) A lawyer, or a clerk articled to a lawyer. The hands are limbs of the body, and the lawyer's clerks are his *hands* to copy out what the *head* of the office directs

Limberham. A tame, foolish keeper The character is in Dryden's comedy of *Limberham, or the Kind Keeper*, and is supposed to satirise the Duke of Lauderdale.

Limbo. A waste-basket, a place where things are stowed, too good to destroy but not good enough to use In School theology unbaptised infants and good heathens go to Limbo (Latin, *limbus*, the edge) They cannot go to heaven, because they are not baptised, and they cannot go to the place of torment, because they have not committed

sm at all, or because their good preponderates (See *Milton Paradise Lost*, bk m) (*See* ARAR)

In limbo Go to limbo — that is, prison

Limbus, preceded by *in* or *to* becomes *limbo*—as, in limbo, to limbo Occasionally, *limbo* stands for limbus.

Limbus Fatuo'rum. The Limbus of Fools, or Fool's Paradise. As fools are not responsible for their works, they are not punished in Purgatory, but cannot be received in Heaven, so they go to a place called the Paradise of Fools.

"Then might you see
Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers tossed
And fluttered into rags, then relics, beads,
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls
The sport of winds All these upwhirled aloft,
Into a Limbo large and broad since called
The Paradise of Fools"
Milton Paradise Lost, book m 490-95

⁂ One cannot wonder that Milton's great poem was placed by the Catholics in the Index of books forbidden

Limbus Patrum. The half-way house between earth and heaven, where the patriarchs and prophets, after death, await the coming of Messiah. According to the Roman Catholic notion, this is the "hell," or hadēs, into which Jesus Christ descended after He gave up the ghost on the cross Limbo, and sometimes Limbo patrum, is used for "quod," jail, confinement

"I have some of them in limbo patrum and there they are like to dance these three days —
Shakespeare Henry VIII, v 4

Limbus Puero'rum. The Child's Paradise, for children who die before they are responsible for their actions.

Limbus of the Moon. *In the limbo of the moon* Ariosto (in his *Orlando Furioso*, xxxiv 70) says, in the moon are treasured up such stores as these Time misspent in play, all vain efforts, all vows never paid, all intentions which lead to nothing, the vanity of titles, flattery, the promises of princes, death-bed alms, and other like vanities.

"There heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases
There broken vows and death-bed alms are found
And lovers' hearts with ends of ribbon bound,
The courtier's promises and sick man's prayers,
The smiles of harlots and the tears of heirs"
Pope Rape of the Lock, iii 149-150

Lime Street, London The place where, in former times, lime was sold in public market It gives its name to one of the wards of London

Limited Liability. The liability of a shareholder in a company only for a fixed amount, generally the amount of the shares he has subscribed for The Limited Liability Act was passed 1855.

Limner. A drawer, a painter, an artist A contraction of *illuminator*, or rather *lumenier* (one who illuminates manuscripts)

"The limner, or illuminer throws us back on a time when the illumination of MSS was a leading occupation of the painter"—*Trench On the Study of Words*, lecture iv p 171

Limp. Formed of the initial letters of Louis (XIV) James, Mary, Prince (of Wales) A Jacobite toast in the time of William III (*See* NOTARICA)

Lina. The Goddess Flax

"Inventress of the woof fair Linalinea
The flying shuttle through the dancing strings"
Darwin Loves of the Plants, canto ii

Lincoln. A contraction of *Lindum-colonia* Lindum was an old British town, called *Llyn-dune* (the fen-town). If we had not known the Latin name, we should have given the etymology *Llyn-collyne* (the fen-hill, or hill near the pool), as the old city was on a hill.

The devil looks over Lincoln. (*See* DEVIL.)

Lincoln College (Oxford) Founded by Richard Fleming in 1427), and completed by Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1479.

Lincoln Green. Lincoln, at one time, was noted for its green, Coventry for its blue, and Yorkshire for its grey. (*See* KENDAL GREEN)

"And girls in Lincoln green"
Drayton Polyolbion, xxv

Falstaff speaks of Kendal Green (Westmoreland), *1 Hen IV*, ii 4)

"Here be a sort of ragged knaves come in
Clothed all in Kendale green"
Plays of Robyn Hood

Lincoln's Inn. One of the fashionable theatres in the reign of Charles II

Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, built an inn (mansion) here in the 14th century. The ground belonged to the Black Friars, but was granted by Edward I to Lacy Later, one of the bishops of Chichester, in the reign of Henry VII, granted leases here to certain students of law.

Lincolnshire Bagpipes. The croaking of frogs in the Lincolnshire fens. We have Cambridgeshire nightingales, meaning frogs, fen nightingales, the Liège nightingale. In a somewhat similar way asses are called "Arcadian nightingales"

"Melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe"—*Shakespeare 1 Hen IV*, i 2

Lindabrides. A heroine in *The Mirror of Knighthood*, whose name at one time was a synonym for a kept mistress, in which sense it was used by Scott, *Kenilworth* and *Woodstock*.

Linden Tree (*A*). Baucis was converted into a linden tree Philēmon and Baucis were poor cottagers of Phrygia, who entertained Jupiter so hospitably that he promised to grant them whatever request they made They asked that both might die together, and it was so. At death Philēmon became an oak and Baucis a linden tree Their branches intertwined at the top

Lindor. A poetic swain of the Corydon type, a lover *en bergère*

"Do not, for heaven's sake, bring down Corydon and Lindor upon us."—*Sir Walter Scott*

Line. Trade, business

What line are you in? What trade or profession are you of? "In the book line"—*i e* the book trade. This is a Scripture phrase "The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places, yea, I have a goodly heritage" The allusion is to drawing a line to mark out the lot of each tribe, hence line became the synonym of lot, and lot means position or destiny, and hence a calling, trade, or profession Commercial travellers use the word frequently to signify the sort of goods which they have to dispose of, as, one travels "in the hardware line," another "in the drapery line," or "grocery line," etc.

Line (*The*) The equator (*See* Crossing the Line)

The deep-sea line. A long line marked at every five fathoms, for sounding the depth of the sea

The line. All regiments of infantry except the foot-guards, the rifle brigade, the marines, the militia, and the volunteers

Line a Day (*A*). ("*Nulla dies sine lineâ*") Apelles the artist said he never passed a day without doing at least one line, and to this steady industry he owed his great success.

Line of Battle. The order of troops drawn up so as to present a battle-front There are three lines—the van, the main body, and the rear A fleet drawn up in *line of battle* is so arranged that the ships are ahead and astern of each other at stated distances

All along the line, in every particular. The reference is to line of soldiers

"The accuracy of the statement is contested all along the line by persons on the spot."—*W. E Gladstone (Newspaper report)*

To break the enemy's line is to derange their order of battle, and so put them to confusion.

Line of Beauty, according to Hogarth, is a curve thus ∽. Mengs was of the same opinion, but thought it should be more serpentine. Of course, these fancies are not tenable, for the line which may be beautiful for one object would be hideous in another. What would Hogarth have said to a nose or mouth which followed his line of beauty?

Line of Communication, or rather **Lines of Communication,** are trenches made to continue and preserve a safe correspondence between two forts, or two approaches to a besieged city, or between two parts of the same army, in order that they may co-operate with each other.

Line of Demarcation. The line which divides the territories of different proprietors The space between two opposite doctrines, opinions, rules of conduct, etc

Line of Direction. The line in which a body moves, a force acts, or motion is communicated In order that a body may stand without falling, a line let down from the centre of gravity must fall within the base on which the object stands Thus the leaning tower of Pisa does not fall, because this rule is preserved.

Line of Life (*The*) In French, *La ligne de vie* So also, line of duty, *La ligne du devoir*, etc In palmistry, the crease in the left hand beginning above the web of the thumb, and running towards or up to the wrist is so called.

The nearer it approaches the wrist the longer will be the life, according to palm-lorists. If long and deeply marked, it indicates long life with very little trouble, if crossed or cut with other marks, it indicates sickness

Line of March. The ground from point to point over which an army moves

Line of Operation (*The*) in war. The line between the base of operation (*q v*) and the object aimed at Thus, if a fleet is the base and the siege of a city is the object aimed at, the line of operation is that drawn from the fleet to the city. If a well-fortified spot is the base and a battle the object, the line of operation is that which lies between the fortified spot and the battle-field.

Line upon Line. Admonition or instruction repeated little by little (a line at a time). Apellēs said "*Nulla dies*

line lineâ" A drawing is line upon line, an edifice is brick upon brick or stone upon stone

"Line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little"—Isaiah xxviii 10

Lines. *The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places* The part allotted to me and measured off by a measuring line. (Psalms xvi 6)

Hard lines Harsh restrictions Here lines means an allotment measured out

To read between the lines To discern the secret meaning One method of cryptography is to write in alternate lines, if read line by line, the meaning of the writer is reversed or wholly misunderstood Thus lines 2 4, 6 of the following cryptogram would convey the warning to Lord Monteagle of the Gunpowder Plot.

"My lord, having just returned from Paris,
(2) stay away from the house to night
and give me the pleasure of your company
(1) for God and man have conspired to punish
those who pay not regard to their health,
and
(6) the wickedness of the time
adds greatly to its woe and fear"

Linen Goods. In 1721 a statute was passed imposing a penalty of £5 upon the *wearer*, and £20 upon the seller of, a piece of calico Fifteen years later this statute was so far modified that calicoes manufactured in Great Britain were allowed, "provided the warp thereof was entirely of linen yarn" In 1774 a statute was passed allowing printed cotton goods to be used on the payment of threepence a yard duty, in 1806 the duty was raised to threepence halfpenny This was done to prevent the use of calicoes from interfering with the demand for linen and woollen stuffs The law for burying in woollen was of a similar character The following extracts from a London news-letter, dated August 2nd, 1768, are curious. [*Note*—chintz is simply *printed calico*]

"Yesterday three tradesmen's wives of this city were convicted before the Rt Hon the Lord Mayor for wearing chintz gowns on Sunday last, and each of them was fined £5 These make eighty who have been convicted of the above offence within twelve months past There were several ladies in St James's Park on the same day with chintz gowns on, but the persons who gave informas of the above three were not able to discover their names or places of abode Yesterday a waggon loaded with £2000 worth of chintz was seized at Dartford in Kent by some custom-house officers Two post-chaises loaded with the same commodity got off with their goods by swiftness of driving"

Lingo. Talk, language. A corruption of *lingua*.

Lingua Franca. A species of corrupt Italian spoken on the coasts of the Mediterranean The Franks' language mixed with the Italian

Lining of the Pocket. Money.

"My money is spent (and I be content
With pockets so deprived of their lining?"
The Lady's Decoy, or Man Midwife's Defence 1758, p 4

When the great court tailor wished to obtain the patronage of Beau Brummel, he made him a present of a dress-coat lined with bank-notes Brummel wrote a letter of thanks, stating that he quite approved of the coat, and he especially admired the lining

Linnæan System A system devised by Linnæus of Sweden, who arranged his three kingdoms of animals, vegetables, and minerals into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties, according to certain characteristics

Linne (*The Heir of*) The Lord of Linne was a great spendthrift, "who wasted his substance in riotous living." Having spent all, he sold his estates to John o' the Scales, his steward, reserving to himself only a "poor and lonesome lodge in a lonely glen" When he had squandered away the money received for his estates, and found that no one would lend or give him more, he retired to the lodge in the glen, where he found a rope with a running noose dangling over his head He put the rope round his neck and sprang aloft, when lo! the ceiling burst in twain, and he fell to the ground When he came to himself he espied two chests of beaten gold, and a third full of white money, and over them was written, "Once more, my son, I set thee clear, amend thy life, or a rope at last must end it" The heir of Linne now returned to his old hall, where he asked his quondam steward for the loan of forty pence, this was refused him One of the guests proffered the loan, and told John o' the Scales he ought to have lent it, as he had bought the estate cheap enough "Cheap call you it?" exclaimed John, 'why, he shall have it back for 100 marks less." "Done," said the heir of Linne, and counted out the money He thus recovered his estates, and made the kind guest his forester. (*Percy Reliques*, series ii book 2)

Linsey-woolsy Million (*The*) The great unwashed The artisan class, supposed to dress in linsey-woolsy 'Broadcloth" being for the gentry

"Truth needs not, John, the eloquence of oaths,
Nor more than a decent suit of clothes
Requires of broad gold lace th' expensive glare,
That makes the linsey-woolsy million stare"
Peter Pindar Subjects Lyric

Linspe (French, 2 syl) means a *prince* in slang or familiar usage. It

comes from the inspector or monitor of the cathedral choir called the *Spé* or the *Inspé* (inspector), because he had to superintend the rest of the boys

Lion (as an agnomen)

ALP ARSLAN [*the Valiant Lion*], son of Togrul Beg, the Perso-Turkish monarch (Reigned 1063-1072)

ALI was called *The Lion of God* for his religious zeal and great courage. His mother called him at birth Al Haidra, *the Rugged Lion.* (A D 602, 655-661.)

ALI PASHA, called *The Lion of Janina*, overthrown in 1822 by Ibrahim Pasha (1741, 1788-1822)

ARIOCH (fifth of the dynasty of Nimrod, the Assyrian), called Arioch Ellasar—i.e. Arioch Meloch al Assei, *the Lion King of Assyria* (B C 1927-1897)

DAMELOWITZ, Prince of Halicz, who founded Lemberg (*Lion City*) in 1250

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, called *The Lion of the North* (1594, 1611-1632)

HAMZA, called *The Lion of God and of His Prophet* So Gabriel told Mahomet his uncle was enregistered in heaven.

HENRY, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, was called *The Lion* for his daring courage (1129-1195.)

LOUIS VIII of France was called *The Lion* because he was born under the sign Leo (1187, 1223-1226)

RICHARD I Cœur de Lion (*Lion's heart*), so called for his bravery (1157, 1189-1199)

WILLIAM of Scotland, so called because he chose a red lion *rampant* for his cognisance (Reigned 1165-1214)

¶ *The Order of the Lion.* A German Order of civil merit, founded in 1815.

Lion (as an emblem) A lion is emblem of the tribe of Judah Christ is called "the lion of the tribe of Judah"

"Judah is a lion's whelp . . . he couched as a lion and as an old lion, who shall rouse him up?—Genesis xlix."

A lion emblematic of St Jerome The tale is, that while Jerome was lecturing one day, a lion entered the schoolroom, and lifted up one of its paws All the disciples fled, but Jerome, seeing that the paw was wounded, drew out of it a thorn and dressed the wound The lion, out of gratitude showed a wish to stay with its benefactor Hence Jerome is typified as a lion, or as accompanied by a lion (*Kinesman Lives of the Saints*, p 781)

Androclus and the Lion This is a replica of the tale of ANDROCLUS. Androclus was a Roman slave, condemned to encounter a lion in the amphitheatre, but when the beast was let loose it crouched at the feet of the slave and began licking them The circumstance naturally excited the curiosity of the consul and the slave, being brought before him, told him the following tale "I was compelled by cruel treatment to run away from your service while in Africa, and one day I took refuge in a cave from the heat of the sun While I was in the cave a lion entered, limping, and evidently in great pain Seeing me, he held up his paw, from which I extracted a large thorn We lived together in the cave for some time, the lion catering for both of us At length I left the cave, was apprehended, brought to Rome and condemned to encounter a lion in the amphitheatre My enemy was my old friend, and he recognised me instantly" (*A Gellius Noctes*, v 15)

St Gerasimus and the Lion A very similar tale is told of ST GERASIMUS (A D 475). One day, being on the banks of the Jordan, he saw a lion coming to him, limping on three feet When it reached the saint, it held up to him the right paw, from which Gerasimus extracted a large thorn The grateful beast attached itself to the saint, and followed him about as a dog. (*Vies des Pères des Déserts d'Orient*)

Sir George Davis and the Lion Sir George Davis was English consul at Florence at the beginning of the 19th century. One day he went to see the lions of the great Duke of Tuscany There was one which the keepers could not tame, but no sooner did Sir George appear than it manifested every symptom of joy. Sir George entered its cage, when the lion leaped on his shoulder, licked his face wagged its tail and fawned on him like a dog Sir George told the great duke that he had brought up the creature, but as it grew older it became dangerous and he sold it to a Barbary captive The duke said that he had bought it of the very same man, and the mystery was solved

Half a score of such tales are told by the Bollandistes in the *Acta Sanctorum*

The lion an emblem of the resurrection. According to tradition, the lion's whelp is born dead, and remains so for three days, when the father breathes on it and it receives life Another tradition is that the lion is the only animal of the cat tribe born with its eyes open, and it is said that it sleeps with its eyes open. This is not strictly correct, but undoubtedly it sleeps watchfully and lightly

Mark the *Evangelist* is symbolised by

a *lion*, because he begins his gospel with the scenes of John the Baptist and Jesus in the Wilderness Matthew is symbolised by a *man*, because he begins his gospel with the humanity of Jesus, as a descendant of David. Luke is symbolised as a *calf*, because he begins his gospel with the priest sacrificing in the temple John is symbolised by an *eagle*, because he soars high, and begins his gospel with the divinity of the Logos The four symbols are those of Ezekiel's cherubim

The American lion The puma.

A Cotswold lion. A sheep.

Lion (grateful for kindness) —

ANDROCLUS (*See under* LION *as an emblem*)

SIR IWAIN DE GALLIS was attended by a lion, which, in gratitude to the knight, who had delivered it from a serpent with which it had been engaged in deadly combat, ever after became his faithful servant, approaching the knight with tears, and rising on his hind-feet like a dog.

SIR GEOFFREY DE LATOUR was aided by a lion against the Saracens, but the faithful brute was drowned in attempting to follow the vessel in which the knight had embarked on his departure from the Holy Land.

ST GERASIMUS (*See under* LION *as an emblem*)

ST JEROME. (*See under* LION *as an emblem*)

Lion, in HERALDRY

(1) *Couchant*. Lying down, head erect, and tail beneath him Emblematic of sovereignty

(2) *Couard* or Coué. With tail hanging between his legs

(3) *Dormant* Asleep, with head resting on his fore-paws

(4) *Passant*. Walking, three feet on the ground, in profile Emblematic of resolution

(5) Passant *Gardant*. Three feet on the ground, full face. The "Lion of England" Resolution and Prudence.

(6) Passant *Regardant*. Three feet on the ground, side face turned backwards

(7) *Rampant* Erect on his hind legs, in profile. Emblematic of magnanimity.

(8) Rampant *Gardant* Erect on his hind legs, full face. Emblematic of prudence

(9) Rampant *Regardant*. Erect on his hind legs side face looking behind. Emblematic of circumspection.

(10) Regardant Looking behind him, emblematic of circumspection.

(11) *Saliant*. In the act of springing forward on its prey. Emblematic of valour

(12) *Sejant* Sitting, rising to prepare for action, face in profile, tail erect. Emblematic of counsel

(13) Sejant *Affronté* (as in the crest of Scotland).

(14) *Statant* Standing with four legs on the ground

(15) *Lion of St Mark*. A winged lion sejant, holding an open book with the inscription "*Pax tibi Marce, Evangelista Meus*" A sword-point rises above the book on the dexter side, and the whole is encircled by an aureola

(16) *Lion of Venice*. The same as the lion of St Mark

Then there are black, red, and white lions, with many leonine monsters

A lion at the feet of knights and martyrs, in effigy signifies that they died for their magnanimity

The lions in the arms of England They are three lions passant gardant, *i.e.* walking and showing the full face The first lion was that of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and the second represented the country of Maine, which was added to Normandy These were the two lions borne by William the Conqueror and his descendants Henry II added a third lion to represent the Duchy of Aquitaine, which came to him through his wife Eleanor The French heralds call the lion passant a *leopard*, accordingly Napoleon said to his soldiers, "Let us drive these leopards (the English) into the sea."

∵ In heraldry any lion not rampant is called a *lion leopardé*

The lion in the arms of Scotland is derived from the arms of the ancient Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, from whom some of the Scotch monarchs were descended. The *tressure* is referred to the reign of King Achaius, who made a league with Charlemagne, "who did augment his arms with a double trace formed with Floure-de-lyces, signifying thereby that the lion henceforth should be defended by the ayde of Frenchemen" (*Holinshed Chronicles*)

Sir Walter Scott says the lion rampant in the arms of Scotland was first assumed by William of Scotland, and has been continued ever since.

"William King of Scotland, having chosen for his armorial bearing a Red Lion *rampant* acquired the name of William the Lion and this rampant lion still constitutes the arms of Scotland, and the president of the heraldic court is called Lord Lion King-at-Arms"—*Tales of a Grandfather*, ii.

A marble lion was set up in honour of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopylæ, and a Belgian lion stands on the field of Waterloo.

¶ *Lions in classic mythology* CYB'ELE (3 syl.) is represented as riding in a chariot drawn by two tame lions

PRACRITI, the goddess of nature among the Hindus, is represented in a similar manner

HIPPOMENES and ATALANTA (fond lovers) were metamorphosed into lions by Cybelē

HERCULES is said to have worn over his shoulders the hide of the Nem'ean lion, which he slew with his club TERROUR is also represented as arrayed in a lion's hide

The Nem'ean lion, slain by Hercules. The first of his twelve labours As it could not be wounded by any weapon, Hercules squeezed it to death

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Lion (a public-house sign).

Black lion comes from the Flemmings

> "Au nour lyon la flemische dis
> Prist la terre de cele Lys."
> *Godefroy de Paris*

Blue, the badge of the Earl of Mortimer also of Denmark

∴ Blue seems frequently to represent silver, thus we have the Blue Boar of Richard III., the Blue Lion of the Earl of Mortimer, the Blue Swan of Henry IV., the Blue Dragon, etc

Crowned, the badge of Henry VIII

Golden, the badge of Henry I., and also of Percy, Duke of Northumberland

Passant gardant (walking and showing a full face), the device of England

Rampant, the device of Scotland

Rampant, with the tail between its legs and turned over its back, the badge of Edward IV as Earl of March

Red, of Scotland, also the badge of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who assumed this badge as a token of his claim to the throne of Castile

Sleeping, the device of Richard I.

Statant gardant (*i.e.* standing and showing a full face), the device of the Duke of Norfolk.

White, the device of the Dukes of Norfolk, also of the Earl of Surrey, Earl of Mortimer, and the Fitz-Hammonds

> 'For who in field or forray slack,
> Saw the lion e'er fall back? [Duke of Norfolk]
> *Sir Walter Scott Lay of the Last Minstrel*

The winged lion The republic of Venice. Its heraldic device

White and Red Lions Prester John, in a letter to Manuel Comnenus, of Constantinople, 1165, says his land is "the home of white and red lions"

Lion-hunter (*A*) One who hunts up a celebrity to adorn or give prestige to a party Mrs. Leo Hunter, in *Pickwick*, is a good satire on the name and character of a lion-hunter

Lion-killer (*The*). Jules Gerard (1817-1864).

Lion Sermon (*The*) Preached in St Katharine Cree church, Leadenhall-street, London, in October, to commemorate "the wonderful escape" of Sir John Gayer, about 250 years ago, from a lion which he met with on being shipwrecked on the coast of Africa Sir John was Lord Mayor in 1647

Sir John Gayer bequeathed £50 for the relief of the poor on condition that a commemorative sermon was preached annually at St Katharine Cree. It is said that Sir John was on his knees in prayer when the lion came up, smelt about him, prowled round and round him, and then stalked off

Lion-sick. Sick of love, like the lion in the fable (See *Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida*, II 3)

Lion Tamer (*The*) Ellen Bright, who exhibited at Wombwell's menagerie, was so called She was killed by a tiger in 1880, at the age of seventeen

Lion and Unicorn. The animosity which existed between these beasts, referred to by Spenser in his *Faerie Queene*, is allegorical of the animosity which once existed between England and Scotland

> "Like as a lion, whose imperiall power
> A prowd rebellious unicorn defyes"
> Book II. canto 5

Lion and Unicorn Ever since 1603 the royal arms have been supported as now by the English lion and Scottish unicorn but prior to the accession of James I the sinister supporter was a family badge. Edward III., with whom supporters began, had a lion and eagle, Henry IV., an antelope and swan; Henry V., a lion and antelope, Edward IV., a lion and bull, Richard III., a lion and boar Henry VII., a lion and dragon, Elizabeth, Mary, and Henry VIII., a lion and greyhound The lion is dexter—*i.e.* to the right hand of the wearer or person behind the shield

Lion and the True Prince (*The*) *The lion will not touch the true prince* (*1 Henry IV.*, II 4) This is a religious superstition, the "true prince," strictly speaking being the Messiah, who is called "the Lion of the tribe of Judah" Loosely it is applied to any prince of

blood royal, supposed at one time to be hedged around with a sort of divinity.

"Fetch the Numidian lion I brought over,
If she be sprung from royal blood, the lion
Will do her reverence else he'll tear her."
Beaumont and Fletcher The Mad Lover

Lion of God. Ali was so called, because of his zeal and his great courage (602, 655-661)

Lion of St. Mark. (*See under* LION, *heraldry*)

Lion of the Reformation (*The*). Spenser says that while Una was seeking St George, she sat to rest herself, when a lion rushed suddenly out of a thicket, with gaping mouth and lashing tail, but as he drew near he was awe-struck, and, laying aside his fury, kissed her feet and licked her hands, for, as the poet adds, "beauty can master strength, and truth subdue vengeance." (The lion is the emblem of England, which waits upon Truth. When true faith was deserted by all the world, England the lion came to its rescue.) The lion then followed Una as a dog, but when Una met Hypocrisy, Sansloy came upon them and killed the lion. That is, during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI., England the lion followed the footsteps of Truth, but in the reign of Mary, Hypocrisy came and False-faith killed the lion, *i.e.* separated England from Truth by fire and sword.

Lion of the Zodiac. One of the signs of the Zodiac (23th of July to the 23rd of August).

Lion's Claws. Commonly used as ornaments to the legs of furniture, as tables, chairs, etc., emblematical of strength and stability. The Greeks and Romans employed, for the same purpose, the hoofs of oxen.

"Les soutiens des tables et des trepieds [in Greece and Rome] se terminaient souvent en forme de pieds de bœuf, pour exprimer la force et la stabilité."—*Noel Dictionnaire de la Fable*, vol. i. p. 757, col. 2.

Lion's Head. In fountains the water generally is made to issue from the mouth of a lion. This is a very ancient custom. The Egyptians thus symbolised the inundation of the Nile, which happens when the sun is in Leo. The Greeks and Romans adopted the same device for their fountains.

Lion's Mouth. *To place one's head in the lion's mouth.* To expose oneself needlessly and foolhardily to danger.

Lion's Provider. A jackal, a foil to another man's wit, a humble friend who plays into your hand to show you to best advantage. The jackal feeds on the lion's leavings, and is supposed to serve the lion in much the same way as a dog serves a sportsman. The dog lifts up its foot to indicate that game is at hand, and the jackals yell to advertise the lion that they have roused up his prey. (*See* JACKAL.)

"... the poor jackals are less foul,
As being the brave lion's keen providers
Than human insects catering for spiders!"
Byron Don Juan, ix. 27.

Lion's Share. The larger part, all or nearly all. In *Æsop's Fables*, several beasts joined the lion in a hunt, but, when the spoil was divided, the lion claimed one quarter in right of his prerogative, one for his superior courage, one for his dam and cubs, "and as for the fourth, let who will dispute it with me." Awed by his frown, the other beasts yielded and silently withdrew. (*See* MONTGOMERY.)

Lions (*The*). The lions of a place are sights worth seeing, or the celebrities so called from the ancient custom of showing strangers, as chief of London sights, the lions at the Tower. The Tower menagerie was abolished in 1834.

Lionise a Person (*To*) is either to show him *the lions*, or chief objects of attraction, or to make a lion of him by *fêting* him and making a fuss about him. *To be lionised* is to be so treated.

Liosalfar. The light Alfs who dwell in the city Alf-heim. They are whiter than the sun. (*See* DOCK-ALFAR.) (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

Lip. (Anglo-Saxon, *lippe*, the lip.)

To curl the lip. To express contempt or disgust with the mouth.

To hang the lip. To drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. Thus Helen explains why her brother Troilus is not abroad by saying, "He hangs the lip at something." (Act iii. 1.)

"A foolish hanging of thy nether lip."—*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

To shoot out the lip. To show scorn.

"All they that see me laugh me to scorn: they shoot out the lip, they shake the head."—Psalm xxii. 7.

Lip Homage. Homage rendered by the lips only, that is, either by a kiss like that of Judas, or by words.

Lip Service. Verbal devotion. Honouring with the lips while the heart takes no part nor lot in the matter. (*See* Matt. xv. 8, Isa. xxix. 13.)

Lips. *The calves of our lips* (Hosea xiv. 2). The sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

The fruit of the lips. Thanksgivings

"Let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to His name."—Heb. xiii. 15.

Liquor up. Take another dram.

Lir (*King*). Father of Fionnala. On the death of Fingula, the mother of his daughter, he married the wicked Aoife, who, through spite, transformed the children of Lir into swans, doomed to float on the water till they heard the first mass-bell ring. Thomas Moore has versified this legend:

"Silent O Moyle, be the roar of thy water,
Break not ye breezes, your chain of repose
While murmuring mournfully, Lir's lonely daughter
Tells to the night-stars the tale of her woes."
Irish Melodies, No. ii.

Liris. A proud but lovely daughter of the race of man, beloved by Rubi, first of the angel host. Her passion was the love of knowledge, and she was captivated by all her lover told her of heaven and the works of God. At last she requested Rubi to appear before her in all his glory, and as she fell into his embrace was burnt to ashes by the rays which issued from him. (*Moore. Loves of the Angels*, story ii.)

Lisbo'a or **Lisboa.** Lisbon (*q. v.*)

What beauties doth Lisbo'a first unfold!
Byron. Childe Harold, i. 16.

"And thou fam'd Lis'boa, whose embattled wall
Rose by the hand that wrought proud Ilion's fall."
Mickle. Lusiad.

Lisbon. A corruption of '*Ulyssippo* (Ulysses' polis or city). Said by some to have been founded by Lusus, who visited Portugal with Ulysses, whence "Lusitania" (*q. v.*); and by others to have been founded by Ulysses himself. This is Camoens' version. (*See above.*)

Lismaha'go (*Captain*), in Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*. Very conceited, fond of disputation, jealous of honour, and brim-full of national pride. This poor but proud Scotch officer marries Miss Tabitha Bramble. The romance of Captain Lismaha'go among the Indians is worthy of Cervantes.

Lisuarte of Greece. One of the knights whose adventures and exploits are recounted in the latter part of the Spanish version of *Amadis of Gaul*. This part was added by Juan Diaz.

Lit de Justice. Properly the seat occupied by the French king when he attended the deliberations of his *parlement*. The session itself. Any arbitrary edict. As the members of *Parlement* derived their power from the king, when the king himself was present their power returned to the fountain-head, and the king was arbitrary. What the king then proposed could not be controverted, and, of course, had the force of law. The last *lit de justice* was held by Louis XVI. in 1787.

Little. Thomas Moore published a volume of amatory poems in 1803, under the name of *Thomas Little*.

"When first I came my proper name was Little—
now I'm *Moore*." *Hood. The Bee-ban.*

Little. *Little by little.* Gradually, a little at a time.

Many a little makes a mickle. The real Scotch proverb is: "A wheen o' mickles mak's a muckle," where mickle means *little*, and muckle *much*, but the Anglo-Saxon *micel* or *mycel* means "much," so that, if the Scotch proverb is accepted, we must give a forced meaning to the word "mickle."

Little Britain or *Brittany.* Same as Armorica. Also called Benwic.

Little Corporal (*The*). Napoleon Bonaparte. So called after the battle of Lodi, in 1796, from his low stature, youthful age, and amazing courage. He was barely 5 ft. 2 in. in height.

Little Dauphin (*The*). The eldest son of the Great Dauphin—*i.e.* the Duc de Bourgogne, son of Louis, and grandson of Louis XIV.

Little Ease. The name of a prison cell too small to allow the prisoner to stand upright, or to lie down, or to assume any other position of ease. I have seen such a cell at St. Cyr, and according to *Curiosity*, or, *The General Library*, p. 69 (1738), cells of this kind were used "at Guildhall for unruly apprentices."

Little-Endians. The two great empires of Lilliput and Blefuscu waged a destructive war against each other, exhausted their treasuries, and decimated their subjects on their different views of interpreting this vital direction contained in the 54th chapter of the Blun'decral (*Koran*): "All true believers break their eggs at the convenient end." The godfather of Calin Deffar Plume, the reigning emperor of Lilliput, happened to cut his finger while breaking his egg at the big end, and very royally published a decree commanding all his liege and faithful subjects, on pains and penalties of great severity, to break their eggs in future at the small end. The orthodox Blefuscu'dians deemed it their duty to resent this innovation, and declared a war

of extermination against the heretical Lilliputians Many hundreds of large treatises were published on both sides, but those of a contrary opinion were put in the *Index expurgatorius* of the opposite empire (*Gulliver's Travels Voyage to Lilliput*, iv)

"The quarrel between the Little endians and the Big-endians broke out on Thursday, like the after-fire of a more serious conflagration —*The Times*

Little Englanders. Those who uphold the doctrine that English people should concern themselves with England only they are opposed to colonisation and extension of the Empire

Little-Go. The examination held in the Cambridge University in the second year of residence Called also "the previous examination," because it precedes by a year the examination for a degree In Oxford the corresponding examination is called *The Smalls*. (*See* Mods)

Little Jack Horner. (*See* Jack)

Little John. A big stalwart fellow, named John Little (or John Nailor), who encountered Robin Hood, and gave him a sound thrashing, after which he was rechristened, and Robin stood godfather. Little John is introduced by Sir Walter Scott in *The Talisman*.

"'This infant was called John Little, quoth he,
Which name shall be changed anon
The words we'll transpose, so who never he goes,
His name shall be called Little John"
Ritson Robin Hood, xvi

Little John was executed on Arbor Hill, Dublin

It will be remembered that Maria in *Twelfth Night*, represented by Shakespeare as a *little* woman, is by a similar pleasantry called by Viola, "Olivia's giant," and Sir Toby says to her, "Good night, Penthesile'a"—*i e* Amazon

Little Masters. A name applied to certain designers, who worked for engravers, etc , in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Called *little* because their designs were on a small scale, fit for copper or wood. The most famous are Jost Amman, for the minuteness of his work, Hans Burgman, who made drawings in wood illustrative of the triumph of the Emperor Maximilian, Hans Sebald Beham, Albert Altdorfer, and Henrich Aldegraver Albert Durer and Lucas van Leyden made the art renowned and popular

Little Nell. A child of beautiful purity of character, living in the midst of selfishness, worldliness, and crime (*Dickens Old Curiosity Shop*)

Little Ones (*The*) The small children, and young children generally.

Little Paris. Brussels, the capital of Belgium, and Milan, in Italy, are so called, from their gaiety and resemblance in miniature to the French capital

Little Pedlington. The village of quackery and cant, humbug, and egotism, wherever that locality is A satire by John Poole.

Little Red Ridinghood. This nursery tale is, with slight alterations, common to Sweden, Germany, and France It comes to us from the French called *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*, in Charles Perrault's *Contes des Temps*

Little Gentleman in Velvet (*The*) The mole "To the little gentleman in velvet" was a favourite Jacobite toast in the reign of Queen Anne The reference was to the mole that raised the mole-hill against which the horse of William III stumbled at Hampton Court By this accident the king broke his collar-bone, a severe illness ensued, and he died early in 1702

Little Packs become a Little Pedlar. "Little boats must keep near shore, larger ones may venture more"

"Manwaring is a clever justice—
In him, my lord, our only trust is—
Burdett's a rotten meddler
Volks shud turn round and see their backs,
And mcend [mend] old proverbs Little packs
Become a little pedlar"
Peter Pindar Middlesex Election, letter i

Liturgy originally meant *public work*, such as arranging the dancing and singing on public festivals, the torch-races, the equipping and manning of ships, etc. In the Church of England it means the religious forms prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer (Greek, *litourgia*)

Live. *He lived like a knave, and died like a fool.* Said by Bishop Warburton of Henry Rich, first Earl of Holland, the turncoat He went to the scaffold dressed in white satin, trimmed with silver

Liver-vein (*The*) A love rhapsody The liver was anciently supposed to be the seat of love When Longaville reads the verses, Biron says, in an *aside*, "This is the liver-vein, which makes flesh a deity" (*Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*, iv 3)

Livered. As, *white-livered*, *lily-livered* Cowardly. In the auspices taken by the Greeks and Romans before battle, if the liver of the animals

sacrificed was healthy and blood-red, the omen was favourable, but it pale, it augured defeat

"Thou lily-livered boy"
Shakespeare Macbeth v 3

Liverpool. Said to be the "liverpool" The liver is a mythic bird, somewhat like the heron. The arms of the city contain *two livers*

Liverpudlian. A native of Liverpool

Livery. What is delivered The clothes of a man-servant delivered to him by his master The stables to which your horse is delivered for keep During the Merovingian and Carlovingian dynasties, splendid dresses were given to all the members of the royal household, barons and knights gave uniforms to their retainers, and even a duke's son, serving as a page, was clothed in the livery of the prince he served (French, *livrer*)

"What livery is we know well enough, it is the allowance of horse meate to keepe horses at livery, the which word, I guesse, is derived of delivering forth them nightly food"—*Spenser on Ireland*

Livery The colours of a livery should be those of the field and principal charge of the armorial shield; hence the Queen's livery is gules (scarlet) or scarlet trimmed with gold. The Irish regiments preserve the charge of their own nation Thus the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards have scarlet uniform with blue facings, and the Royal Irish Lancers have blue uniform with scarlet facings.

Livery-men. The freemen of the ninety-one guilds of London are so called, because they are entitled to wear the livery of their respective companies

Livy of France (*The*). Juan de Mariana (1537-1624)

Livy of Portugal (*The*) João de Barros, the best of the Portuguese historians. (1496-1570)

Liza. An innkeeper's daughter in love with Elvino, a rich farmer but Elvino loves Amina Suspicious circumstances make the farmer renounce the hand of Amina and promise marriage to her rival, but Liza is shown to be the paramour of another, and Amina, being proved innocent, is married to the man who loves her. (*Bellini La Sonnambula*) Or Lisa (*See* Elvino)

Lizard (*The*) Supposed at one time, to be venomous, and hence a 'lizard's leg' was an ingredient of the witch's cauldron in *Macbeth*.

Lizard Islands. Fabulous islands where damsels outcast from the rest of the world are received. (*Torquemada Garden of Flowers*)

Lizard Point (Cornwall) A corruption of "Lazars' Point," *i e* the place of retirement for lazars or lepers

Lloyd's. An association of underwriters, for marine insurances So called because the society removed in 1716 from Cornhill to a coffee-house in Lombard Street kept by a man named Lloyd.

Lloyd's Books. Two enormous ledger-like volumes, raised on desks at the entrance (right and left) of Lloyd's Rooms These books give the principal arrivals, and all losses by wrecks, fire, or other accidents at sea The entries are written in a fine, bold Roman hand, legible to all readers

Lloyd's List. A London periodical, in which the shipping news received at Lloyd's Rooms is regularly published

Lloyd's Register. A register of ships, British and foreign, published yearly

Lloyd's Rooms. The rooms where Lloyd's Books are kept, and the business of the house is carried on. These rooms were, in 1774, removed from Lombard Street to the Royal Exchange, and are under the management of a committee.

Loaf. *Never turn a loaf in the presence of a Menteith* Sir John Stewart de Menteith was the person who betrayed Sir William Wallace to King Edward His signal was, when he turned a loaf set on the table the guests were to rush upon the patriot, and secure him (*Sir Walter Scott Tales of a Grandfather*, vii)

Loaf held in the Hand (*A*) is the attribute of St Philip the Apostle, St Osyth, St Joanna, Nicholas, St Godfrey, and of many other saints noted for their charity to the poor.

Loafers. Tramps, thieves, and the never-do-well Idle fellows who get their living by expedients; *chevaliers d'industrie*. (German, *laufer*, a runner, Dutch, *loopen*)

"Until the differentiation of the labourer from the loafer takes place, the unemployed question can never be properly dealt with"—*Nineteenth Century* December, 1893, p 885

Loathly Lady. A lady so hideous that no one would marry her except Sir Gawain and immediately after the marriage her ugliness—the effect of enchantment—disappeared, and she became a model of beauty Love beautifies

Loaves and Fishes. *With an eye to the loaves and fishes, for the sake of . . .* With a view to the material benefits to be derived The crowd followed Jesus Christ, not for the spiritual doctrines which He taught, but for the loaves and fishes which He distributed amongst them

"Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, ye seek Me not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled —John vi 26

Lob. A till Hence *lob-sneak*, one who robs the till, and *lob-sneaking*, robbing tills. (*See next article*)

Lob's Pound. A prison, the stocks, or any other place of confinement (Welsh, *llob*, a dolt) The Irish call it Pook's or Pouk's fold, and Puck is called by Shakespeare "the lob of spirits" and by Milton, "the lubber fiend" Our word *lobby* is where people are confined till admission is granted them into the audience chamber, it is also applied to that enclosed space near farmyards where cattle are confined

Lobby. *The Bill will cross the lobbies* Be sent from the House of Commons to the House of Lords

Loblolly, among seamen, is spoon-victuals, or pap for lobs or dolts (*See* Lollypops)

Loblolly Boy (*A*) A surgeon's mate in the navy Here lob is the Welsh *llob*, a dolt, and loblolly boy is a dolt not yet out of his spoon-meat or baby-pap

"Loblolly-boy is a person on board a man-of-war who attends the surgeon and his mates but knows as much about the business of a seaman as the author of this poem"—*Fac Pub.* ii (1776)

Lobster Sauce. *Died for want of lobster sauce* Died of mortification at some trifling disappointment Died from pique, or wounded vanity At the grand feast given by the great Condé to Louis XIV, at Chantilly, Vatel was told that the lobsters for the turbot sauce had not arrived, whereupon this *chef* of the kitchen retired to his private room, and, leaning on his sword, ran it through his body, unable to survive such a dire disgrace as serving up turbot without lobster sauce

Lobsters and *Tarpaulings* Soldiers and sailors. Soldiers are now popularly called lobsters, because they are turned red when enlisted into the service But the term was originally applied to a troop of horse soldiers in the Great Rebellion, clad in armour which covered them as a shell

"Sir William Waller received from London (in 1643) a fresh regiment of 500 horse, under the command of Sir Arthur Hasleng, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the king's party 'the regiment of lobsters,' because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect cuirassiers, and were the first seen so armed on either side"—*Clarendon History of the Rebellion*, iii 91

Lochiel (2 syl) of Thomas Campbell is Sir Evan Cameron, lord of Lochiel, surnamed *The Black*, and *The Ulysses of the Highlands* His grandson Donald was called *The Gentle Lochiel* Lochiel is the title of the head of the clan Cameron

"And Cameron, in the shock of steel,
Die like the offspring of Lochiel"
Sir W Scott The Field of Waterloo

Lochinvar, being in love with a lady at Netherby Hall persuaded her to dance one last dance. She was condemned to marry a "laggard in love and a dastard in war," but her young cavalier swung her into his saddle and made off with her, before the "bridegroom" and his servants could recover from their astonishment. (*Sir Walter Scott Marmion*)

Lock, Stock, and Barrel. The whole of anything The lock, stock, and barrel of a gun is the complete instrument.

"The property of the Church of England, lock, stock, and barrel, is claimed by the Liberationists"—*Newspaper paragraph*, 1885

Lock the Stable Door. *Lock the stable door when the steed is stolen* To take "precautions" when the mischief is done.

Lockhart. When the good Lord James, on his way to the Holy Land with the heart of King Robert Bruce, was slain in Spain fighting against the Moors, Sir Simon Locard, of Lee, was commissioned to carry back to Scotland the heart, which was interred in Melrose Abbey. In consequence thereof he changed his name to Lock-heart, and adopted the device of *a heart within a fetter lock*, with this motto: "*Corda serrata pando*" (Locked hearts I open) Of course, this is romance Lockhart is Teutonic, "Strong Beguiler"

"For this reason men changed Sir Simon's name from Lockhard to Lockheart and all who are descended from Sir Simon are called Lockhart to this day"—*Sir Walter Scott Tales of a Grandfather*, xi

Lockit. The jailer in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*.

Lockitt's. A fashionable coffee-house in the reign of Charles II

Lockman. An executioner, so called because one of his dues was a *lock* (or ladleful) of meal from every caskful

exposed for sale in the market In the Isle of Man the under-sheriff is so called

Locksley. So Robin Hood is sometimes called, from the village in which he was born (See *Ivanhoe*, ch xiii)

Locksley Hall. Tennyson has a poem so called The lord of Locksley Hall fell in love with his cousin Amy, but Amy married a rich clown The lord of Locksley Hall, indignant at this, declares he will marry a savage, but, on reflection, adds "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Locksmith's Daughter. A key.

Loco Parentis (*Latin*) One acting in the place of a parent, as a guardian or schoolmaster.

Locofocos. Lucifer-matches, self-lighting cigars were so called in North America in 1834 (Latin, *loco-foci*, in lieu of fire)

"In a room during an excited meeting of the party in Tammany Hall, New York, when the candles had been blown out to increase the confusion, they were lighted with matches then called 'locofocos' —*Gilman The American People*, chap xxi

Locofo'cos. Ultra-Radicals, so called in America because, at a grand meeting in Tammany Hall New York, in 1835, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were suddenly extinguished with the hope of breaking up the turbulent assembly but those who were in favour of extreme measures instantly drew from their pockets their locofocos, and relighted the gas The meeting was continued, and the Radicals had their way (See *Gilman The American People*, chap xxi)

Locomotive, or Locomotive Engine. A steam-engine employed to move carriages from place to place (Latin, *locus moveo*, to move one's place)

Locomotive Power. Power applied to the transport of goods, in contradistinction to stationary power

Locrin or **Locrine** (2 syl) Father of Sabri'na, and eldest son of the mythical Brutus, King of ancient Britain On the death of his father he became king of Loe'gria (*q v*). (*Geoffrey Brit. Hist*, ii 5)

"Virgin daughter of Locrine
Sprung from old Anchises line,"
Milton Comus, 842-3

Locum Te'nens (*Latin*) One holding the place of another. A substitute, a deputy, one acting temporarily for another, a lieutenant

Locus Delicti. The place where a crime was committed.

Locus in quo (*Latin*). The place in question, the spot mentioned.

Locus Pœnitentiæ. (*Latin*) Place for repentance—that is, the licence of drawing back from a bargain, which can be done before any act has been committed to confirm it In the interview between Esau and his father Isaac, St. Paul says that the former "found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears" (Heb xii 17)—*i e* no means whereby Isaac could break his bargain with Jacob.

Locus pœnitentiæ. Time to withdraw from a bargain (in Scotch law)

Locus Sigilli or **L. S.** The place where the seal is to be set

Locus Standi (*Latin*) Recognised position, acknowledged right or claim We say such-and-such a one has no *locus standi* in society.

Locust Bird. A native of Khorassan (Persia), so fond of the water of the Bird Fountain, between Shiraz and Ispahan, that it will follow wherever it is carried

Locusts. (For food)

"The bushmen [says Captain Stockenston] consider locusts a great luxury, consuming great quantities fresh and drying abundance for future emergencies' 'They are eaten [says Thomas Baines] in like manner by the Arabs of the Desert, and by other nomadic tribes in the East"

"Even the wasting locust-swarm,
Which mighty nations dread
To me no terror brings, nor harm,
I make of them my bread'
African Sketches (1830)

Locusta. This woman has become a byword for one who murders those she professes to nurse, or those whom it is her duty to take care of She lived in the early part of the Roman empire, poisoned Claudius and Britan'nicus, and attempted to destroy Nero, but, being found out, she was put to death

Lode. The vein that leads or guides to ore *A dead lode* is one exhausted

Lode. A ditch that guides or leads water into a river or sewer

Lodestar. The leading-star by which mariners are guided, the pole-star

"Your eyes are lodestars'—*Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream*, i 1

Lodestone or **Loadstone.** The magnet or stone that guides

Lodo'na. The Lodden, an affluent of the Thames in Windsor Forest Pope, in *Windsor Forest*, says it was a nymph, fond of the chase, like Diana It chanced one day that Pan saw her and tried to catch her, but Lodona fled from him,

imploring Cynthia to save her from her persecutor No sooner had she spoken than she became "a silver stream which ever keeps its virgin coolness"

Loegria or **Lo'gres.** England is so called by Geoffrey of Monmouth, from Logrine, eldest son of the mythical King Brute

"His [Brute's] three sons divide the land by consent Logrine had the middle part, Loegria" —*Milton History of England*, bk i

"This Cambria to her right what would herself restore,
And rather than to lose Loegria looks for more" *Drayton Polyolbion*, iv

"Il est cent quatre une heure
Ou tout le royaume de Logres,
Qui jadis fut la terre des ogres,
Sera detruit par cette lance" *Chretien de Troyes*

Log. An instrument for measuring the velocity of a ship It is a flat piece of wood some six inches in radius, and in the shape of a quadrant. A piece of lead is nailed to the rim to make the log float perpendicularly. To this log a line is fastened, called the log-line (*q v*) Other forms are also used

A king Log A *roi fainéant* In allusion to the fable of the frogs asking for a king Jupiter first threw them down a log of wood, but they grumbled at so spiritless a king He then sent them a stork, which devoured them eagerly

Log-board. A couple of boards shutting like a book, in which the "logs" are entered It may be termed the waste book, and the *log-book* the journal

Log-book. The journal in which the "logs" are entered by the chief mate Besides the logs, this book contains all general transactions pertaining to the ship and its crew, such as the strength and course of the winds, the conduct and misconduct of the men, and, in short, everything worthy of note.

Log-line. The line fastened to the log (*q v*), and wound round a reel in the ship's gallery The whole line (except some five fathoms next the log, called *stray line*) is divided into equal lengths called knots, each of which is marked with a piece of coloured tape or hunting Suppose the captain wishes to know the rate of his ship, one of the sailors throws the log into the sea, and the reel begins to unwind The length of line run off in half a minute shows the rate of the ship's motion per hour

Log-roller (*A*) One engaged in log rolling, that is (metaphorically) in furthering another's schemes or fads, persons who laud a friend to promote the sale of his books, etc The allusion is to neighbours who assist a new settler to roll away the logs of his "clearing"

"The members [of Congress] make a compact by which each aids the other This is 'log-rolling'"—*Bryce Commonwealth*, vol ii part iii chap lxvii page 125 (1890)

Log-rolling. The combination of different interests, on the principle of "Claw me, I'll claw you." Applied to mutual admiration criticism One friend praises the literary work of another with the implied understanding of receiving from him in return as much as he gives The mutual admirers are called "log-rollers"

∴ In the last decade of the nineteenth century, it was used politically to signify if A B will help C D to pass their measures through the House, then C D will return the same favour to A B.

Of course, the term is American If you help me to make my clearance, I will help you to roll away the logs of yours

Log-rolling Criticism. The criticism of literary men who combine to praise each other's works in press or otherwise

Logan or **Rocking Stones,** for which Cornwall is famous.

Pliny tells us of a rock near Harpăsa which might be moved with a finger.

Ptolemy says the Gygonian rock might be stirred with a stalk of asphodel

Half a mile from St David's is a Logan stone mounted on divers other stones, which may be shaken with one finger

At Golcar Hill (Yorkshire) is a rocking stone, which has lost its power from being hacked by workmen who wanted to find out the secret of its rocking mystery

In Pembrokeshire is a rocking stone, rendered immovable by the soldiers of Cromwell, who held it to be an encouragement to superstition

The stone called Menamber in Sithney (Cornwall) was also rendered immovable by the soldiers, under the same notion.

There are very many others

Loggerheads. *Fall to loggerheads;* to squabbling and fisticuffs

Logget. A sweetmeat, a toffy cut into small manchets, a little log of toffy Common enough in Norfolk

Logistilla (in *Orlando Furioso*) The good fairy, and sister of Alcina the sorceress She teaches Ruggiero to manage the hippogriff, and gives Astolpho a magic book and horn The impersonation of reason

Logres. (*See* Loegria)

Lo'gria. England, so called by the old romancers and fabulous historians

Logris, Locris. Same as Locrin or Locrine (*q. v.*).

Loins. *Gird up the loins*, brace yourself for vigorous action, or energetic endurance The Jews wore loose garments, which they girded about their loins when they travelled or worked.

"Gird up the loins of your mind"—1 Peter i 13

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins (1 Kings xii 10). My lightest tax shall be heavier than the most oppressive tax of my predecessor The arrogant answer of Rehoboam to the deputation which waited on him to entreat an alleviation of "the yoke" laid on them by Solomon The reply caused the revolt of all the tribes, except those of Judah and Benjamin.

Loki. The god of strife and spirit of evil. He artfully contrived the death of Balder, when Odin had forbidden everything that springs "from fire, air, earth, and water" to injure him The mistletoe not being included was made into an arrow, given to the blind Hoder, and shot at random; but it struck the beautiful Balder and killed him. This evil being was subsequently chained to a rock with ten chains, and will so continue till the twilight of the gods appears, when he will break his bonds, then will the heavens disappear, the earth be swallowed up by the sea, fire shall consume the elements, and even Odin, with all his kindred deities, shall perish (*See* Balder, Kissing)

Loki's Three Children were Jormungand (a monstrous serpent), Fenris (a wolf), and Hela (half corpse and half queen). His wife was Siguna.

∵ Loki is the personification of sin Fenris personifies the gnawings of a guilty conscience Both Loki and Fenris were chained by the Æsir, but not with iron chains. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Lokmân. A fabulous personage, the supposed author of a collection of Arabic fables. Like Æsop, he is said to have been a slave, noted for his ugliness.

Lollards. The early German reformers and the followers of Wickliffe were so called An ingenious derivation is given by Bailey, who suggests the Latin word *lolium* (darnel), because these reformers were deemed "tares in God's wheat-field"

∵ Gregory XI, in one of his bulls against Wickliffe, urges the clergy to extirpate this *lolium*

"The name of Lollards was first given (in 1300) to a charitable society at Antwerp, who *lulled* the sick by singing to them"—*Dr Blair Chronology* (under the date 1300)

German *lollen*, to hum.

Lollop. To lounge or idle about

Lollypops. Sweets made of treacle, butter, and flour, any sweets which are sucked A "lolly" is a small lump.

Lombard (*A*). A banker or money-lender, so called because the first bankers were from Lombardy, and set up in Lombard Street (London), in the Middle Ages The business of lending money on pawns was carried on in England by Italian merchants or bankers as early at least as the reign of Richard I By the 12 Edward I, a messuage was confirmed to these traders where Lombard Street now stands, but the trade was first recognised in law by James I The name Lombard (according to Stow) is a contraction of Longobards Among the richest of these Longobard merchants was the celebrated Medici family, from whose armorial bearings the insignia of three golden balls has been derived The Lombard bankers exercised a monopoly in pawnbroking till the reign of Queen Elizabeth

Lombard Fever. Laziness Pawnbrokers are called Lombard brokers, because they retain the three golden balls of the Lombard money-changers and lazy folk will pawn anything rather than settle down to steady work

Lombard Street to a China Orange. Long odds. Lombard Street, London, is the centre of great banking and mercantile transactions. To stake the Bank of England against a common orange is to stake what is of untold value against a mere trifle

"'It is Lombard Street to a China orange, quoth Uncle Jack'"—*Bulwer Lytton The Caxtons*

Lombardic. The debased Roman style of architecture adopted in Lombardy after the fall of Rome.

London, says Francis Crossley, is *Luan-dun* (Celtic), City of the Moon, and tradition says there was once a temple of Diana (the Moon) where St Paul's now stands. Greenwich he derives from *Grian-wich* (City of the Sun), also Celtic. It would fill a page to give a list of guesses made at the derivation of the word London. The one given above is

about the best for fable and mythology. (*See* AUGUSTA, BABYLON, and LUD'S TOWN.)

London Bridge built on Woolpacks. In the reign of Henry II, the new stone bridge over the Thames was paid for by a tax on wool.

:: There was a bridge over the Thames in the tenth century. There was a new one of wood in 1014. The stone bridge (1176-1209) was by Peter of Colechurch. New London Bridge, constructed of granite, was begun in 1824, and finished in seven years. It was designed by Sir John Rennie, and cost £1,458,000. In 1894 was opened a new bridge, called the Tower Bridge, to admit of easier traffic.

London Stone. The central milliarium (*milestone*) of Roman London, similar to that in the Forum of Rome. The British high roads radiated from this stone, and it was from this point they were measured. Near London Stone lived Fitz Alwyne, who was the first mayor of London.

:: London Stone was removed for security into the wall of St. Swithin's church, facing Cannon Street station, and secured from damage by an iron railing.

There are two inscriptions, one in Latin and one in English. The latter runs thus —

"London stone. Commonly believed to be a Roman work long placed about xxxv feet hence towards the south-west, and after wards built into the wall of this church, was for more careful protection and transmission to future ages better secured by the churchwardens in the year of OVR LORD MDCCCLXIX."

Long Chalk (*A*) or **Long Chalks.** *He beat me by a long chalk* or *by long chalks.* By a good deal, by many marks. The allusion is to the game of dominoes, where the notation is made by chalk on a table.

Long Dozen (*A*) is 13. A long hundred is 120.

Long-headed. Clever sharp-witted. Those who believe in the shape and bumps of the head think that a long head indicates shrewdness.

Long Home. *He has gone to his long home.* He is dead. The "long home" means the grave. The French equivalent is "*Allez dans une maison où l'on demeure à toujours*."

Long Lane. (*See* LANE.)

Long Meg of Westminster. A noted virago in the reign of Henry VIII. Her name has been given to several articles of unusual size. Thus, the large blue-black marble in the south cloister of Westminster Abbey, over the grave of *Gervasius de Blois*, is called "Long Meg of Westminster." Fuller says the term is applied to things "of hop pole height, wanting breadth proportionable thereunto," and refers to a great gun in the Tower so called, taken to Westminster in troublous times.

The large gun in Edinburgh Castle is called *Mons Meg*, and the bomb forged for the siege of Oudenarde, now in the city of Ghent, is called *Mad Meg*.

In the *Edinburgh Antiquarian Magazine*, September, 1769, we read of "Peter Branan, aged 104, who was six feet six inches high, and was commonly called *Long Meg of Westminster*." (*See* MEG.)

Long Meg and her daughters. In the neighbourhood of Penrith, Cumberland, is a circle of 67 (Camden says 77) stones, some of them ten feet high, ranged in a circle. Some seventeen paces off, on the south side, is a single stone, fifteen feet high, called *Long Meg*, the shorter ones being called *her daughters*. (Greek, *megas*, great.)

"This, and the Rollrick stones in Oxfordshire, are supposed to have been erected at the investiture of some Danish kings, like the Kingstoler in Denmark and the Morestein in Sweden."—*Camden Britannia*.

Long Odds. The odds laid on a horse which has apparently no chance of winning the race. Any similar bet.

Long Parliament. The parliament which assembled November 3rd, 1640, and was dissolved by Cromwell on April 20th, 1653, that is, 12½ years.

Long Peter. Peter Aartsen, the Flemish painter, so called on account of his extraordinary height. (1507-1573.)

Long Run. *In the long run.* Eventually. Here "long run" is not the correlative of a "short run," but the Latin adverb *demum*, ultimately; in French, "*A la longue*."

Long-Sword (*Longue épée*) William, the first Duke of Normandy. (Died 943.)

Long Tail. *Cut and long tail.* One and another, all of every description. The phrase had its origin in the practice of cutting the tails of certain dogs and horses and leaving others in their natural state, so that cut and long tail horses or dogs included all the species. Master Slender says he will maintain Anne

Page like a gentlewoman. "Ah!" says he—

"That I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a squire [*i.e.* as well as my man can who is not a squire]"—*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*, III 4

Long-tailed. *How about the long-tailed beggar?* A reproof given to one who is drawing the longbow too freely. The tale is that a boy who had been a short voyage pretended on his return to have forgotten everything belonging to his native home, and asked his mother what she called that "long-tailed beggar," meaning the cat.

Long Tom Coffin. A sailor of noble daring, in *The Pilot*, by Cooper.

Long Words.

Agathokakological (*Southey The Doctor*)

Alcomiromopoulopilousitomitapignae. The giantess. (*Croquemitaine*, III 2)

Amoronthologosphorus. (*See* HAIR) (*The Three Hairs*)

Anantachaturdasivratakatha. (Sanskrit work) (See *Trubner's Literary Record*)

Antipericatametanaparbeugedamphicribrationes Toordicantium One of the books in the library of St Victor (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, II. 7.)

Batrachomyomachia (battle of the frogs and mice). A Greek mock heroic.

Cluniustridysarchides. (*Plautus*)

Deanthropomorphisation

Don Juan Nepomuceno de Bumonagonatotorecagageazcoecha An *employé* in the finance department of Madrid (1867).

Drimtaidhvuickhillichattan, in the Isle of Mull, Argyleshire

Honorificabilitudinitatibus, called the longest word in the (?) English language It frequently occurs in old plays (See *Bailey's Dictionary*) The "quadradimensionality" is almost as long.

"Thou art not so long by the head as honorificabilitudinitatibus"—*Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*, v 1

Inanthropomorphisability of deity.

Jungefrauenzimmerdurchschwindsuchttoedtungs-gegenverein (*German*) (See *Notes and Queries*, vol v. p 124, first series)

Kagwadawwacomegisheaig An Indian chief, who died in Wisconsin in 1866

Lepadotemachoselachogaleokranioleipsanodrimupotrimmatosilphioparaomelitokatakechymenokichlepikossuphophattoperisteralektruonoptegkophalokigklopeleiolagoosiraiobaletraganopterugon. It is one of the longest words extant (179 English and 169 Greek letters and consisting of 78 syllables). (*Aristophanes' Ekklesiazousai*, v, 1169)

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllandysiliogogogoch. The name of a Welsh village in Anglesea In the postal directory the first twenty letters only are given as a sufficient address for practical purposes, but the full name contains 59 letters The meaning is, "The church of St. Mary in a hollow of white hazel, near to the rapid whirlpool, and to St. Tisilio church, near to a red cave."

'What, Mr Manhound, was it not enough thus to have morcocastebrasletercastegrigeligoscompandrillated us all in our upper members with your botched mittens, but you must also apply such mordercanpiarabrofreluchmburdurecaquefurintimpaniments on our shin-bones with the hard tops and extremities of your cobbled shoes"—*Rabelais*, Illustrated by Gustave Dore, p 428

They morramborizeverzengunzequoquemorgasachaqueveznemaffretiding my poor eye (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, IV. 15)

Nitrophenylenediamine A dye of an intense red colour

"Dinitroaniline, chloroxynaphthalic acid, which may be used for colouring wool in intense red, and nitrophenylenediamine of chromatic brilliance"—*William Crookes The Times*, October 5th, 1868

Polyphrasticontinomminegalondulaton

"Why not wind up the famous ministerial declaration with 'Konx Ompax' or the mystic 'Om' or that difficult expression 'Polyphrasticontinomminegalondulaton?'"—*The Star*

M N Rostocostojambedanesse, author of *After Beef, Mustard*. (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, II 7.)

Sankashtachaturthivratodyapana (Sanskrit work) (*See* Trubner's *Literary Record*.) Forster gives one of 152 syllables.

Tetramethyldiamidobenzhydrols.

'The general depth of modern researches in structural chemistry must be explained, even to those who are not interested in the mystery of tetrabenylmethans, the tetramethyldiamidobenzhydrols, and other similarly terrific terms used by chemists'—*Nineteenth Century* (Aug., 1883, p 248)

"Miss Burney has furnished the longest compound in the English tongue 'the sudden-at-the-moment-though-from-lingering-illness-often-previously-expected death of Mr Burney's wife'"—*De Vere*

Zurchersalzverbrauchsbuchhaltungsverordnung. (*Ausland*)

"Continubabantur Constantinopolitani, Innumerabilibus sollicitudinibus"

"Constantinopolitan maladministration Superinduces denationalisation"

Longboat. Formerly the largest boat belonging to a ship, built so as to carry a great weight. A long-boat is often from 30 to 40 feet long, having a beam from ·29 to 25 of its length. It has a heavy flat floor, and is carvel built.

Longbow. *To draw the longbow.* To exaggerate. The force of an arrow in the longbow depends on the strength of the arm that draws it, so the force of a statement depends on the force of the speaker's imagination The longbow was the favourite weapon of the English from the reign of Edward II till it was superseded by fire-arms. The "longbow" was the hand-bow, as distinguished from the crossbow or bow fitted on a stock.

Longchamps. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion Week, the Parisians go in procession to Longchamps, near the Bois de Boulogne This procession is made by private carriages and hired cabs, and is formed by all the smartly-dressed men and women who wish to display the spring fashions. The origin of the custom is this: There was once a famous nunnery at Longchamps, noted for its singing. In Passion Week all who could went to hear these religious women sing the Ténèbres, the custom grew into a fashion, and though the house no longer exists, the procession is as fashionable as ever

Longcrown. A deep fellow, long-headed

That caps Longcrown, and he capped the devil That is a greater falsehood than the "father of lies" would tell.

Longevity. The oldest man of modern times was Thomas Cam, if we may rely on the parish register of St Leonard's, Shoreditch, where it is recorded that he died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, aged 207. He was born in 1381, in the reign of Richard II., lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns, and died in 1588 Old Jenkins was only 160 when he died, and remembered going (when he was a boy of twelve) with a load of arrows, to be used in the battle of Flodden Field Parr died at the age of 152 William Wakley (according to the register of St Andrew's church, Shifnal, Salop) was at least 124 when he died He was baptised at Idsall 1590, and buried at Adbaston, November 28, 1714, and he lived in the reigns of eight sovereigns Mary Yates, of Lizard Common, Shifnal, married her third husband at the age of 92, and died in 1776, at the age of 127.

Longius. The Roman soldier who smote our Lord with his spear In the romance of King Arthur, this spear was brought by Joseph of Arimathea to Listenise, when he visited King Pellam, "who was nigh of Joseph's kin." Sir Balin the Savage, being in want of a weapon, seized this spear, with which he wounded King Pellam "Three whole countries were destoyed" by that one stroke, and Sir Balin saw "the people thereof lying dead on all sides" (*History of Prince Arthur*, vol i chap 41) Generally called Longinus.

Longo Intervallo. *Proximus sed longo intervallo* Next (it is true), but at what a vast distance! Generally quoted "*Longo intervallo.*"

Looby. A simpleton (Welsh, *llob*, a dolt)

"The spendthrift and the ploddinc looby,
The nice Sir Courtly, and the hoaby"
Hudibras Redivivus (1707)

Look Alive. Be more active and energetic, look sharp

Look Black (*To*) and *Black Looks.* (*See* Black . .)

Look Blue (*To*) To show signs of disappointment, disgust, or displeasure

"Squire Brown looked rather blue at having to pay £2 10s for the posting expenses from Oxford"—*Hughes Tom Brown at Oxford*

Look Daggers (*To*) To look very angry, as if to annihilate you. Clytus says to Alexander, "You cannot look me dead"

"You may look daggers, but use none"

Look as Big as Bull Beef (*To*) To look stout and hearty, as if fed on bull beef. Bull beef was formerly recommended for making men strong and muscular

Look before You Leap. Consider well before you act "*Melius est cavere semper, quam pati semel*"

"And look before you ere you leap
For as you sow you're like to reap"
Butler Hudibras canto iii part iii 30

Look for a Needle in a Bottle of Hay (*To*) (*See* Bottle)

Look not a Gift Horse in the Mouth. "*Noli dentes equi inspicere donati*" Do not examine a gift too critically

Look One Way and Row Another (*To*) "*Oculo spectant, laudum tollunt*" To aim apparently at one thing, but really to be seeking something quite different.

Look through Blue Glasses or **Coloured Spectacles.** To regard actions in a wrong light; to view things distorted by prejudice.

Lookers-on. *The man on the dyke always hails well* The man standing

on the mound, and looking at those who are playing at hurling, can see the faults and criticise them Umpires are lookers-on

Looking Back. Unlucky This arose from Lot's wife, who looked back towards Sodom and was turned to a pillar of salt (Genesis xix. 26).

Looking-glass. *It is unlucky to break a looking-glass* The nature of the ill-luck varies; thus, if a maiden, she will never marry, if a married woman, it betokens a death, etc This superstition arose from the use made of mirrors in former times by magicians If in their operations the mirror used was broken, the magician was obliged to give over his operation and the unlucky inquirer could receive no answer

Looking-glass of Lao reflected the mind as well as the outward form (*Citizen of the World*, xlv)

Loom means a utensil (Anglo-Saxon, *loma*). Thus "heir-loom" means a personal chattel or household implement which goes by special custom to the heir. The word was in familiar use in Prior's time (1664-1721), for he says "a thousand maidens ply the purple loom"

Loony or **Luny.** A simpleton, a natural. Corruption of lunatic

Loophole. A way of escape, an evasion a corruption of "louvre holes" (*See* Louvre.)

Loose. *Having a tile loose* Not quite of sound mind The head being the roof of the temple called the body.

Out on the loose Out on the spree, out of moral bounds

Loose-coat Field. The battle of Stamford in 1470 So called because the men under Lord Wells, being attacked by the Yorkists, threw off their coats that they might flee the faster

"Cast off their country's coats to haste their speed away
Which 'Loose-coat Field' is called even to this day" *Drayton Polyolbion*, xxii

Loose Fish (*A*). A dissipated man. We also speak of a "queer fish," and the word "fishy" means of very doubtful character A loose fish is one that has made its way out of the net, and applied to man it means one who has thrown off moral restraint

Loose-girt Boy (*The*). Julius Cæsar was so nicknamed.

Loose-strife. Botanically called *Lysimachia*, a Greek compound meaning the same thing. The author of *Flora Domestica* tells us that the Romans put these flowers under the yokes of oxen to keep them from quarrelling with each other, for (says he) the plant keeps off flies and gnats and thus relieves horses and oxen from a great source of irritation. Similarly in Collins' *Faithful Shepherdess*, we read—

"Yellow Lysimachus, to give sweet rest
To the faint shepherd, killing, where it comes,
All busy gnats, and every fly that hums"

(Pliny refers the name to one of Alexander's generals, said to have discovered its virtues.)

Lorbrul'grud. The capital of Brobdingnag The word is humorously said to mean "Pride of the Universe." (*Swift Gulliver's Travels*)

Lord. A nobleman.

The word lord is a contraction of *hlaford* (Saxon for "loaf-author" or "bread-earner"). Retainers were called *hlafætas*, or "bread-eaters" Verstegan suggests *hlaf-ford*, "bread-givers" (*See* Lady)

We have in Anglo-Saxon *hlaf-ord*, *hlaford-gift* (lordship), *hlaford-less* (lordless), *hlafordom* (dominion), and many more similar compounds

∵ *Lord*, a hunchback (Greek, *lord-os*, crooked) Generally "My lord"

Lord. *Drunk as a lord.* (*See* Drunk)

Lord Burleigh. *As significant as the shake of Lord Burleigh's head.* In *The Critic*, by Sheridan, is introduced a tragedy called the *Spanish Armada*. Lord Burleigh is supposed to be too full of State affairs to utter a word, he shakes his head, and Puff explains what the shake means.

Lord Fanny. A nickname given to Lord Hervey for his effeminate and foppish manners. He painted his face, and was as pretty in his ways as a boarding-school miss. (In the reign of George II)

Lord Foppington. A coxcomb who considers dress and fashion the end and aim of nobility. (*Vanbrugh The Relapse*)

Lord, Lady. *When our Lord falls in our Lady's lap* That is, when Good Friday falls on the same date as Lady Day (March 25th)

Lord Lovel. The bridegroom who lost his bride on the wedding-day She was playing at hide-and-seek, and selected an old oak chest for her hiding-place. The chest closed with a spring lock, and many years after her skeleton

told the sad story of *The Mistletoe Bough*. Samuel Rogers introduces this story in his *Italy* (part i. 18) He says the bride was Ginevra, only child of Orsini, "an indulgent father" The bridegroom was Francesco Doria, "her playmate from her birth, and her first love" The chest in which she was buried alive in her bridal dress was an heirloom, "richly carved by Antony of Trent, with Scripture stories from the life of Christ" It came from Venice, and had "held the ducal robes of some old ancestor" Francesco, weary of his life, flew to Venice and "flung his life away in battle with the Turk" Orsini went mad, and spent the live-long day "wandering as in quest of something, something he could not find." Fifty years afterwards the chest was removed by strangers and the skeleton discovered

Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th So called because the Lord Mayor of London enters into office on that day, and inaugurates his official dignity with a street procession, followed by a grand banquet at the Mansion House

Lord Peter. The Pope is so called in *The History of John Bull*, by Dr Arbuthnot.

Lord Strutt. Charles II of Spain is so called in *The History of John Bull*, by Arbuthnot

Lord Thomas and the *Fair Annet* or *Elinor*, had a lover's quarrel, when Lord Thomas resolved to forsake Annet for a nut-brown maid who had houses and lands On the wedding-day Annet, in bridal bravery, went to the church, when Lord Thomas repented of his folly, and gave Annet a rose Whereupon the nut-brown maid killed her with a 'long bodkin from out her gay head-gear.' Lord Thomas, seeing Annet fall dead, plunged his dagger into the heart of the murderess, and then stabbed himself Over the graves of Lord Thomas and fair Annet grew a "bonny briar, and by this ye may ken right well that they were lovers dear." In some ballads the fair Annet is called the fair Elinor. (*Percy. Reliques*, etc, series iii bk 3.)

Lord of Creation. Man

"Replenish the earth, and subdue it and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed . . and every tree. —Gen i 28, 29

Lord of Misrule, called in Scotland *Abbot of Unreason*, prohibited in 1555 Stow says, "At the feast of Christmas, in the king's court, there was always appointed, on All-Hallow's eve, a master of mirth and fun," who remained in office till the Feast of Purification A similar "lord" was appointed by the lord mayor of London, the sheriffs, and the chief nobility Stubbs tells us that these mock dignitaries had from twenty to sixty officers under them, and were furnished with hobby-horses, dragons, and musicians. They first went to church with such a confused noise that no one could hear his own voice

Lord of the Isles. Donald of Islay, who in 1346 reduced the Hebrides under his sway The title had been borne by others for centuries before, and was also borne by his successors One of Sir Walter Scott's metrical romances is so called This title is now borne by the Prince of Wales

Loreda'no (*James*) A Venetian patrician, and one of the "Council of Ten" (*Byron · The Two Foscari*)

Lorenzo (in Edward Young's *Nights Thoughts*) An atheist, whose remorse ends in despair

Lorenzo. The suitor of the fair Jessica, daughter of Shylock the Jew (*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*)

Loretto. *The house of Loretto* The Santa Casa, the reputed house of the Virgin Mary at Nazareth It was "miraculously" translated to Fiume in Dalmatia in 1291, thence to Recana'ti in 1294, and finally to Macera'ta in Italy, to a plot of land belonging to the Lady Loretto.

'Our house may have travelled through the air, like the house of Loretto, for aught I care'—*Goldsmith The Good-natured Man*, iv 1

∴ There are other Lorettos for instance, the Loretto of Austria, Mariazel (*Mary in the Cell*), in Styria. So called from the miracle-working image of the Virgin The image, made of ebony, is old and very ugly. Two pilgrimages every year are made to it

The Loretto of Bavaria (*Altotting*) near the river Inn, where there is a shrine of the Black Virgin

The Loretto of Switzerland Einsiedeln, a village containing a shrine of the "Black Lady of Switzerland" The church is of black marble and the image of ebony.

Lorrequer (*Harry*). The hero of a novel so called, by Charles Lever

Lose. "'Tis not I who lose the Athenians, but the Athenians who lose me,"

said Anaxag'oras, when he was driven out of Athens

Lose Caste (*To*) (*See* CASTE)

Lose Heart (*To*) To be discouraged or despondent Heart = courage.

Lose not a Tide. Waste no time; set off at once on the business.

Lose the Day (*To*) To lose the battle; to be defeated *To win* (or *gain*) *the day* is to be victorious, to win the battle, the prize, or any competition.

Lose the Horse or win the Saddle. Everything or nothing. "*Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.*" A man made the bet of a horse that another could not say the Lord's Prayer without a wandering thought. The bet was accepted, but before half-way through the person who accepted the bet looked up and said, "By-the-bye, do you mean the saddle also?"

Losing a Ship for a Ha'porth o' Tar. Suffering a great loss out of stinginess. By mean savings, or from want of some necessary outlay, to lose the entire article. For example, to save the expense of a nail and lose the horse-shoe as the first result, then to lame the horse, and finally perhaps kill it

Loss. *To be at a loss* To be unable to decide To be puzzled or embarrassed. As "I am at a loss for the proper word" "*Je m'y perds*," or "*Je suis bien embarrassé de dire*"

Lost Island. Cephalo'nia, so called because it was only by chance that even those who had visited it could find it again. It is sometimes called "The Hidden Island"

Lothair. A novel by Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) The characters are supposed to represent the following persons —

The Oxford Professor, Goldwin Smith.
Grandison, Cardinal Manning and Wiseman
Lothair, Marquis of Bute.
Catesby, Monseigneur Capel
The Duke and Duchess, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.
The Bishop, Bishop Wilberforce
Corisande, one of the Ladies Hamilton.

Lotha'rio. *A gay Lothario.* A gay libertine, a seducer of female modesty, a debauchee The character is from *The Fair Penitent*, by Rowe, and Rowe's tragedy is from Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*.

Lothian (Scotland). So named from Llew, the second son of Arthur, also called Lothus. He was the father of Modred, leader of the rebellious army that fought at Camlan, A D 537.

Arthur's eldest son was Urien, and his youngest was Arawn

Lotus. The Egyptians pictured God sitting on a lote tree, above the watery mud Jamblichus says the leaves and fruit of the lote-tree being *round* represent "the motion of intellect," its towering up through mud symbolises the eminency of divine intellect over matter, and the Deity sitting on the lote-tree implies His intellectual sovereignty. (*Mysteries Egypt*, sec 7, cap v p 151)

Lotus. Mahomet says that a lote-tree stands in the seventh heaven, on the right hand of the throne of God

Dryope of Œcha'lia was one day carrying her infant son, when she plucked a lotus flower for his amusement, and was instantaneously transformed into a lotus

Lotis, daughter of Neptune, fleeing from Priapus, was metamorphosed into a lotus

Lotus-eaters or **Lotoph'agi**, in Homeric legend, are a people who ate of the lotus-tree, the effect of which was to make them forget their friends and homes, and to lose all desire of returning to their native land, then only wish being to live in idleness in Lotus-land (*Odyssey*, xi)

A Lotus-eater One living in ease and luxury Lord Tennyson has a poem called *The Lotus Eaters*

∵ The drink is made from the *Zizyphus Lotus*, which grows in Jerbah, an island near Tunis.

Loud Patterns. Flashy, showy ones The analogy between sound and colour is very striking.

Loud as Tom of Lincoln. The great church bell.

Louis (*St.*) is usually represented as holding the Saviour's crown of thorns and the cross, sometimes, however, he is represented with a pilgrim's staff, and sometimes with the standard of the cross, the allusion in all cases being to his crusades

Louis Dix-huit was nicknamed *Des Huitres*, because he was a great gourmand, and especially fond of oysters.

Louisiana, U S America So named in compliment to Louis XIV of France. Originally applied to the French possessions in the Mississippi Valley.

Loup. "*Le loup sait bien ce que male bête pense*" [male = méchant] "*Un fripon reconnait un fripon au premier coup d'œil.*" We judge others by ourselves "*Chacun mesure tout à son aune.*" We measure others in our own bushel The wolf believes that every beast entertains the same wolfish thoughts and desires as it does itself Plautus expresses the same idea thus: "*Insanire me aiunt ultro eum ipsi insaniunt,*" and Cicero says, "*Malum conscientia suspiciosum facit*"

Louvre [*Paris*] A corruption of *Lupara*, as it is called in old title-deeds

Dagobert is said to have built here a hunting-seat, the nucleus of the present magnificent pile of buildings

"He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it"
Shakespeare Henry V, II 4

Louvre The tower or turret of a building like a belfry, originally designed for a sort of chimney to let out the smoke (French, *l'ouvert*, the opening.)

Louvre boards in churches. Before chimneys were used, holes were left in the roof, called *louvers* or *lewer holes* From the French *l'ouvert* (the open boards)

Louvre of St. Petersburg (*The*). The Hermitage, an imperial museum.

Love (*God of*). (Anglo-Saxon *luf*)
Camdeo, in Hindu mythology.
Camadeva, in Persian mythology.
Cupid, in Roman mythology
Eros, in Greek mythology
Freya, in Celtic mythology
Kama or *Cama*, in Indian mythology
(*See* BOWYER, etc., etc)

¶ *The family of love* Certain fanatics in the sixteenth century, holding tenets not unlike those of the Anabaptists

There is no love lost Because the persons referred to have no love for each other. What does not exist cannot be lost

Love-lock. A small curl gummed to the temples, sometimes called a *beau* or *bow* catcher When men indulge in a curl in front of their ears, the love-lock is called a *bell-rope*—i e a rope to pull the belles after them At the latter end of the sixteenth century the love-lock was a long lock of hair hanging in front of the shoulders, curled and decorated with bows and ribbons.

Love-powders or **Potions** were drugs to excite lust. Once these love-charms were generally believed in; thus, Brabantio accuses Othello of having bewitched Desdemona with "drugs to waken motion," and Lady Grey was accused of having bewitched Edward IV. "by strange potions and amorous charms." (*Fabian*, p 495.)

Love and Lordship. *Love and lordship never like fellowship.* French, "*Amour et seigneurie ne veulent point de compagnie,*" German, "*Liebe und herrschaft leiden keine gesellschaft,*" Italian, "*Amor e signoria non vogliono compagnia* (Neither lovers nor princes can brook a rival)

Love in a Cottage. A marriage for love without sufficient means to maintain one's social status However, "When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window"

Love-in-Idleness. One of the numerous names of the pansy or heartsease Originally white, but changed to a purple colour by the fall of Cupid's bolt upon it.

"Yet marked I where the bolt of Cupid fell
It fell upon a little Western flower,
Before, milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
The maidens call it Love-in-idleness"
Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream, II 2

Love me, Love my Dog. St Bernard quotes this proverb in Latin, "*Qui me amat, amat et canem meam,*" French, "*Qui aime Bertrand, aime son chien,*" Spanish, "*Quién bien quiére a Beltran, bien quiére a su can*" (If you love anyone, you will like all that belongs to him.)

Love's Girdle. (*See* CESTUS)

Love's Labour's Lost (*Shakespeare*). Ferdinand, King of Navarre, with the three lords, Biron, Longaville, and Dumain, make a vow to spend three years in study, during which time they bind themselves to look upon no woman. Scarce is the vow made when the Princess of France, with Rosaline, Maria, and Catherine are announced, bringing a petition from the King of France. The four gentlemen fall in love with the four ladies, and send them verses, they also visit them masked as Muscovites. The ladies treat the whole matter as a jest, and when the gentlemen declare their intentions to be honourable impose upon them a delay of twelve months, to be spent in works of charity. If at the expiration of that time they still wish to marry, the ladies promise to lend a favourable ear to their respective suits.

Lovel, the Dog. (*See* RAT, CAT, etc.)

Lovelace. The hero of Richardson's novel called *Clarissa Harlowe*. He is

a selfish voluptuary, a man of fashion, whose sole ambition is to ensnare female modesty and virtue Crabbe calls him "rich, proud, and crafty; handsome, brave, and gay."

Lover's Leap. The promontory from which Sappho threw herself into the sea; now called Santa Maura. (*See* LEUCADIA)

Loving or **Grace Cup.** A large cup passed round from guest to guest at state banquets and city feasts. Miss Strickland says that Margaret Atheling, wife of Malcolm Kanmore, in order to induce the Scotch to remain for grace, devised the grace cup, which was filled with the choicest wine, and of which each guest was allowed to drink *ad libitum* after grace had been said. (*Historic Sketches*)

Loving Cup. On the introduction of Christianity, the custom of wassailing was not abolished, but it assumed a religious aspect. The monks called the wassail bowl the *poculum caritatis* (loving cup), a term still retained in the London companies, but in the universities the term *Grace Cup* is more general. Immediately after grace the silver cup, filled with sack (spiced wine) is passed round. The master and wardens drink welcome to their guests, the cup is then passed round to all the guests. (*See* GRACE CUP)

∵ A loving or grace cup should always have two handles, and some have as many as four

Loving Cup This ceremony, of drinking from one cup and passing it round, was observed in the Jewish paschal supper, and our Lord refers to the custom in the words, "Drink ye all of it."

"He [the master of the house] laid hold of the vessel with both hands, lifted it up, and said—'Blessed be Thou, O Lord our God, thou king of the world, who hast given us the fruit of the vine' and the whole assembly said 'Amen' Then drinking first himself from the cup, he passed it round to the rest."—*Eldad the Pilgrim*, chap ix

Low-bell. Night-fowling, in which birds are first roused from their slumber by the tinkling of a bell, and then dazzled by a light so as to be easily caught. (*Low*, Scotch, *lowe*, a flame, as a "lowe of fyre," and *bell*)

"The sound of the low-bell makes the birds lie close, so that they dare not stir whilst you are pitching the net, for the sound thereof is dreadful to them, but the sight of the fire, much more terrible, makes them fly up, so that they become instantly entangled in the net."—*Gent Recreation*

Low Church. The *Times* defines a Low Churchman as one "who loves a Jew and hates the Pope" We now call a Calvinistic episcopalian one of the Low Church because he holds "church rituals" and the dogma of "apostolic succession" in lower esteem than personal grace and faith in the "blood of the atonement."

Low Comedian (*The*), in theatrical parlance, is the farceur, but must not poach on the preserves of the "light comedian." Paul Pry is a part for a "low comedian," Box and Cox are parts for a "light comedian."

Low Mass is a mass without singing. It is called *low* "*quia submissa voce celebratur*" "Missa alta" is performed musically, and *alta voce*, in a loud voice

Low Sunday. The Sunday next after Easter; so called because it is at the bottom of the Easter which it closes.

Low to High. *From low St. James's up to high St. Paul's* (*Pope: Satires*). In the Bangorian controversy, Bishop Hoadly, a great favourite at St James's, was Low Church, but Dr Hare, Dean of St. Paul's, was High Church.

Lower City (*The*). Acre, north of Zion, was so called

Lower Empire. The Roman or Western, from removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople to the extinction of that empire by the Turks in 1453.

Lower your Sail. In French, "*Caler la voile*," means to salute, to confess yourself submissive or conquered, to humble oneself.

Lowlanders of Attica were the gentry, so called because they lived on the plains. (*Pedieis*)

Lownde'an Professor (Cambridge University). A professor of astronomy (and geometry), the chair founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq, in 1749

Loy. A long, narrow spade used in cultivating stony lands

Loyal. Only one regiment of all the British army is so called, and that is the "Loyal North Lancashire," in two battalions, No 47 and No 81 It was so called in 1793, and probably had some allusion to the French revolutionists

Loys [*lo-is*]. So Louis was written in French till the time of Louis XIII

Luath (2 syl). Cuthullin's dog in Ossian's *Fingal*, also the name of the poor man's dog representing the peasantry in *The Twa Dogs*, by Robert

Burns. The gentleman's dog is called Cæsar Also Fingal's dog (*See* Dog)

Lubber (*A*) A dolt Seamen call an awkward sailor a land-lubber. A variant of "looby" (Welsh, *llob*, with a diminutive, "somewhat of a dunce or dolt")

Lubber's Hole. A lazy cowardly way of doing what is appointed, or of evading duty. A seaman's expression Sailors call the vacant space between the head of a lower-mast and the edge of the top, the *lubber's hole*, because timid boys get through this space to the top, to avoid the danger and difficulties of the "futtock shrouds"

Lubberkin or **Lu'brican.** (Irish, *Lubaircin* or *Lep'rechaun.*) A fairy resembling an old man, by profession a maker of brogues, who resorts to out-of-the way places, where he is discovered by the noise of his hammer. He is rich, and while anyone keeps his eye fixed upon him cannot escape, but the moment the eye is withdrawn he vanishes

Lubins. A species of goblins in Normandy that take the form of wolves, and frequent churchyards They are very timorous, and take flight at the slightest noise.

"*Il a peur de lubins*" (Afraid of ghosts). Said of a chicken-hearted person.

Lucasian Professor. A professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge This professorship was founded in 1663 by Henry Lucas, Esq., M.P. for the University.

Lucasta, to whom Richard Lovelace sang, was Lucy Sacheverell, called by him *lux casta*, *i.e.* Chaste Lucy

Luce. *Flower de Luce* A corruption of *fleur-de-lis* (*q.v.*), more anciently written "*flowre delices*," a corruption of *fiordilisa*, the white iris. The French messenger says to the Regent Bedford—

> "Crop'ped are the flower de luces in your arms,
> Of England's coat one-half is cut away."
> *Shakespeare 1 Henry VI.*, i. 1

referring of course to the loss of France

¶ The luce or lucy is a full-grown pike Thus Justice Shallow says—"The luce is the fresh fish, the salt fish is an old coat"—*i.e.* Lucy is a new name, the old one was Charlecote (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1) (*See* Fleurs-de-Lys)

Luce the full-grown pike, is the Latin *luce-us*, from the Greek *lukos* (a wolf), meaning the wolf of fishes.

Lucia di Lammermoor. Called Lucy Ashton by Sir Walter Scott, was the sister of Lord Henry Ashton of Lammermoor, who, to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the family, arranges a marriage between his sister and Lord Arthur Bucklaw (or Frank Hayston, laird of Bucklaw). Unknown to Henry Ashton, Edgardo (or Edgar), master of Ravenswood), whose family has long been in a state of hostility with the Lammermoors, is in love with Lucy, and his attachment is reciprocated While Edgar is absent in France on an embassy, Lucy is made to believe, by feigned letters, that Edgar is unfaithful to her, and in her frenzy of indignation consents to marry the laird of Bucklaw, but on the wedding night she stabs her husband, goes mad, and dies. (*Donizetti: Lucia di Lammermoor, an opera*, and *Sir Walter Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*)

Lu'cian. The impersonation of the follies and vices of the age, metamorphosed into an ass The chief character in the *Golden Ass* of Apule'ius.

Lucifer. The morning star. Venus is both an evening and a morning star When she *follows* the sun, and is an evening star, she is called *Hes'perus*, when she *precedes* the sun, and appears before sunrise, she is called *Lucifer* (the light-bringer).

Proud as Lucifer. Very haughty and overbearing Lucifer is the name given by Isaiah to Nebuchadnezzar, the proud but ruined king of Babylon: "Take up this proverb against the King of Babylon, and say, How art thou fallen, from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" (Isa. xiv. 4, 12) The poets feign that Satan, before he was driven out of heaven for his pride, was called Lucifer. Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, gives this name to the demon of "Sinful Pride"

Lucifers (1833) An improvement on the Congreves and Prometheans Phosphorus was introduced into the paste; but phosphorus made the matches so sensitive that the whole box often ignited, children were killed by sucking the matches, and at Boulogne two soldiers and a woman were poisoned by drinking coffee in which a child had put a "lucifer" The manufacture of these matches was also very deleterious, producing "jaw disease." (*See* Prometheans, Safety Matches)

Lucifera [*Pride*] lived in a splendid palace, only its foundation was of sand The door stood always open, and the

queen gave welcome to every comer. Her six privy ministers are Idleness, Gluttony, Lechery, Avarice, Envy, and Revenge. These six, with Pride herself, are the seven deadly sins Her carriage was drawn by six different animals—viz an ass, swine, goat, camel, wolf, and lion, on each of which rode one of her privy councillors, Satan himself being coachman. While here the Red-Cross Knight was attacked by Sansjoy, who would have been slain if Duessa had not rescued him. (*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, bk. i. 4)

Lucifer'ians. A sect of the fourth century, who refused to hold any communion with the Arians, who had renounced their "errors" and been readmitted into the Church So called from Lucifer, Bishop of Caghari, in Sardinia, their leader

Lucin'ian. The young prince, son of Dolopatos, the Sicilian monarch, entrusted to the care of Virgil, the philosopher. (*See* Seven Wise Masters, and Dolopatos)

Lucius. (*See* Pudens)

Luck. Accidental good fortune (Dutch, *luk*, German, *gluck*, verb *glucken*, to succeed, to prosper)

Down on one's luck. Short of cash and credit "Not in luck's way," not unexpectedly promoted, enriched, or otherwise benefited

Give a man luck and throw him into the sea Meaning that his luck will save him even in the greatest extremity Referring to Jonah and Arion, who were cast into the sea, but carried safely to land, the one by a whale and the other by a dolphin

Luck for Fools. This is a French proverb: "*Il faut fortune*" And again, "*Fortune est nommée de folie*"

Luck in Odd Numbers. (*See* Odd)

Luck of Eden Hall (*The*) A drinking cup, said to have been given to Miss Zoe Musgrave on her marriage with Mr Fairquharson, and still in Eden Hall, Cumberland. The tale is, that it was snatched surreptitiously from the fairies, who attached this threat to it:

"If that cup either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall"

(*See* Eden Hall)

Luck or Lucky Penny. A trifle returned to a purchaser for good luck. A penny with a hole in it, supposed to ensure good luck.

Lucky. *To cut one's lucky.* To decamp or make off quickly: I must cut my stick As *luck* means chance, the phrase may signify, "I must give up my chance and be off (*See* Cut)

Lucky Stone (*A*). A stone with a hole through it (*See* Lucky Penny)

Lucre'zia di Bor'gia, daughter of Pope Alexander VI, was thrice married, her last husband being Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara Before her marriage with the duke she had a natural son named Gennaro, who was sent to be brought up by a Neapolitan fisherman When arrived at man's estate he received a letter informing him that he was nobly born, and offering him a commission in the army In the battle of Rimini he saved the life of Orsini, and they became sworn friends In Venice he is introduced to the young nobles, who tell him of the ill deeds of Lucrezia Borgia Each of them has had some relative put to death by her agency. Gennaro, in his indignation, mutilates the duke's escutcheon with his dagger, knocking off the "B" of his name, and changing Borgia into Orgia (*orgies*) Lucrezia, not knowing who has offered the insult, requests the duke that the perpetrator may be put to death, but when she discovers it to be her own son gives him an antidote to neutralise the poison he has drunk, and releases him from his confinement. Scarcely is he liberated when he and his companions are invited by the Princess Negroni to a banquet, where they are all poisoned, Lucrezia tells Gennaro he is her son, and dies herself as soon as her son expires. (*Donizetti's opera*)

Lucullus sups with Lucullus. Said of a glutton who gormandises alone. Lucullus was a rich Roman soldier, noted for his magnificence and self-indulgence Sometimes above £1,700 was expended on a single meal, and Horace tells us he had 5,000 rich purple robes in his house. On one occasion a very superb supper was prepared, and when asked who were to be his guests the "rich fool" replied, "Lucullus will sup to-night with Lucullus." (B C 110-57)

Lucus a non Lucendo. An etymological contradiction. The Latin word *lucus* means a "dark grove," but is said to be derived from the verb *luceo*, to shine Similarly our word *black* (the Anglo-Saxon *blæc*) is derived from the verb *blæc-an*, to bleach or whiten

Beldam An ugly hag From the French *belle dame*.

Bellum [*ucan*] quia mu'me bellum. (*Prisician*) *Bellum*, a beautiful thing

Cahd (*hot*) radically the same as the Saxon *cald*, German *kalt* (cold)

Cleave, to *part*, also signifies to *stick together* (Saxon, *clifan*, to adhere)

Curta'na (the instrument that *shortens* by cutting off the head, French *courte*, Italian *corto*) is the blunt sword, emblematical of mercy, borne before our sovereigns at their coronation

Devoted (*attached to*) is the Latin *devotus* (cursed)

Eumenides (the well-disposed); the Furies

Enonyma (good name), is poisonous

Hireu, a sword, a bully. (Gk. *ireuē*, peace)

Kalo-Johannes, son of Alexius Comnēnēs. Called *Kalos* (handsome) because he was exceedingly ugly and undersized He was, however, an active and heroic prince, and his son Manual (contemporary with Richard Cœur de Lion) was even more heroic still

Lambs were ruffians formerly employed at elections to use "physical force" to deter electors from voting for the opposition

Leucosphere, the inner and brighter portion of the sun's corona It is neither white nor spherical

Lily-white, a chimney-sweep

Religion, bond-service (*re-ligo*), is the service of which Christ has made us free

Speaker of House of Commons The only member that never makes speeches.

Solomon, George III., so called by Dr. Wolcott, because he was no Solomon.

In their marriage service the Jews *break a wine-glass*, the symbol being "as this glass can never be rejoined, so may our union be never broken." (*See* MISNOMER)

Lucy (*St*). Patron saint for those afflicted in the eyes It is said that a nobleman wanted to marry her for the beauty of her eyes; so she tore them out and gave them to him saying, "Now let me live to God" The story says that her eyesight was restored, but the rejected lover accused her of "faith in Christ," and she was martyred by a sword thrust into her neck St. Lucy is represented in art carrying a palm branch, and bearing a platter with two eyes on it.

Lucy and Colin. A ballad by Thomas Tickell, translated into Latin by Vincent Bourne Colin forsook Lucy of Leinster for a bride "thrice as rich" Lucy felt that she was dying, and made request that she might be taken to the church at the time of Colin's wedding. Her request was granted, and when Colin saw Lucy's corpse, "the damps of death bedewed his brow, and he died" Both were buried in one tomb, and to their grave many a constant lund and plighted maid resort to "deck it with garlands and true-love knots."

Lud. A mythical king of Britain. *General Lud* (*See* LUDDITES)

Lud's Bulwark. Ludgate prison. (*See above*)

Lud's Town. London, so called from Lud, a mythical king of Britain *Ludgate* is, by a similar tradition, said to be the gate where Lud was buried. (*See* LONDON)

"And on the gates of Lud's town set your heads"
Shakespeare Cymbeline, iv 2

Ludgate. Stow says, "King Lud, repairing the city, called it after his name *Lud's town*, the strong gate which he built in the west part he likewise named Lud-gate In the year 1260 the gate was beautified with images of Lud and other kings Those images, in the reign of Edward VI, had their heads smitten off. . . . Queen Mary did set new heads upon them old bodies again. The twenty-eighth of Queen Elizabeth the gate was newly and beautifully built, with images of Lud and others, as before" (*Survey of London.*) The more probable etymon of Lud-gate is the Anglo-Saxon *leode* (people), similar to the *Pons to del populi* of Rome.

"[Lud] Built that gate of which his name is light,
By which he lies entombed solemnly"
Spenser Faërie Queene, II x 46

Ludgate was originally built by the barons who entered London destroyed the Jews' houses, and erected this gate with their ruins It was used as a free prison in 1373, but soon lost that privilege A most romantic story is told of Sir Stephen Forster, who was lord mayor in 1454 He had been a prisoner at Ludgate, and begged at the gate, where he was seen by a rich widow, who bought his liberty, took him into her service, and afterwards married him To commemorate this strange eventful history Sir Stephen enlarged the prison accommodation, and added a chapel. The old gate was taken down and rebuilt in 1586 The new-built gate was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the next gate (used also as a prison for debtors) was pulled down in 1760, the prisoners having been removed to the London Workhouse, and afterwards to the Giltspur Street Compter

Luddites (2 syl.). Riotous workmen who went about the manufacturing districts breaking machines, under the notion that machinery threw men out of

employ Miss Martineau says that the term arose from Ned Lud, of Leicestershire, an imbecile who was much hounded by boys. One day he chased a set of tormentors into a house, and broke two stocking-frames, whence the leader of these rioters was called General Lud, his chief abettors Lud's wives, and his followers Luddites. (1811-1816)

Ludlum. (*See* LAZY)

Luez. (*See* LUZ)

Luff. The part towards the wind. The *luff* of a vessel is the roundest part of her bow. (Dutch *loef*, a weather-gauge)

To luff is to turn the head of a ship towards the wind

Luff!—*i.e.* Put the tiller on the lee-side. This is done to make the ship sail nearer the wind

Luff round! Throw the ship's head right into the wind

Luff a-lee! Same as luff round.

A ship is said to *spring her luff* when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind.

Keep the luff The wind side

Lufra. Douglas's dog, "the fleetest hound in all the North" (*Sir Walter Scott Lady of the Lake*, v. 25) (*See* DOG)

Luggie. The warlock who, when storms prevented him from going to sea, used to sit on "Luggie's Knoll," and fish up dressed food.

Luggnagg. An island mentioned in *Gulliver's Travels*, where people live for ever Swift shows the evil of such a destiny, unless accompanied with eternal youth (*See* STRULDBRUGS)

Luke (*St.*) Patron saint of painters and physicians Tradition says he painted a portrait of the Virgin Mary. From Col iv 14 he is supposed to have been a physician

St Luke, in Christian art, is usually represented with an ox lying near him, and generally with painting materials. Sometimes he seems engaged painting a picture of the Virgin and infant Saviour, his descriptions of the early life of the Saviour being more minute than that of the other evangelists Metaphrastus mentions the skill of St. Luke in painting; John of Damascus speaks of his portrait of the Virgin (p 631: Paris, 1712) Many pictures still extant are attributed to St Luke, but the artist was probably St Luke, the Greek hermit; for certainly these meagre Byzantine productions were not the works of the evangelist. (See *Lanzi Storia Pittorica dell' Italia*, ii 10)

St. Luke's Club or *The Virtuosi*. An artists' club, established in England by Sir Antonio Vandyke, and held at the *Rose Tavern* Fleet Street There was an academy of St. Luke founded by the Paris artists in 1391, one at Rome, founded in 1593, but based on the "Compagnia di San Luca" of Florence, founded in 1345; a similar one was established at Sienna in 1355

St. Luke's Summer, called by the French *l'été de S Martin*, hence the phrase "*L'été de la S Denis à la S Martin*," from October 9th to November 11th, meaning generally the latter end of autumn.

"St Luke's short summer lived these men,
Nearing the goal of three score years and ten."
Morris Earthly Paradise (March)

As light as St Luke's bird (i e an ox). Not light at all, but quite the contrary. St. Luke is generally represented writing, while behind him is an ox, symbolical of sacrifice. The whole tableau means that Luke begins his gospel with the priest sacrificing in the Temple

Matthew is symbolised by a *man* because he begins his gospel with the manhood of Jesus as a descendant of David, Mark, by a *lion* because he begins his gospel with the baptism in the wilderness, John, by an *eagle*, because he begins his gospel by soaring into heaven, and describing the pre existing state of the Logos

Luke's Iron Crown. George and Luke Dosa headed an unsuccessful revolt against the Hungarian nobles in the early part of the sixteenth century. Luke (according to Goldsmith) underwent the torture of the red-hot iron crown, as a punishment for allowing himself to be proclaimed king History says it was *George*, not Luke (*The Traveller*)

Lullian Method. A mechanical aid to the memory, by means of systematic arrangements of ideas and subjects, devised by Raymond Lully, in the thirteenth century

Lumber (from *Lombard*) A pawnbroker's shop. Thus Lady Murray writes "They put all the little plate they had in the lumber, which is pawning it, till the ships came home"

Lumine Sicco (*In*). Disinterestedly, as a dry question to be resolved without regard to other matters.

"If physiological considerations have any meaning, it will be always impossible for women to view the subject [of women's suffrage] *in lumine sicco*"—*The Nineteenth Century* (The Hon Mrs. Chapman, April, 1886).

Lump. *If you don't like it, you may lump it.* Whether you like to do it or not, no matter, it must be done. Here "lump it" means "to gulp it down," or swallow unwillingly, to put up with it unwillingly but of necessity. Thus we say of medicine, "lump it down," *i.e.* gulp it down. (Danish, *gulpen*, to swallow.)

Lumpkin (*Tony*), in *She Stoops to Conquer*, by Goldsmith A sheepish, mischievous, idle, cunning lout, "with the vices of a man and the follies of a boy;" fond of low company, but giving himself the airs of the young squire

Lun. So John Rich called himself when he performed harlequin (1681-1761).

"On the one Folly sits by some called Fun,
And on the other his arch-patron Lun"
Churchill

Luna. An ancient seaport of Genoa, whence the marble quarried in the neighbourhood is called "marmo lunense." (*Orlando Furioso.*)

Conte di Luna. Garzia, brother of Count Luna, had two sons. One day a gipsy was found in their chamber, and being seized, was condemned to be burnt alive The daughter of the gipsy, out of revenge, vowed vengeance, and stole Manrico, the infant son of Garzia It so fell out that the count and Manrico both fell in love with the Princess Leonora, who loved Manrico only. Luna and Manrico both fall into the hands of the count, and are condemned to death, when Leonora promises to "give herself" to Luna, provided he liberates Manrico The count accepts the terms, and goes to the prison to fulfil his promise, when Leonora dies from poison which she has sucked from a ring Soon as Manrico sees that Leonora is dead, he also dies. (*Verdi. Il Trovatore, an opera.*)

Lunar Month. About four weeks from new moon to new moon

Lunar Year. Twelve lunar months. There are 13 lunar months in a year, $13 \times 4 = 52$ weeks

Lunatics. Moon-struck persons The Romans believed that the mind was affected by the moon, and that "lunatics" were more and more frenzied as the moon increased to its full. (*See* AVERTIN.)

"The various mental derangements which have been attributed to the influence of the moon, have given to this day the name *lunatics* to persons suffering from serious mental disorders"—*Crozier Popular Errors*, chap iv p 53

Luncheon. (Welsh. *llonc* or *llwnc*, a gulp; *llyncu*, to swallow at a gulp) The notion of its derivation from the Spanish *once*, eleven, is borrowed from the word nuncheon, *i.e. nón-mete*, a noon repast. Hence *Hudibras*

"When, laying by their swords and truncheons
They took their breakfasts, or their nuncheons"
Book i 1 lines 345, 346

∵ In *Letter Book* G, folio iv (27 Edward II), donations of drink to workmen are called *nonccheuche.* (*Riley: Memorials of London.*)

Lungs of London. The parks In a debate, June 30th, 1808, respecting encroachments upon Hyde Park, Mr. Windham said it was the "lungs of London"

Lunsford. A name used *in terrorem* over children. Sir Thomas Lunsford was governor of the Tower; a man of most vindictive temper, and the dread of everyone

"Make children with your tones to run for't,
As bad as Bloody bones or Lunsford"
Butler Hudibras, iii 2

Lu'percal (*The*), strictly speaking, meant the place where Romulus and Remus were suckled by the wolf (*lupus*) A yearly festival was held on this spot on Feb 15, in honour of Lu'percus, the god of fertility On one of these festivals Antony thrice offered to Julius Cæsar a kingly crown, but seeing the people were only half-hearted, Cæsar put it aside, saying, "Jupiter alone is king of Rome" Shakespeare makes Antony allude to this incident.

"You all did see that on the Lupercal
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse"
Julius Cæsar, iii 2

∵ Shakespeare calls the Lupercalia "the feast of Lupercal" (act i 1), and probably he means the festival in Antony's speech, not the place where the festival was held.

Lupine. *He does not know a libel from a lupine.* In Latin "*Ignorat quid distent æra lupinis*," "He does not know good money from a counter, or a hawk from a handsaw" The Romans called counters lupines or beans A libel was a small silver coin the tenth part of a denarius = the *as.*

Lupus et Agnus. A mere pretence to found a quarrel on. The words are the Latin title of the well-known fable of *The Wolf and the Lamb.*

Lupus in Fabula. (*See above.*)

"'*Lupus in fabula*' answered the abbot, scornfully The wolf accused the sheep of muddying the stream when he drank in it above her'"—*Sir W Scott The Monastery*, last chapter

Lurch. *To leave in the lurch.* To leave a person in a difficulty. In cribbage a person is left in the lurch when his adversary has run out his score of sixty-one holes before he himself has turned the corner (or pegged his thirty-first) hole In cards it is a slam, that is, when one of the players wins the entire game before his adversary has scored a single point or won a trick.

Lush. Beer and other intoxicating drinks; so called from Lushington the brewer.

Lu'siad or **The Lusiads.** The adventures of the Lusians or Portuguese under Vasquez da Gama in then "discovery of India." The fleet first sailed to Mozambique, in Africa, but Bacchus (the guardian power of the Mahometans) raised a commotion against the Lusians, and a battle ensued in which the Lusians were victorious. The fleet was next conducted by treachery to Quil'oa, a harbour on the east coast of the same continent; but Venus or Divine love, to save her favourites from danger, drove them away by a tempest, and Hermês bade Gama steer for Melinda, in Africa At Melinda the Lusians were hospitably received, and the king of the country not only vowed eternal friendship, but also provided a pilot to conduct the fleet to India. In the Indian Ocean Bacchus tried to destroy the fleet, but "the silver star of Divine love" calmed the sea, and Gama arrived at India in safety. Having accomplished his object, Gama returned to Lisbon

N B. Gama sailed three times to India:—(1) with four vessels, in 1197, returning to Lisbon in two years and two months, he was appointed admiral of the Eastern seas (2) In 1502, with twenty ships, when he was attacked by the Zamorin or king of Calicut, whom he defeated, and returned to Lisbon the year following, and (3) when John III appointed him viceroy of India He established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525 It is the *first* of these voyages which is the subject of the Lusiad by Camoens

Lusita'nia. Ancient name for Portugal, said to be so called from Lusus (*See* Lusus)

Lusita'nian Prince. Don Henry, third son of John I. "the Great," King of Portugal—

> "Who, heaven-inspired
> To love of useful glory roused mankind,
> And in unbounded commerce mixed the world"
> *Thomson Summer*

Lustral Water. Water for aspersing worshippers was kept in an aspersorium, that those who entered or left the temple might dip their fingers into the water or be sprinkled by a priest The same may be said of Indian pagodas, and the custom prevailed in ancient Egypt, and Etruria, with the Hebrews, and almost all the nations of antiquity In Rome the priest used a small olive or laurel branch for sprinkling the people Infants were also sprinkled with lustral water.

Lustrum. A space of five years The word means a purification These public expiations were made at Rome by one of the censors every fifth year, at the conclusion of the census (Latin, *lu'ere*, to purify)

Lus'us. *The sons* or *race of Lusus* Pliny (iii 1) tells us that Lusus was the companion of Bacchus in his travels, and settled a colony in Portugal; whence the country was termed *Lusitania*, and the inhabitants *Lusians*

Lusus Natu'ræ. A freak of nature; as a man with six toes, a sheep with two heads, or a stone shaped like some well-known object, etc

Lutestring. A glossy silk, a corruption of the French word *lustrine* (from *lustre*).

To speak in lutestring Flash, highly-polished oratory The expression was first used in *Junius* Shakespeare has "taffeta phrases and silken terms precise." We call inflated speech "fustian" (*q.v.*) or "bombast" (*q.v.*), say a man talks *stuff*, term a book or speech made up of other men's brains, *shoddy* (*q.v.*), sailors call telling a story "spinning a yarn," etc. etc.

Lute'tia. Mud-hovels, the ancient name of Paris. The Romans call it *Lutetia Parisiorum*, the mud-town of the Parisii The former word being dropped, has left the present name Paris

Luther's Hymn. "Great God, what do I see and hear," and "A safe stronghold," etc

Lutherans. Dr. Eck was the first to call the followers of Martin Luther by this name. It was used by way of contempt.

Lu'tin. A sort of goblin in the mythology of Normandy, very similar to the house-spirits of Germany and Scandinavia. Sometimes it assumes the

form of a horse ready equipped, and in this shape is called *Le Cheval Bayard*.

To lutin is to twist hair into elf-locks. Sometimes these mischievous urchins so tangle the mane of a horse or head of a child that the hair must be cut off

Le Prince Lutin, by the Countess D'Aulnoy.

Luxembergers. The people of Luxemberg. Similarly we have Augsburgers, Cailsburgers, Edinburghers, Friburgers, Hamburghers and many more

Luz or **Luéz.** The indestructible bone; the nucleus of the resurrection body.

"'How doth a man revive again in the world to come?' asked Hadrian, and Joshua Ben Hananiah made answer 'From luz in the backbone' He then went on to demonstrate this to him He took the bone luz, and put it into water, but the water had no action on it, he put it in the fire, but the fire consumed it not, he placed it in a mill, but could not grind it and laid it on an anvil, but the hammer crushed it not'—*Lightfoot*

"The learned rabbins of the Jews
Write there's a bone, which they call luez "
Butler Hudibras, in 2

Lybius (*Sir*). A very young knight who undertook to rescue the lady of Smadone After overcoming various knights, giants, and enchanters, he entered the palace of the lady Presently the whole edifice fell to pieces about his ears, and a horrible serpent coiled round his neck and kissed him. The spell being broken, the serpent turned into the lady of Smadone, who married the knight that so gallantly rescued her. (*Libeaux, a romance.*)

Lycaonian Tables [*Lycaoniæ mensæ*]. Execrable food. Lycaon, desirous of testing the divine knowledge of Jove, who had honoured him with a visit, served up human flesh on his table; for which the god changed him into a wolf.

Lyc'idas. The name under which Milton celebrates the untimely death of Edward King, Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, who was drowned in his passage from Chester to Ireland, August 10th, 1637. He was the son of Sir John King, Secretary for Ireland

Lycis'ca (*half-wolf, half-dog*). One of the dogs of Actæon. In Latin it is a common term for a shepherd's dog, and is so used by Virgil (*Eclogue* iii. 18). (*See* Dog)

Lycopo'dium. Wolf's foot, from a fanciful resemblance thereto.

Lydford Law is, punish first and try afterwards. Lydford, in the county of Devon, was a fortified town, in which was an ancient castle, where were held the courts of the Duchy of Cornwall. Offenders against the stannary laws were confined before trial in a dungeon so loathsome and dreary that it gave rise to the proverb referred to. The castle was destroyed by the Danes (*See* CUPAR JUSTICE, COWPER'S LAW)

"I oft have heard of Lydford law,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgment later"
A Devonshire Poet

Lydia, daughter of the King of Lydia, was sought in marriage by Alcestes, a Thracian knight; his suit was refused, and he repaired to the King of Armenia, who gave him an army, with which he laid siege to Lydia He was persuaded by Lydia to raise the siege. The King of Armenia would not give up the project, and Alcestes slew him. Lydia now set him all sorts of dangerous tasks to "prove the ardour of his love," all of which he surmounted Lastly, she induced him to kill all his allies, and when she had thus cut off the claws of this love-sick lion she mocked him Alcestes pined and died, and Lydia was doomed to endless torment in hell, where Astolpho saw her, to whom she told her story. (*Orlando Furioso*, bk xvii)

Lydia Languish, in *The Rivals*, by Sheridan.

Lydian Poet (*The*). Alcman of Lydia. (Flourished B C. 670.)

Lying Traveller (*The*) So Sir John Mandeville has been unjustly called (1300-1372.)

Lying by the Wall. Dead but not buried Anglo-Saxon, *wæl* (death). He is lying with the dead

Lying for the Whetstone. Said of a person who is grossly exaggerating or falsifying a statement. One of the Whitsun amusements of our forefathers was the lie-wage or lie-match, he who could tell the greatest he was rewarded with a whetstone to sharpen his wit The nature of these contests may be illustrated by the following well-known extravaganza one of the combatants declared he could see a fly on the top of a church-steeple; the other replied, "Oh yes, I saw him wink his eye"

When Sir K Digby declared he had seen the "philosopher's stone,' Bacon quizzically replied, "perhaps it was a whetstone"

Lyme-hound and *Gaze-hound* The stanch lyme-hound tracks the wounded

buck over hill and dale The fleet gazehound kills the buck at view.

'Thou art the lyme-hound, I am the gazehound Thou hast deep sagacity and unrelenting purpose, a steady, long-breathed malignity of nature, that surpasses mine But then, I am the bolder, the more ready, both at action and expedient I say shall we hunt in couples?'—*Sir W Scott Kenilworth*, chap iv

Lyn'ceus (2 syl) was so sharp sighted he could see through the earth, and distinguish objects nine miles off.

"That Lynceus may be matched with Gautard's sight" *Hall Satires* iv 1
"Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus" *Horace* 1 *Epistle*, i 28.

Lynch Law. Mob-law, law administered by private persons According to Webster the word lynch refers to a Mr James Lynch, a farmer, of Piedmont, in Virginia The tale is that, as Piedmont, on the frontier, was seven miles from any law court, the neighbours, in 1686, selected James Lynch, a man of good judgment and great impartiality, to pass sentence on offenders for the nonce His judgments were so judicious that he acquired the name of Judge Lynch, and this sort of law went by the name of Lynch law. In confirmation of this story, we are told there was a James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, who was warden of Galway in 1526, and in the capacity of warden he passed sentence of death on his own son for murder (*See* BURLAW)

'George was lynched, as he deserved —*Emerson English Traits*, chap ix

Lynch-pin. (Anglo-Saxon, *lynis*, an axle), whence club (Qy. lynch-law)

Lynchno'bians. Booksellers and publishers Rabelais says they inhabit a little hamlet near Lantern-land, and live by lanterns (*Pantag'ruel*, v 33)

Lynx, proverbial for its piercing eyesight, is a fabulous beast, half dog and half panther, but not like either in character The cat-like animal now called a lynx is not remarkable for keen-sightedness

Lynx-eyed. Having as keen a sight as a lynx Some think the word lynx is a perversion of Lynceus (*See above.*)

Lyon King-of-Arms. Chief heraldic officer for Scotland, so called from the *lion rampant* in the Scottish regal escutcheon

Lyonnesse (3 syl) "That sweet land of Lyonnesse"—a tract between the Land's End and the Scilly Isles, now submerged full "forty fathoms under water" Arthur came from this mythical country

Lyre (*The*). That of Terpander and Olympus had only three strings, the Scythian lyre had five, that of Simonidês had eight, and that of Timotheus (3 syl.) had twelve. It was played either with the fingers or with a plectrum The lyre is called by poets a "shell," because the cords of the lyre used by Orpheus (2 syl), Amphion, and Apollo, were stretched on the shell of a tortoise. Hercules used boxwood instead

Amphi'on built Thebes with the music of his lyre, for the very stones moved of their own accord into walls and houses

Arion charmed the dolphins by the music of his lyre, and when the bard was thrown overboard one of them carried him safely to Tænarus.

Hercules was taught music by Linus. One day, being reproved, the strong man broke the head of his master with his own lyre

Orpheus charmed savage beasts, and even the infernal gods, with the music of his lyre.

Lysander and Rosicrucius, in the romance called *Bibliomania*, are meant for the author himself, Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D D , a bibliographer, well known for his *Classics*—i e book on the *Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics* (1811)

Lyttelton, invoked by Thomson in his *Spring*, was George, Lord Lyttelton, of Hagley, Worcestershire, who procured from the Prince of Wales a pension of £100 a year for the poet Lucinda was Lucy Fortescue, daughter of Hugh Fortescue, of Devonshire.

M

M. This letter represents the wavy appearance of water, and is called in Hebrew *mem* (water)

M. Every word in the *Materia more Magistratus* begins with the letter m. (*See* C *and* P)

M (initial of manslaughter). The brand of a person convicted of that offence, and admitted to the benefit of clergy It was burnt on the brawn of the left thumb

M in numerals is the initial of *mille*, a thousand

"Whosoever prayeth for the soul of John Gower he shall, so oft as he so doth, have a M and a D days of pardon"—*Gower's Tablet*

M, to represent the human face. Add two dots for the eyes, thus, ·M·. These

dots being equal to O s, we get OMO (*homo*) Latin for man

"Who read - the name
For man upon his forehead, there the M
Had traced most plainly"
Dante - Purgatory xxiii

M. *The five M's* Manss, Matsya, Madya, Maithuna, and Mudra (flesh, fish, wine, women, and gesticulation) The five forms of Hindu asceticism

M', i e *Mac* A Gaelic prefix meaning son (Gothic, *magus*, a son, Sanskrit, *math*, to grow, Welsh, *magu*, to breed) The Welsh *ap* is Mac changed to *Map*, and contracted into ap or 'p, as Apadam ('*Ap Adam*), Pabbird (*P'Richard*)

M or N in the Catechism M is a contraction of NN (names), *N* is for name The respondent is required to give his *names* if he has more than one, or his *name* if only one

In the marriage service, M stands for *mus* (the man) or *maritus* (the bridegroom), and N for *nupta* (the bride)

There are some who think M stands for *Mary*, the patron saint of girls, and N for *Nicholas* the patron saint of boys.

M. B Waistcoat. A clerical cassock waistcoat was so called (about 1830) when first introduced by the High Church party M. B means "mark of the beast"

"He smiled at the folly which stigmatised an M B waistcoat" *Mrs Oliphant Chron Janno* iv 9

M.D. The first woman that obtained this degree was Elizabeth Blackwell, of the United States (1849).

M.P. Member of Parliament but in slang language Member of the Police

MS., manuscript **MSS.**, manuscripts generally applied to literary works in penmanship. (Latin *manuscriptum*, that which is written by the hand)

Mab. The "fairies' midwife"—*i.e* employed by the fairies as midwife of dreams (to deliver man's foam of dreams) Thus when Romeo says, "I dreamed a dream to-night," Mercutio replies, "Oh, then, I see Queen Mab hath been with you" Sir Walter Scott follows in the same track: 'I have a friend who is peculiarly favoured with the visits of Queen Mab," meaning with dreams (*The Antiquary*) When Mab is called "queen," it does not mean sovereign, for Titania was Oberon's wife, but simply female, both midwives and monthly nurses were anciently called queens or queans *Quên* or *cuén* in Saxon means neither more nor less than *woman*, so "elf-queen," and the Danish *elleqvinde*, mean *female elf*, and not "queen of the elves." Excellent descriptions of "Mistress Mab" are given by Shakespeare (*Romeo and Juliet*, i 4), by Ben Jonson, by Herrick, and by Drayton in *Nymphidia* (*Mab*, Welsh, a baby)

MacAlpin. It is said that the founder of this famous family was named Halfpenny, and lived in Dublin in the 18th century Having prospered in business, he called himself Mr Halpen The family, still prospering, dropped the H, and added Mac (son of) making Mac Alpen and Kenny MacAlpen called himself Kenneth MacAlpin, the "descendant of a hundred kings" True or not, the metamorphose is ingenious.

MacFarlane's Geese. The proverb is that "MacFarlane's geese like their play better than their meat" The wild geese of Inch-Tavoe (Loch Lomond) used to be called MacFarlane's Geese because the MacFarlanes had a house and garden on the island It is said that these geese never returned after the extinction of that house One day James VI visited the chieftain, and was highly amused by the gambols of the geese, but the one served at table was so tough that the king exclaimed, 'MacFarlane's geese like their play better than their meat"

MacFlecknoe in Dryden's famous satire, is Thomas Shadwell, poet-laureate, whose immortality rests on the not very complimentary line, "Shadwell never deviates into sense" (1640-1692)

N B Flecknoe was an Irish Roman Catholic priest, doggerel sonneteer, and playwright Shadwell, according to Dryden, was his double

"He [Flecknoe] at least some slight meaning in his nonsense, but Shadwell never deviates into sense"
Dryden Mac Flecknoe, 19, 20

MacGirdle's Mare, used by degrees to eat less and less, but just as he had reduced her to a straw a day the poor beast died This is an old Greek joke, which is well known to schoolboys who have been taught the *Analecta Minora* (See *Waverley*, p 51.)

MacGregor. The motto of the MacGregors is, "E'en do and spair nocht," said to have been given them in the twelfth century by the king of Scotland While the king was hunting he was attacked by a wild boar, when Sir Malcolm requested permission to encounter the creature. "E'en do," said the king, "and spare nocht." Whereupon

the strong baronet tore up an oak sapling and despatched the enraged animal. For this defence the king gave Sir Malcolm permission to use the said motto, and, in place of a Scotch fir, to adopt for crest *an oak-tree eradicate, proper*

⁂ Another motto of the MacGregors is—"Sniogal mo dhream."

Rob Roy MacGregor or *Robert Campbell*, the outlaw. A Highland freebooter, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*. His wife's name is Helen, and their eldest son Hamish. In the *Two Drovers* MacGregor or MacCombich (Robin Oig) is a Highland drover.

MacIntyre (*Captain Hector*). Brother of Maria MacIntyre, the antiquary's niece, in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*.

MacIvor (*Fergus*). Chief of Glennaquoich, and brother of Flora MacIvor, the heroine of *Waverley*, by Sir W. Scott.

MacPherson. During the reign of David I of Scotland, a younger brother of the chief of the powerful clan Chattan espoused the clerical life, and in due time became abbot of Kingussie. His elder brother died childless, and the chieftainship devolved on the abbot. He procured the needful dispensation from the Pope, married the daughter of the thane of Calder, and a swarm of little "Kingussies" was the result. The good people of Inverness-shire called them the *Mac-phersons*, i.e. the sons of the parson.

MacTab. *The Honourable Miss Lucretia MacTab*. A poor Scotch relative of Emily Worthington "on her deceased mother's side, and of the noble blood of the MacTabs." She lived on the Worthingtons, always snubbing them for not appreciating the honour of such a noble hanger-on, and always committing the most ludicrous mistakes from her extravagant vanity and family pride. (*George Colman, The Poor Gentleman.*)

MacTurk (*Captain Mungo* or *Hector*). "The man of peace" at the Spa Hotel, and one of the managing committee. (*Sir Walter Scott, St. Ronan's Well.*)

Macaber. *The dance macaber*. The Dance of the dead (*q.v.*). (French, *danse macabre*.) A dance over which Death presides, supposed to be executed by the dead of all ages and conditions. It is an allegory of the mortality of man, and was a favourite subject of artists and poets between the 13th and 15th centuries. It was originally written in German, then in Latin, and then in French. Some think Macaber was the name of the author, but others think the word is the Arabic *makabir*, a cemetery. The best illustrations are those by Minden, Lucerne, Lubeck, Dresden, and Basle. Holbein's painting is very celebrated.

"What are these paintings on the wall around us? The dance macabre."
Longfellow, The Golden Legend.

Macadamise (4 syl.). Using broken stones for road metal, and making the road convex instead of concave, a method introduced by Sir John L. Macadam (1756-1836).

Macaire (2 syl.). A favourite name in French plays, insomuch that Robert Macaire is sometimes used generically for a Frenchman. It is said that Aubrey de Montdidier was murdered in the forest of Bondy in 1371. His dog conceived such a hatred against Richard Macaire that suspicion was aroused, and it was resolved to put the man and dog together. The result was fatal to the man, who died confessing his guilt. The story is found in a *chanson de geste* of the 12th century, called *Le Reine Sibile*.

Macamut. Sultan of Cumbaya, who lived upon poison, with which he was so saturated that its breath or touch carried instant death. (*Purchas.*)

Macare (*French*). The impersonation of good temper, in Voltaire's allegory of *Thelème and Macare*.

Macaro'ni. A coxcomb (Italian, *un maccherone*). The word is derived from the Macaroni Club, instituted by a set of flashy men who had travelled in Italy, and introduced Italian maccheroni at Almack's subscription table. The Macaronies were the most exquisite fops that ever disgraced the name of man. Vicious, insolent, fond of gambling, drinking, and duelling, they were (about 1773) the curse of Vauxhall Gardens.

"We are indebted to the Macaronies for only two things: the one is the introduction of that excellent dish . . . macaroni; and the other is the invention of that useful slang word 'bore' (boor), which originally meant any opponent of dandyism."—*Cassell's Magazine. London Legend.*

⁂ An American regiment raised in Maryland during the War of Independence, was called The Macaronies from its showy uniform.

Macaron'ic Latin. Dog Latin, or modern words with Latin endings. The law pleadings of G. Steevens, as *Daniel* v. *Dichelont* and *Bullum* v. *Boatum*, are excellent examples. (*See* Dog Latin.)

⁂ *Macaronic Latin* is a mixture of Latin and some modern language. In Italy *macheroni* is a mixture of coarse meal, eggs, and cheese.

Macaro'nic Verse. Verses in which foreign words are ludicrously distorted and jumbled together, as in Porson's lines on the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon (*Lingo drawn for the Militia*) So called by Teofilo Folengo, a Mantuan monk of noble family, who published a book entitled *Libri Macaronicorum*, a poetical rhapsody made up of words of different languages, and treating of "pleasant matters" in a comical style (1520) Folengo is generally called Merlinus Coccaius, or Merlino Coccajo (*See preceding*) The *Vigonee* of Tossa was published in 1494 The following Latin verse is an hexameter

Trumpeter unus erat qui coatum scarlet habebat'

A Cunningham published in 1801 a *Delectus macaronicorum carminum*, a history of macaronic poetry

Line entitled SUSPENCE, per plena rye,
De multis atris avibus coctis in a pie
Simul hæc apert est, cantat omnis grex,
Nonne pernirable quod vidit ille rex?
Dimidium rex esus, misit ad reginam
Quod reliquit illa, sending back entirum
Rex fuit in arrito, multo mumno tumens
In culina Domina, bread and miel consumens,
And ell in horticulo, hanging out the clothes,
Quum descendens cornix raput her nose
E C B

Macbeth (*Shakespeare*) The story is taken from Holinshed, who copied it from the *History of Scotland*, by Hector Boece or Boyce, in seventeen volumes (1527) The history, written in Latin, was translated by John Bellenden (1531-1535).

"History states that Macbeth slew Duncan at Bothgowan near Elgin, in 1039 and not as Shakespeare says, at his castle of Inverness, the attack was made because Duncan had usurped the throne, to which Macbeth had the better claim As a king Macbeth proved a very just and equitable prince, but the partisans of Malcolm got head, and succeeded in deposing Macbeth, who was slain in 1056, at Lumphanan He was thane of Cromarty [Glamis], and afterwards of Moray [Cawdor]—*Lardner: Cabinet Cyclopædia*

Lady Macbeth The wife of Macbeth Ambition is her sin, and to gain the object of her ambition she hesitates at nothing Her masterful mind sways the weaker Macbeth to 'the mood of what she liked or loathed." She is a Medea, or Catherine de' Medici, or Cæsar Borgia in female form (*Shakespeare Macbeth*)

The real name of Lady Macbeth was Gruoch, and instead of being urged to the murder of Duncan through ambition, she was goaded by deadly animosity she was in fact, the granddaughter of Kenneth IV killed in 1003, fighting against Malcolm II—*Lardner Cabinet Cyclopædia*, vol i 17, etc

Macbriar (*Ephraim*) An enthusiastic preacher in Sir Walter Scott's *Old Mortality*

This was the young preacher Maccaul so hideously tortured in the reign of Charles II. He died "in a rapture." (*See* Cassell's *History of England*, Charles II., vol. iii. p. 422.)

Maccabæ'us. *The Hammerer* A surname given to Judas Asmonæus; similar to "Martel," the name given to Charles, son of Pepin Heristel, who beat down the Saracens as with a sledge-hammer. Some think the name is a notarica or acrostic: Mi Camokah Baelim Jehovah (Who is like to thee among the gods, O Lord?) (Exodus xv, 11.) (*See* NOTARICA)

Macdonald. *Lord Macdonald's breed.* Parasites Lord Macdonald (son of the Lord of the Isles) once made a raid on the mainland He and his followers, with other plunder, fell on the clothes of the enemy, and stripping off their own rags, donned the smartest and best they could lay hands on, with the result of being overrun with parasites.

Macduff. The thane of Fife A Scotch nobleman whose castle of Kennoway was surprised by Macbeth, and his wife and babes "savagely slaughtered" Macduff vowed vengeance and joined the army of Siward, to dethrone the tyrant On reaching the royal castle of Dunsmane, they fought, and Macbeth was slain. (*Shakespeare Macbeth*)

History states that Macbeth was defeated at Dunsmane, but escaped from the battle and was slain at Lumphanan in 1056—*Lardner Cabinet Cyclopædia*, i p 17, etc

Macheath (*Captain*). A highwayman, hero of *The Beggar's Opera*, by Gay A fine, gay, bold-faced ruffian, game to the very last.

Machiavelli. *The Imperial Machiavelli.* Tiberius, the Roman emperor (B C 42 to A D 37)

His political axiom was—"He who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to reign" It was also the axiom of Louis XI of France

Machiavellism. Political cunning and overreaching by diplomacy, according to the pernicious political principles of Niccolo del Machiavelli, of Florence, set forth in his work called *The Prince*. The general scope of this book is to show that rulers may resort to any treachery and artifice to uphold their arbitrary power, and whatever dishonourable acts princes may indulge in are fully set off by the insubordination of their subjects. (1469-1527)

Mackintosh or **Macintosh.** Cloth waterproofed with caoutchouc, patented by Mr Macintosh.

Macklin. The real name of this great actor was Charles M'Laughlin, but he changed it on coming to England. (1690-1797)

Macmill'anites (4 syl.). A religious sect of Scotland, who succeeded the Covenanters; so named from John Macmillan, their leader. They called themselves the "Reformed Presbytery."

Macsyc'ophant (*Sir Pertinax*). In *The Man of the World*, by Charles Macklin, Sir Pertinax "bowed, and bowed, and bowed," and cringed, and fawned, to obtain the object of his ambition.

Mace. Originally a club armed with iron, and used in war. Both sword and mace are ensigns of dignity, suited to the times when men went about in armour, and sovereigns needed champions to vindicate their rights

Macedon is not Worthy of Thee, is what Philip said to his son Alexander, after his achievement with the horse Bucephalos, which he subdued to his will, though only eighteen years of age Edward III., after the battle of Crecy, in which the Black Prince behaved very valiantly, exclaimed, "My brave boy, go on as you have begun, and you will be worthy of England's crown"

Macedo nian (*The*). Julius Polyænus, author of *Stratagemata*, in the second century.

Macedonian Madman (*The*). (*See* MADMAN)

Macedo'nians. A religious sect, so named from Macedo'nius, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the fourth century. They denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost, and that the essence of the Son is the same in kind with that of the Father

Macedon'icus. Æmil'ius Paulus, conqueror of Perseus (230-160 B.C.)

Mackerel Sky (*A*). A sky spotted like a mackerel (Mackerel from the Latin, *macula*, a spot whence the French *maquereau*, German *makrele*, Welsh *macrell*, etc.)

Macon. Mahomet, Mahoun, or Mahound

> 'Praised (quoth he) be Macon whom we serve" *Fairfax Tasso*, xii 10

Macon A poetical and romance name of Mecca, the birthplace of Mahomet.

Mac'reons. *The island of the Macreons* Great Britain The word is Greek, and means long-lived. Rabelais describes the persecutions of the reformers as a terrible storm at sea, in which Pantagruel and his fleet were tempest-tossed, but contrived to enter one of the harbours of Great Britain, an island called "Long life," because no one was put to death there for his religious opinions This island was full of antique ruins, relics of decayed popery and ancient superstitions

Macrocosm (Greek, the *great world*), in opposition to the microcosm (the *little world*) The ancients looked upon the universe as a living creature, and the followers of Paracelsus considered man a miniature representation of the universe The one was termed the Macrocosm, the other the Microcosm (*q. v.*).

Mad as a March Hare. (*See* HARE) The French say, "*Il est fou comme un jeune chien.*"

Mad Cavalier (*The*) Prince Rupert, noted for his rash courage and impatience of control. (1619-1682)

Mad Parliament (*The*) The Parliament which assembled at Oxford in 1258, and broke out into open rebellion against Henry III. The king was declared deposed, and the government was vested in the hands of twenty-four councillors with Simon de Montfort at their head

Mad Poet (*The*) Nathaniel Lee, who was confined for four years in Bedlam (1657-1690)

Mad as a Hatter. By some said to be a corruption of "Mad as an attei" (*adder*), but evidence is wanting. The word adder is *attor* in Saxon, *natter* in German

Madame. So the wife of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans was styled in the reign of Louis XIV. other ladies were only Madame This or That

Madame la Duchesse. Wife of Henri-Jules de Bourbon, eldest son of Prince de Condé

Madame la Princesse Wife of the Prince de Condé, and natural daughter of Louis XIV. (*See* MONSIEUR)

Mademoiselle (4 syl.) The daughter of Philippe, Duc de Chartres, grandson of Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV.

La Grande Mademoiselle The Duchesse de Montpensier, cousin to Louis XIV., and daughter of Gaston, Duc d'Orléans.

Madge. An owl

Madge Wildfire. The nickname of Margaret Murdochson, a beautiful but giddy girl, whose brain was crazed by seduction and the murder of her infant. (*Sir Walter Scott Heart of Midlothian*)

Madman. *Macedonia's madman.* Alexander the Great (B C 356, 336-323)

The brilliant madman or *Madman of the North.* Charles XII of Sweden (1682, 1697-1718)

"Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,
From Macedonia's madman to the Swede"
(Charles XII)" *Pope Essay on Man*, iv

Madness. In Perthshire there are several wells and springs dedicated to St Fillan, which are still places of pilgrimage. These wells are held to be efficacious in cases of madness Even recently lunatics have been bound to the holy stone at night, under the expectation that St. Fillan would release them before dawn, and send them home in their right minds

Madoc. The youngest son of Owain Gwyneth, King of North Wales, who died in 1169. According to tradition he sailed away to America, and established a colony on the southern branches of the Missouri About the same time the Az'tecas forsook Aztlan, under the guidance of Yuhuh'thton, and founded the empire called Mexico, in honour of Mexith, their tutelary god Southey has a poem in two parts called *Madoc*, in which these two events are made to harmonise with each other.

Madonna. (Italian, *my lady*) Specially applied to representations of the Virgin Mary.

Ma'dor (*Sir*). The Scotch knight slain in single combat by Sir Launcelot of the Lake, who volunteered to defend the innocence of Queen Guinevere.

Madras System of Education. A system of mutual instruction, introduced by Dr. Andrew Bell into the institution at Madras for the education of the orphan children of the European military Bell lived 1753-1832.

Mæan'der. To wind like the river Mæander, in Phrygia. The "Greek pattern" of embroidery is so called.

Mæce'nas. A patron of letters, so called from C Cilnius Mæce'nas, a Roman statesman in the reign of Augustus, who kept open house for all men of letters, and was the special friend and patron of Horace and Virgil. Nicholas Rowe so called the Earl of Halifax on his installation to the Order of the Garter (1714)

The last English Mæcenas Samuel Rogers, poet and banker. (1763-1855)

Maelstrom (Norwegian, *whirling stream*) There are about fifty maelstroms off the coast of Norway, but the one Englishmen delight to tremble at is at the foot of the Lofo'ten Islands, between the islands of Moskenes and Mosken, where the water is pushed and jostled a good deal, and when the wind and tide are contrary it is not safe for small boats to venture near.

It was anciently thought that the Maelstrom was a subterranean abyss, penetrating the globe, and communicating with the Gulf of Bothnia

Mæon'ides (4 syl) or **Mæonian Poet.** Homer, either because he was the son of Mæon, or because he was born in Mæon'ia (Asia Minor) (*See* HOMER)

Mæviad. A merciless satire by Gifford on the Della Cruscan school of poetry. Published 1796. The word is in Virgil's *Eclogue*, iii. 90. (*See* BAVIAD.)

Mag. *What a mag you are!* jabbering, hence to *chatter like a magpie* Mag is a contraction of magpie The French have a famous word, "*caquet-bon-bec*" We call a prating man or woman "a mag" (*See* MAGPIE)

Not a mag to bless myself with—not a halfpenny

Mag'a. *Blackwood's Magazine.* A mere contraction of the word maga-zine

Magalo'na. (*See* MAGUILONE)

Magazine (3 syl.) A place for stores. (Arabic, *makhzan*, *gazana*, a place where articles are preserved.)

Mag'dalene (3 syl). An asylum for the reclaiming of prostitutes, so called from Mary Magdalene or Mary of Mag'dala, "out of whom Jesus cast seven devils" A great profligate till she met with the Lord and Saviour.

Magdeburg Centuries. The first great work of Protestant divines on the history of the Christian Church. It was begun at Magdeburg by Matthias Flacius, in 1552, and, as each century occupies a volume, the thirteen volumes complete the history to 1300.

Magellan. *Straits of Magellan.* So called after Magellan or Magalhaens, the Portuguese navigator, who discovered them in 1520.

Magen'ta. A brilliant red colour derived from coal-tar, named in commemoration of the battle of Magenta, which was fought in 1859.

Maggot, Maggoty. Whimsical, full of whims and fancies. Fancy tunes used to be called *maggots*, hence we have "Barker's maggots," "Cary's maggots," "Draper's maggots," etc (*Dancing Master*, 1721)

When the maggot bites When the fancy takes us. Swift tells us that it was the opinion of certain virtuosi that the brain is filled with little worms or maggots, and that thought is produced by these worms biting the nerves. "If the bite is hexagonal it produces poetry, if circular, eloquence, if conical, politics, etc (*Mechanical Operation of the Spirit.*)

Instead of maggots the Scotch say, "His head is full of bees," the French, "*Il a des rats dans la tête*," and in Holland, "He has a mouse's nest in his head" (*See* BEE)

Ma'gi (*The*), according to one tradition, were Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar, three kings of the East The first offered *gold*, the emblem of royalty, to the infant Jesus, the second, *frankincense*, in token of divinity, and the third, *myrrh*, in prophetic allusion to the persecution unto death which awaited the "Man of Sorrows."

MELCHIOR means "king of light
GASPAR, or CASPAR, means "the white one."
BALTHAZAR means "the lord of treasures."
(Klopstock, in his *Messiah*, book x., gives these five names Hadad, Selima, Zimri, Beled, and Sunich)

Magi, in Camoens' *Lusiad*, means the Indian "Brahmins." Ammia'nus Marcelli'nus says that the Persian magi derived their knowledge from the Brahmins of India (i. 23), and Aria'nus expressly calls the Brahmins "magi" (i. 7).

Magic Garters. Made of the strips of a young hare's skin saturated with motherwort Those who wear these garters excel in speed.

"Were it not for my magic garters
I should not continue the business long"
Longfellow The Golden Legend

Magic Rings. This superstition arose from the belief that magicians had the power of imprisoning demons in rings. The power was supposed to prevail in Asia, and subsequently in Salamanca, Toledo, and Italy

∴ Magic *circles* (like magic *squares*) are mathematical puzzles.

Coreal's ring. This magic ring was composed of six metals, and insured the wearer success in any undertaking in which he chose to embark. (*Chinese Tales, Coreal and his Four Sons*)

Dame Ladies's ring, given by her to Sir Gareth during a tournament It insured the wearer from losing blood when wounded

"This ring, said Dame Lioness, increaseth my beauty That which is green it turns red, and that which is red it turns green That which is blue it turns white, and that which is white it turns blue Whoever beareth this ring can never lose blood, however wounded"—*History of Prince Arthur*, i. 146

Fairy ring (*A*). Whoever lives in a house built over a fairy ring will wondrously prosper in everything (*Athenian Oracle*, i. 307)

Gyges' ring (*See* GYGES)

Luned's ring rendered the wearer invisible. Luned or Lynet gave the ring to Owain, one of King Arthur's knights

"Take this ring, and put it on thy finger, with the stone inside thy hand, and close thy hand upon it As long as thou concealest the stone, the stone will conceal thee"—*The Mabinogion (Lady of the Fountain)*

Reynard's ring The ring which Reynard pretended he had sent to King Lion It had three gems, one *red*, which gave light in darkness, one *white*, which cured all blains and sprains and one *green*, which would guard the wearer from all ills both in peace and war (*Henrik von Alkmaar Reynard the Fox.*)

The steel ring, made by Seidel-Beckit It enabled the wearer to read the secrets of another's heart (*Oriental Tales; The Four Talismans*)

The talking ring given by Tartaro, the Basque Cyclops, to a girl whom he wished to marry Immediately she put it on, it kept incessantly saying "You there, and I here" In order to get rid of the nuisance, the girl cut off her finger, and threw both finger and ring into a pond. (*Basque legends*)

∴ This tale appears in Campbell's *Popular Tales of the West Highlands* (i. to iii.), and in Grimm's *Tales* (*The Robber and his Sons*).

Magic Wand.

In *Jerusalem Delivered* the Hermit gives Charles the Dane and Ubaldo a wand which, being shaken, infused terror into all who saw it.

In the *Faerie Queene*, the palmer who accompanies Sir Guyon has a staff of like virtue, made of the same wood as Mercury's caduceus

Magician. *The Great Magician* or *Wizard of the North.* Professor Wilson calls Sir Walter Scott the Great Magician, from the wonderful fascination of his writings.

Magician of the North. The title assumed by Johann Georg Hamann, of Prussia (1730-1788)

Maghabechi. The greatest bookworm that ever lived He never forgot what he had once read, and could even turn at once to the exact page of any reference He was the librarian of the Great Duke Cosmo III (1633-1714).

Magna Charta. The *Great Charter* of English liberty extorted from King John, 1215, called by Spelman—

'Augustissimum Angliæ fœdus, libertatum diplomatum et securitatum chartam'

Magnalia Christi. Cotton Mathers's book, mentioned in Longfellow's *Mayflower*.

Magnanimous (*The*)
Alfonso V of Aragon (1385, 1416-58)
Chosroës or Khosru, twenty-first of the Sassan'idæ, surnamed *Noushir'wan* (the Magnanimous) (531-579).

Magna'no. One of the leaders of the rabble that attacked Hudibras at a bear-baiting The character is a satire on Simeon Wait, a tinker and Independent preacher (*Hudibras*, pt i 2) He calls Cromwell the "archangel who did battle with the devil."

Magnet. The loadstone so called from *Magne'sia*, in Lydia, where the ore was said to abound The Greeks called it *magnes* Milton uses the adjective for the substantive in the line "As the magnetic hardest iron draws"

Magnet'ic Mountain. A mountain which drew out all the nails of any ship that approached within its magnetic influence The ship in which Prince Agib sailed fell to pieces when wind-driven towards it (*Arabian Nights, The Third Calendar.*)

Magneuse (French) An anonyma or *fille de joie;* so called from the nunnery founded at Rheims in 1654, by Jeanne Canart, daughter of Nicolas Colbert, seigneur de Magneux. The word is sometimes jocosely perverted into Magni-magno

Magnif'icat. *To sing the Magnificat at matins* To do things at the wrong time, or out of place The Magnificat does not belong to the morning service, but to vespers The Magnificat is Luke i. 46-55 in Latin.

Magnificent (*The*).
Khosru or Chosroës I of Persia (*, 531-579) The golden period of Persian history was 550-628.
Lorenzo de Medici (1448-1492).
Robert, Duc de Normandie, also called *Le Diable* (*, 1028-1035)
Soliman I, greatest of the Turkish sultans (1493, 1520-1566).

Magnifique . . . Guerre. "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*" Admirable, but not according to rule The comment of Marshal Canrobert on the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava

"It is because the clergy, as a class, are animated by a high ideal . . . that they, as a class are incomparably better than they need be *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"—*Nineteenth Century*, April, 1886

Magnolia. A flower so called from Pierre Magnol, professor of medicine at Montpelier (1638-1715)

Magnum Opus. Chief or most important of a person's works. A literary man says of his most renowned book it is his *magnum opus*

Magnum of Port (*A*), or other wine, a double bottle.

Magnus Apollo (*My*), or *Meus Magnus Apollo.* My leader, authority, and oracle.

Mago the Carthaginian, says Aristotle, crossed the Great Desert twice without having anything to drink.

Magophonia. A festival observed by the Persians to commemorate the massacre of the Magi Smerdis usurped the throne on the death of Camby'ses, but seven Persians, conspiring together, slew Smerdis and his brother, whereupon the people put all the Magi to the sword, and elected Darius, son of Hystaspes, to the throne (Greek, *magos-phonos*, the magi-slaughter)

Magot (*French*). Money, or rather a mass of secreted money; a corruption of *imago*, the "image and superscription" of coined money

"La il voit de même, revient à Paris avec un bon magot"—*La Gazette Noire*, 1784, p. 270

Magpie. A contraction of magot-pie, or mag'ata-pie "Mag" is generally thought to be a contraction of Margaret, thus we have Robin red-breast, Tom-tit, Philip—i. e. a sparrow, etc

"Augurs and understood relations have
(By magot-pies and choughs, and rooks) brought forth
The secret'st man of blood"
Shakespeare Macbeth, iii 4

Magpie. Here is an old Scotch rhyme:

"One's sorrow, two's mirth,
Three's a wedding, four's a birth,
Five's a christening, six a dearth,
Seven's heaven, eight is hell,
And nine's the devil his ane sel'."

Magricio. The champion of Isabella of Portugal, who refused to do homage to France The brave champion vanquished the French chevalier, and thus vindicated the liberty of his country.

Mag'uelo'ne or **Mag'alo'na** (*the fair*). Heroine of the romance called *The History of the Fair Magalona, Daughter of the King of Naples*, etc Originally written in French Cervantes alludes to it in *Don Quixote*. (*See* PETER OF PROVENCE)

Magus. (*See* SIMON)

Mah-abado'an Dynasty (*The*) The first dynasty of Persian mythological history Mah Abad (*the great Abad*) and his wife were the only persons left on the earth after the great cycle, and from them the world was peopled. Azer Abad, the fourteenth and last of this dynasty, left the earth because "all flesh had corrupted itself," and a period of anarchy ensued.

Mahabharata. One of the two great epic poems of ancient India Its story is the contests between descendants of Kuru and Pandu (*See* KURU)

Mahadi or *Hakem*. The Kalif who reigned about 400 years after Mahomet. In one pilgrimage to Mecca he expended six million gold dinars.

Mahâtmas. Initiates who have proved their courage and purity by passing through sundry tests and trials. It is a Hindu word applied to certain Buddhists They are also called "Masters." According to Theosophists, man has a physical, an intellectual, and a spiritual nature and a Mahâtma is a person who has reached perfection in each of these three natures. As his knowledge is perfect, he can produce effects which, to the less learned, appear miraculous Thus, before the telegraph and telephone were invented it would have appeared miraculous to possess such powers, no supernatural power, however is required, but only a more extensive knowledge

* Mahâtma is a well-known Sanskrit word applied to men who have retired from the world, who by means of a long ascetic discipline have subdued the passions of the flesh, and gained a reputation for sanctity and knowledge That these men are able to perform most startling feats and to suffer the most terrible tortures is perfectly true"—*Max Muller Nineteenth Century*, May, 1883, p 775

Mahdi (*The*) The supreme pontiff of the Shiites (2 syl.) Only twelve of these imaums have really appeared—viz Ali, Hassan, Hosein, and the nine lineal descendants of Hosein. Mohammed, the last Mahdi, we are told, is not really dead, but sleeps in a cavern near Bagdad, and will return to life in the fulness of time to overthrow Dejal (anti-Christ).

The Mahdi which has of late been disturbing Egypt is hated by the Persians who are Sunnites (2 syl.), but even the Turks and Persians are looking out for a Mahdi who will stamp out the "infidels"

Mahmoud of Ghizni, the conqueror of India in the 11th century, kept 400 greyhounds and bloodhounds, each of which wore a jewelled collar taken from the necks of captive sultanas.

Mahmut. The name of the famous Turkish spy (*q.v.*).

Mahomet or **Mohammed,** according to Deutsch, means the *Predicted Messiah*. (Hag ii 7) It is the titular name taken by Halabi, founder of Islam (570-632.)

Angel of When Mahomet was transported to heaven, he says "I saw there an angel, the most gigantic of all created beings It had 70,000 heads, each had 70,000 faces, each face had 70,000 mouths, each mouth had 70,000 tongues, and each tongue spoke 70,000 languages, all were employed in singing God's praises"

This would make more than 31 000 trillion languages, and nearly five billion mouths

Banner of Sanjakshenf, kept in the Eyab mosque, at Constantinople

Bible of The Koran

Born at Mecca, A.D 570.

Bon Catum (*q.v.*)

Camel (Swiftest). Adha (*q.v.*)

Cave. The cave in which Gabriel appeared to Mahomet was Hora

Coffin It is said that Mahomet's coffin, in the Had'gira of Medi'na, is suspended in mid-air without any support Many explanations have been given of this phenomenon, the one most generally received being that the coffin is of iron, placed midway between two magnets Burckhardt visited the sacred enclosure, and found the ingenuity of science useless in this case, as the coffin is not suspended at all

Cuirass FADHA (*q.v.*).

Daughter (His favourite) Fatima.

Died at Medina, Monday, June 8th 632, age of seventy-two The 10th of the Hedj'rah

Dove Mahomet had a dove which he used to feed with wheat out of his ear When the dove was hungry it used to light on the prophet's shoulder, and thrust its bill into his ear to find its meal Mahomet thus induced the Arabs to believe that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost in the semblance of

Mahomet (*continued*)

a dove (*Sir Walter Raleigh History of the World*, bk. I. pt. i. chap. vi. (See also *Prideaux "Life of Mahomet."*)

"Was Mahomet inspired with a dove?"
Shakespeare 1 Henry VI., v. 2

Father Abdall, of the tribe of Koreish. He died a little before or little after the birth of Mahomet.

Father-in-law (father of Ayesha) Abu-Bekr. He succeeded Mahomet and was the first calif

Flight from Mecca (called the Hedj'rah), A.D. 622. He retired to Medi'na

Grandfather (paternal). Abd-el-Mutallib, who adopted the orphan boy, but died in two years

Hedj'rah. (See above, *Flight*)

Heir (adopted). Said or Zaid

Horse Al Borak [*The Lightning*] It conveyed the prophet to the seventh heaven (*See* BORAK)

"Borak was a fine-limbed high-standing horse, strong in frame and with a coat as glossy as marble. His colour was saffron with one hair of gold for every three of tawny, his ears were restless and pointed like a reed, his eyes large and full of fire, his nostrils wide and steaming, he had a white star on his forehead a neck gracefully arched, mane soft and silky, and a thick tail that swept the ground."—*Croquemitaine*, ii. 9

Miracles Chadin mentions several, but some say he performed no miracle. The miracle of the moon is best known.

Moon (The) Habib the Wise told Mahomet to prove his mission by cleaving the moon in two Mahomet raised his hands towards heaven, and in a loud voice summoned the moon to do Habib's bidding. Accordingly, it descended to the top of the Caaba (*q. v.*), made seven circuits, and, coming to the 'prophet,' entered his right sleeve and came out of the left It then entered the collar of his robe, and descended to the skirt, clove itself into two plaits, one of which appeared in the east of the skies and the other in the west and the two parts ultimately reunited and resumed their usual form

Mother of Aamina, of the tribe of Koreish She died when Mahomet was six years old

Mule Fadda (*q. v.*)

Pond Just inside the gates of Paradise It was white as milk, and he who drank thereof would never thirst again (*Al Koran*)

Revelation made when he was forty years old by Gabriel, on Mount Hora, in Mecca

Standard Baj'ura

Mahomet (*continued*).

Stepping-stone The stone upon which the prophet placed his foot when he mounted the beast Al Borak on his ascent to heaven. It rose as the beast rose, but Mahomet, putting his hand upon it, forbade it to follow him, whereupon it remained suspended in mid-air, where the true believer, if he has faith enough, may still behold it.

Swords Dhu'l Fakar (*the trenchant*), Al Battar (*the beater*), Medham (*the keen*), and Hatef (*the deadly*) (*See* SWORDS)

Successor. (See above, *Father-in-law*)

Tribe. Of both sides, the Koreish.

Uncle, who took charge of Mahomet at the death of his grandfather, Abu Taleb'

Wives Ten in number, viz. (1) Kadidja, a rich widow of the tribe of Koreish, who had been twice married already, and was forty years of age For twenty-five years she was his only wife, but at her death he married nine others, all of whom survived him.

Mahomet loved Mary a Coptic girl and in order to justify the amour added a new chapter to the Koran, which may be found in Sale's *Notes upon Abulfeda* p. 151

The nine wives (1) Ayesha, daughter of Abu Bekr, only nine years old on her wedding-day This was his youngest and favourite wife

(2) Sauda, widow of Sokran, and nurse to his daughter Fat'ima.

(3) Hafsa, a widow twenty-eight years old, who also had a son. She was daughter of Omeya

(4) Zemab, wife of Zaid, but divorced in order that the prophet might take her to wife.

(5) Barra, wife of a young Arab and daughter of Al Harieth, chief of an Arab tribe. Both father and husband were slain in a battle with Mahomet. She was a captive

(6) Rehana, daughter of Simeon, and a Jewish captive

(7) Safi'ya, the espoused wife of Kena'na. Kena'na was put to death Safiya outlived the prophet forty years.

(8) Omm Habi'ba—*i.e.* mother of Habiba, the widow of Abu Sof'ian

(9) Maimu'na, fifty-one years old, and a widow, who survived all his other wives

Also ten or fifteen concubines, chief of whom was Mari'yeh, mother of Ibrahim, the prophet's son, who died when fifteen months old

Year of Deputations. A.D. 630, the 8th of the Hedj'rah.

Mahoun' (2 syl.) Name of contempt for Mahomet, a Moslem, a Moor. In Scotland it used to mean *devil*

"There's the son of the renegade—spawn of Mahoun (son of the Moorish princess)."—*Vengeance of Mudarra*

Mahound (2 syl.). Mahomet. (*See* MACON.)

"Oftimes by Termigant and Mahound swore."
Spenser, Faërie Queene, VII 47

Mahu. The fiend-prince that urges to theft

"Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once of lust, as Obidicut Hobbididance, prince of dumbness; Mahu, of stealing; Modo, of murder; Flibbertigibbet of mopping and mowing."—*Shakespeare King Lear*, IV 1

Maid Ma'rian. A morris dance, or the boy in the morris dance, called *Mad Morion*, from the "morion" which he wore on his head (*See* MORRIS DANCE.) Maid Marian is a corruption first of the words, and then of the sex. Having got the words Maid Marian, etymologists have puzzled out a suitable character in Matilda, the daughter of Fitz-Walter, baron of Bayard and Dunmow, who eloped with Robert Fitz-Ooth, the outlaw, and lived with him in Sherwood Forest. Some refine upon this tale, and affirm that Matilda was married to the outlaw (commonly called Robin Hood) by Friar Tuck.

"A set of morrice dancers did need a maidmarian with a tabor and pipe."—*Temple*

"Next 'tis agreed
That fair Matilda henceforth change her name,
And while [she lives] in Sherwodde
She by maid Marian's name be only called."
Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon

Maid of Athens, immortalised by Byron, was Theresa Macri. Some twenty-four years after this poem was written the maid was in dire poverty, without a single vestige of beauty. She had a large family, and lived in a hovel.

Maid of Norway. Margaret, daughter of Eric II and Margaret of Norway. On the death of Alexander III she was acknowledged Queen of Scotland, and was betrothed to Edward, son of Edward I of England, but she died on her passage to Scotland.

Maid of Orleans. Jeanne d'Arc (1412-1431).

Maid of Perth (*Fair*). Catherine Glover, daughter of Simon Glover, the old glover of Perth. She kisses Smith while asleep on St. Valentine's morning, and ultimately marries him. (*See* SMITH.) (*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth.*)

Maid of Saragossa. Augustina Zaragoza, distinguished for her heroism when Saragossa was besieged in 1808 and 1809. Byron refers to her in his *Childe Harold.*

Maiden. A machine resembling the guillotine for beheading criminals in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, brought to Scotland by the Regent Morton from Halifax, in Yorkshire, for the purpose of beheading the laird of Pennycuick. It was also called "the widow."

He who invented the maiden first handselled it. Referring to Regent Morton, who introduced this sort of guillotine into Scotland, erroneously said to have been the first to suffer by it. Thomas Scott, one of the murderers of RIZZIO, was beheaded by it in 1566, fifteen years before Morton's execution.

Maiden Assize (*A*). One in which there is no person to be brought to trial. We have also the expressions *maiden tree*, one never lopped; *maiden fortress*, one never taken; *maiden speech*; etc. In a maiden assize, the sheriff of the county presents the judge with a pair of white gloves. White gloves symbolise innocence. *Maiden* primarily means unspotted, unpolluted, innocent; thus Hubert says to the king—

"This hand of mine
Is yet a maiden and an innocent hand
Not painted with the crimson spots of blood."
Shakespeare King John, IV 2

Maiden King (*The*). Malcolm IV of Scotland (1141, 1153-1165.)

"Malcolm ... son of the brave and generous Prince Henry ... was so kind and gentle in his disposition, that he was usually called Malcolm the Maiden."—*Scott, Tales of a Grandfather*, IV

Maiden Lane (London). So called from an image of the Maiden or Virgin Mary, which stood there before the Reformation.

Maiden or **Virgin Queen.** Elizabeth, Queen of England, who never married (1533, 1558-1603.)

Maiden Town, *i.e.* a town never taken by the enemy. Edinburgh. The tradition is that the maiden daughters of a Pictish king were sent there for protection during an intestine war.

Maiden of the Mist. Anne of Geierstein, in Sir Walter Scott's novel called *Anne of Geierstein.*

Maidenhair (a fern, so-called from its hair-like stalks) never takes wet or moisture.

"His skin is like the herb called true Maiden's hair, which never takes wet or moisture, but still keeps dry, though laid at the bottom of a river as long as you please. For this reason it is called Adiantes."—*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, IV 21

Main-brace. *Splice the main-brace*, in sea language, means to take a draught of strong drink to keep the spirits up, and give strength for extra exertion. The main-brace is the rope by which the mainsail of a ship is set in position, and to splice it, in a literal sense, when the rope is broken or injured, is to join the two ends together again

Main Chance (*The*). Profit or money, probably from the game called hazard.

To have an eye to the main chance, means to keep in view the money to be made out of an enterprise

∵ In the game of "hazard," the first throw of the dice is called the *main*, which must be between four and nine, the player then throws his *chance*, which determines the main.

Mainote (2 syl.). A pirate that infests the coast of Attica.

"Like boat
Of island-pirate or Mainote."
Byron The Giaour

Maintain is to hold in the hand, hence, to keep, hence, to clothe and feed. (French, *main tenir*, Latin, *manus teneo*.)

Maitland Club (*The*) of literary antiquities, instituted at Glasgow in 1828. It published a number of works.

Maize (1 syl.). According to American superstition, if a damsel finds a blood-red ear of maize, she will have a suitor before the year is over

"Even the blood-red ear to Evangeline brought not her lover." *Longfellow Evangeline*

Majesty. Henry VIII. was the first English sovereign who was styled "His Majesty." Henry IV was "His Grace," Henry VI., "His Excellent Grace," Edward IV, "High and Mighty Prince," Henry VII., "His Grace," and "His Highness," Henry VIII., in the earlier part of his reign, was styled "His Highness" "His Sacred Majesty" was a title assumed by subsequent sovereigns, but was afterwards changed to "Most Excellent Majesty."

Majesty, in heraldry. An eagle crowned and holding a sceptre is "an eagle in his majesty."

Majol'ica Ware. A pottery originally made in the island of Majorca or Majolica, and lately revived by Mr Minton.

Majority. *He has joined the majority.* He is dead. Blair says, in his *Grave*, "'Tis long since Death had the majority." "*Abiit ad plures;*" "*Quin prius me ad plures penetrari*" (*Plautus: Trinummus*, line 14) "*Beatos eos fore, quando cum pluribus habitarint.*" (See *Polybius*, viii. xxx. 7.)

Make.

What make you here? What do you want? What are you come here for? A French phrase "*Que faites-vous ici?*"

"Now, sir, what make you here?"—*Shakespeare As You Like It*, i. 1.

Make a hand of or **on** (*To*). To slay, destroy, waste, or spoil.

"So when I came to myself again, I cried him mercy; but he said, 'I know not to show mercy;' and with that knockt me down again. He had, doubtless made a hand of me, but that one came by, and bid him forbear."—*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 93 (first edition).

Make a Hit (*To*). To succeed unexpectedly in an adventure or speculation. (*See* HIT.)

Make a Virtue of Necessity (*To*). *See* Chaucer's poem of the *Knightes Tale*, line 3,044, also *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and Dryden's poem of *Palamon and Arcite*.

Make away with (*To*). To squander; to put out of the way; to murder. The French verb *défaire* is used sometimes in a similar way; as, "*Il tâcha de se défaire secrètement de ses parens.*"

Make away with Oneself (*To*). To commit suicide.

Make Bricks without Straw (*To*). To attempt to do something without having the necessary material supplied. The allusion is to the Israelites in Egypt, who were commanded by their taskmasters so to do. (Exodus v. 7.)

Make Eyes at (*To*). To flirt with the eyes. "*Oculis venari.*" (*See* CAST.)

Make Mountains of Molehills (*To*). To make a difficulty of trifles. "*Arcem ex cloacâ facere*." The corresponding French proverb is, "*Faire d'un mouche un éléphant*."

Make one's Bread (*To*). To earn one's living.

Make the Door (*To*). To make it fast by shutting and bolting it. We still say, "Have you made my room?"—*i.e.* made it tidy. Similarly, to "make the bed" is to arrange it fit for use.

"Why at this time the doors are made against your ... *Shakespeare Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

"Make the door upon a woman's wit and it will out at the casement."—*Shakespeare As You Like It*, iv. 1.

Make the Ice (*To*). To near the whale-fishing ground. To make *for* the ice is to steer in that direction.

"About the end of April we neared the fishing-ground, or, to be more technical, 'made the ice.'" *C. Thomson Autobiography*, p. 128.

Make-wage. Wages supplemented by grants or rates. Similarly, a make-weight [loaf] is a small loaf added to make up the proper weight

Make-weight. A bit [of meat, cheese, bread, or other article] thrown into the scale to make the weight correct

Makeshift (*A*). A temporary arrangement during an emergency, a device (The Anglo-Saxon *scyft* means a division, hence a device)

Malabar. (*See under* VEUVE)

Malagi'gi (in *Orlando Furioso*). Son of Buo'vo, and brother of Al'diger and Vivian of Clarmont's race, a wizard knight, cousin of Rinaldo. (*See* MAUGIS)

Malagrowther (*Malachi*). The signature of Sir Walter Scott to a series of letters in 1822 contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* upon the lowest limitation of paper money to £5 They caused immense sensation, not inferior to that produced by *Drapier's Letters* (*q.v.*) in Ireland. No political tract, since Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*, ever excited such a stir in Great Britain.

Mal'agrowther (*Sir Mungo*) An old courtier soured by misfortune, who tries to make everyone as discontented as himself. (*Scott Fortunes of Nigel*)

Mal'akoff (in the Crime'a) In 1831 a sailor and ropemaker, named Alexander Ivanovitch Malakoff, celebrated for his wit and conviviality lived at Sebastopol He had many friends and admirers, but, being engaged in a riot, was dismissed the dockyards in which he had been employed He then opened a liquor-shop on the hill outside the town His old friends gathered round him, and his shop was called the Malakoff In time other houses were built around, and the Malakoff became a town, which ultimately was fortified. This was the origin of the famous Malakoff Tower, which caused so much trouble to the allied army in the Crimean War. (*Gazette de France.*)

Malambru'no. The giant, first cousin of Queen Magun'cia, of Canday'a, who enchanted Antonomas'ia and her husband, and shut them up in the tomb of the deceased queen. The infanta he transformed into a monkey of brass, and the knight into a crocodile Don Quixote achieved their disenchantment by mounting the wooden horse called Clavile'no (*Cervantes: Don Quixote*, part ii book iii. chap. xlv)

Malaprop (*Mrs.*), in *The Rivals*, by Sheridan. (French, *mal a propos.*) Noted for her blunders in the use of words "As headstrong as an *allegory* on the banks of the Nile" is one of her famous similes (*See* PARTINGTON)

Malbec'co. A "cankered, crabbed earl," very wealthy, but miserly and mean. He seems to be the impersonation of self-inflicted torments He married a young wife named Helenore, who set fire to his house, and eloped with Sir Pardel. Malbecco cast himself over a high rock, and all his flesh vanished into thin air, leaving behind nothing but his ghost, which was metamorphosed into Jealousy. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book iii.)

Malbrouk or **Marlbrough** (*Marlbro'*), does not date from the battle of Malplaquet (1709), but from the time of the Crusades, 600 years before. According to a tradition discovered by M de Châteaubriand, the air came from the Arabs, and the tale is a legend of Mambron, a crusader It was brought into fashion during the Revolution by Mme Poitrine, who used to sing it to her royal foster-child, the son of Louis XVI. M Arago tells us that when M Monge, at Cairo, sang this air to an Egyptian audience, they all knew it, and joined in it. Certainly the song has nothing to do with the Duke of Marlborough, as it is all about feudal castles and Eastern wars We are told also that the band of Captain Cook, in 1770, was playing the air one day on the east coast of Australia, when the natives evidently recognised it, and seemed enchanted. (*Monteuil de l'Homme.*)

> "Malbrouk s en va-t-en guerre
> Mironton mironton, mirontaine,
> Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre,
> Mais sait qu'and reviendra
> Il reviendra z-a pâques—
> Mironton mironton, mirontaine
> Ou a la Trinite.

:* The name Malbrouk occurs in the *Chansons de Gestes*, and also in the *Basque Pastorales.*

Malcolm. Eldest son of Duncan, King of Scotland He was called *Canmore* (Great-head), and succeeded Macbeth (1056). (*Shakespeare Macbeth*)

Maldine (French) School. So called because at school "*on dine assez mal.*"

Male. (*See* SEX)

Male Sapphires. Deep indigo-coloured sapphires. The pale blue are

the female sapphires (*Immanuel Diamonds and Precious Stones* [1867])

Male suada Fames. Hunger is a bad counsellor. The French say, "*Vilain affame, demi rimage*"

Malebolge (*Myth.*) The eighth circle of Dante's *Inferno*, which contained in all ten *bolgi* or pits

"There is a place w thin the depths of hell
Called Malebolge." *Dante, Inferno* xviii

Malecasta. The impersonation of lust. (*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, III. i.)

Malegger [wretchedly thin] Captain of the rabble rout which attack the castle of Temperance. He was "thin as a rake," and cold as a serpent. Prince Arthur attacks him and flings him to the ground, but Malegger springs up with renewed vigour. Arthur now stabs him through and through, but it is like stabbing a shadow; he then takes him in his arms and squeezes him as in a vice, but it is like squeezing a piece of sponge, he then remembers that every time the earl touches the earth his strength is renewed, so he squeezes all his breath out, and tosses the body into a lake. (*See* ANTÆOS.) (*Spenser, Faerie Queene* book II. ii.)

Malengin [guile] On his back he carried a net "to catch fools." Being attacked by Sir Artegal and his iron man, he turned himself first into a fox, then to a bush, then to a bird, then to a hedgehog, then to a snake, but Talus was a match for all his deceits, and killed him. (*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, v. 9.)

Malepardus. The castle of Master Reynard the Fox, in the tale so called.

Malherbe's Canons of French Poetry.

(1) Poetry is to contain only such words as are in common use by well-educated Parisians.

(2) A word ending with a vowel must in no case be followed by a word beginning with a vowel.

(3) One line in no wise is to run into another.

(4) The cæsura must always be most strictly observed.

(5) Every alternate rhyme must be feminine.

Mal'iom. "Mahomet is so called in some of the old romances.

"Send five, send six against me. By Maliom I swear, I'll take them all."—*Ferumbras*

Malkin. The nickname of Mary, now called Molly. Hence the Maid Marian is so termed.

Malkin. A kitchen wench, now called a Molly, is by Shakespeare termed "the kitchen Malkin." (*Coriolanus*, II. i.)

Malkin. A scarecrow or figure dressed like a scullion; hence, anything made of rags, as a mop.

Malkin. A Moll or female cat, the male being a "Tom." When the cat mews, the witch in *Macbeth* calls out, "I come, Graymalkin" (I. i.)

Mall or *Pall Mall* (London) From the Latin *pallĕre malleo* (to strike with a mallet or bat); so called because it was where the ancient game of pell-mall used to be played. Cotgrave says —

"Pale malle is a game wherein a round box-ball is struck with a mallet through a high arch of iron. He that can do this most frequently wins."

It was a fashionable game in the reign of Charles II., and the walk called the Mall was appropriated to it for the king and his court.

Mall Supper (*N.*) A harvest feast (North of England). A *mal* is a feast, our word *meal* (Anglo-Saxon, *mael*).

Mallows. *Abstain from mallows.* This is the thirty-eighth symbol in the Protreptics. Pythagoras tells us that mallow was the first messenger sent by the gods to earth to indicate to man that they sympathised with them and had pity on them. To make food of mallows would be to dishonour the gods. Mallows are cathartic.

Malmesbury (*William of*) Eleventh century, author of numerous chronicles. His *Gesta Regum Anglorum* is a *resumé* of English history from the arrival of the English in 449 to the year 1120. His *Historia Novella* gives a retrospect of the reign of Henry I., and terminates abruptly with the year 1143. His third work is called *Gesta Pontificum*. All the three are included in the *Scriptores post Bedam*.

Malmesbury Monastery. Founded by Maildulf, Meildulf, or Meldun, an Irishman.

Malmsey Wine is the wine of Malvasia, in Candia.

"Thine eyes unsteadily thy spendy de thereafter,
Malvesie and muskadelle, those marvelous drynkes." *Morte d'Arthure*

(*See* DROWNED IN A BUTT OF.)

Malt. *The Sermon on Malt* was by John Dod, rector of Fawsley, Northants, called *the decalogist*, from his

famous exposition of the Ten Commandments A Puritan divine. (1547-1645.)

This was not Dr William Dodd who was executed for forgery (1729-1777)

Malt . . . Meal. *When the malt gets aboon the meal.* When persons, after dinner get more or less fuddled

"When the malt begins to get aboon the meal they'll begin to speak about government in kirk and state."—Sir W Scott *Old Mortality*, chap iv

Maltese Cross. Made thus ✠

Malthu'sian (*adj*) A disciple of Malthus, whose political doctrines are laid down in his *Essay on the Principles of Population*.

Malthu'sian Doctrine. That population increases more than the means of increasing subsistence does, so that in time, if no check is put upon the increase of population, many must starve or all be ill-fed Applied to individual nations, like Britain, it intimated that something must be done to check the increase of population, as all the land would not suffice to feed its inhabitants

Malum, in Latin means *an apple*, and "*malus, mala, malum*" means *evil* Southey, in his *Commonplace Book*, quotes a witty etymon given by Nicolson and Burn making the noun derived from the adjective, in allusion, I suppose, to the apple eaten by Eve Of course, *mālum* (an apple) is the Greek *mēlon* or *mā'on* (an apple-tree)

Malum in Se (Latin) What is of itself wrong, and would be so even if no law existed against its commission, as lying, murder, theft

Malum Prohibitum (Latin) What is wrong merely because it is forbidden, as eating a particular fruit was wrong in Adam and Eve, because they were commanded not to do so. Doing secular work on the Sabbath

Malvo'lio. Steward to Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*

Mamamouchi. A mock honour Better be a country gentleman in England than a foreign Mamamouchi The honour is conferred on M Jourdain (*Molière Bourgeois Gentilhomme*)

Mambri'no's Helmet was of pure gold, and rendered the wearer invulnerable It was taken possession of by Rinaldo (*Orlando Furioso*) Cervantes tells us of a barber who was caught in a shower, and to protect his hat clapped his brazen basin on his head. Don Quixote insisted that this basin was the enchanted helmet of the Moorish king.

Mam'elon (2 syl, French) A mound in the shape of a woman's breast. These artificial mounds were common in the siege of Sebastopol (Latin, *mamma*, a breast)

Mamelukes (2 syl) or **Mamalukes** (Arabic, *mamlu*, a slave) A name given in Egypt to the slaves of the beys brought from the Caucasus, and formed into a standing army In 1254 these military "slaves" raised one of their body to the supreme power and Noureddin Ali, the founder of the Baharites, gave twenty-three sultans, in 1382 the dynasty of the Borjites, also Mamlucs, succeeded, and was followed by twenty-one successors Selim I, Sultan of Turkey, overthrew the Mamluc kingdom in 1517, but allowed the twenty-four beys to be elected from their body In 1811, Mohammed Ali by a wholesale massacre annihilated the Mamelukes, and became viceroy of Egypt

Mamma, Mother. The former is Norman-French, and the latter Anglo-Saxon (*See* PAPA)

Mammet. A puppet, a favourite, an idol A corruption of Mahomet Mahometanism being the most prominent form of false religion with which Christendom was acquainted before the Reformation it became a generic word to designate any false faith, even idolatry is called mammetry

Mammon. The god of this world The word in Syriac means riches (See *Milton Paradise Lost*, bk i 678) His speech in the council is book ii 229, etc.

Mammon. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, Mammon says if Sir Guyon will serve him he shall be the richest man in the world, but the knight says money has no charm for him Mammon then takes him to his smithy, and tells him he may make what orders he likes, but Guyon declines to make any The god then offers to give him Philotime to wife, but Guyon will not accept the honour Lastly, he takes him to Proserpine's bower, and tells him to pluck the golden fruit, and rest on the silver stool, Sir Guyon again refuses, and after three days' sojourn in the infernal regions is led back to earth (ii 7)

Mammon of Unrighteousness (*The*) Money A Scripture phrase (Luke xvi 9). Mammon was the Syrian

god of wealth, similar to Plutus of Greek and Roman mythology

Mammon's Cave. The abode of the Money-god Sir Guyon visited this cave, and Spenser gives a very full description of it. (*Faerie Queene*, II 7.)

Sir Epicure Mammon. A worldly sensualist. (*Ben Jonson* · *Alchemist*)

Mammoth Cave (*The*). In Edmonson county, Kentucky, the largest in the world.

Man (*Isle of*), called by the ancient Britons *main-au* (little island), Latinised into *Menai-a* Cæsar calls it Mona (*i e Mon-ah*), the Scotch pronunciation of Manau. *Mona* and Pliny's *Monabia* are varieties of "Menavia"

Man. Emblematic of St Matthew, because he begins his gospel by tracing the manhood of Jesus back to David Mark is symbolised by a *lion*, because he begins his gospel with John the Baptist and Jesus in the wilderness Luke is symbolised by a *calf*, because he begins his gospel with the Temple sacrifices And John as a *eagle*, because he looks right into heaven and begins his gospel with Jesus the divine *logos*. The four are indicated in Ezekiel's cherub (i 10.)

Man Average weight 150 lbs , height, 69 inches , strength, 420 lbs.

Man Friday (*A*). A useful and faithful servant, like the Man Friday in *Robinson Crusoe*

"Count von Rechberg was Prince Bismarck's 'Man Friday' "—*Athenæum*, 1881

Man-jack. *Every man-jack of you* Everyone of you. (*See under* JACK)

Man . . Monkey. The Bedouins affirm that the monkeys of Mount Kara were once human beings, thus transformed for disobedience to their prophet The Arabs have a similar tradition, that the monkey (*Nasnás*) and the ape (*Il'abâi*) were once human beings

Man-Mountain or *Quinbus Flestrin*. So Gulliver was called Lilliput.

Man Proposes, but *God disposes*. So we read in the *Imitatio Christi*, Herbert (*Jacula Prudentum*) has nearly the same identical words

Man Threefold. According to Diog'enês Laertius, the body was composed of (1) a mortal part, (2) a divine and ethereal part, called the *phrên*, and (3) an aerial and vaporous part, called the *thumos*.

According to the Romans, man has a threefold soul, which at the dissolution of the body resolves itself into (1) the *Manes*, (2) the *Anima* or Spirit; (3) the *Umbra* The Manês went either to Elysium or Tar'tarus, the Anima returned to the gods, but the Umbra hovered about the body as unwilling to quit it.

According to the Jews, man consists of body, soul, and spirit.

Man in Black (*The*) Supposed to be Goldsmith's father. (*Citizen of the World*) Washington Irving has a tale with the same title

Man in the Iron Mask (*The*). (*See* IRON MASK)

Man in the Moon (*The*) Some say it is a man leaning on a fork on which he is carrying a bundle of sticks picked up on a Sunday The origin of this fable is from Num xv 32-36 Some add a dog also, thus the prologue in *Midsummer Night's Dream* says, "This man with lantern, dog, and bush of thorns, presenteth moonshine," Chaucer says "he stole the bush" (*Test of Cressride*). Another tradition says that the man is Cain, with his dog and thorn-bush, the thorn-bush being emblematical of the thorns and briars of the fall, and the dog being the "foul fiend" Some poets make out the "man" to be Endym'ion, taken to the moon by Diana

Man in the moon The nameless person at one time employed in elections to negotiate bribes Thus the rumour was set flying among the electors that "the Man in the Moon had arrived"

I know no more about it than the man in the moon I know nothing at all about the matter.

Man of Be'lial. Any wicked man. Shimei so called David (2 Sam. xvi 7) The ungodly are called "children of Belial," or "sons of Belial" The word Belial means *worthlessness*

Man of Blood. David is so called (2 Sam. xvi 7)

The Puritans applied the term to Charles I , because he made war against his Parliament. Any man of violence

Man of Blood and Iron (*The*) Otto von Bismarck (Prince Bismarck), called "man of blood" from his great war policy, and "iron" from his indomitable will Many years Chancellor of Prussia and Germany (Born September 1st, 1815.)

Man of Brass (*The*). Talos, the work of Hephæstos (Vulcan). He traversed Crete to prevent strangers from

setting foot on the island, and threw rocks at the Argonauts to prevent their landing. Talos used to make himself red-hot, and hug intruders to death

"That portentous Man of Brass
Hephæstos made in days of yore,
Who stalked about the Cretan shore
And threw stones at the Argonauts"
Longfellow The Wayside Inn

Man of December. Napoleon III He was made President of the French Republic December 11, 1848, made his *coup d'état* December 2, 1851, and was made Emperor December 2, 1852.

Man of Destiny (*The*) Napoleon I (1761 1801-1814, died 1821) He looked on himself as an instrument in the hands of destiny

"The Man of Destiny had power for a time to bind kings with chains and nobles with fetters of iron —*Sir Walter Scott*

Man of Feeling. The title of a novel by Henry Mackenzie His "man of feeling" is named Harley—a sensitive, bashful, kind-hearted, sentimental hero

Man of Letters (*A*) An author

Man of Remnants (*A*). A tailor

Man of Ross. John Kyrle, of Ross, in Herefordshire, immortalised by Pope in his epistle *On the Use of Riches*

Man of Salt. A man like Æneas always "melting into salt tears," called "drops of salt"

"This would make a man a man of salt,
To use his eyes for garden water-pots"
Shakespeare King John iv 6

Man of Sedan. Napoleon III was so called because he surrendered his sword to William, King of Prussia, after the battle of Sedan (September 2, 1870)

Man of Silence (*The*) Napoleon III (1808, 1852-70, died 1873)

"France? You must know better than I can position with the Man of Silence'—*Lord Beaconsfield Sybil*, book v chap i

Man of Sin (*The*) (2 Thess ii 3) The Roman Catholics say the Man of Sin is Antichrist The Puritans applied the term to the Pope of Rome, the Fifth-Monarchy men to Cromwell, many modern theologians apply it to that "wicked one" (identical with the "last horn" of Dan vii) who is to immediately precede the second advent

Man of Straw (*A*) A person without capital It used to be customary for a number of worthless fellows to loiter about our law-courts to become false witness or surety for anyone who would buy their services, their badge was a straw in their shoes.

Man of the Hill (*The*). A tedious "hermit of the vale," which encumbers the story of *Tom Jones*, by Fielding.

Man of the Sea. (*See* Old, etc.)

Man of the Third Republic (*The*). Napoleon III. (1802, reigned 1852-70, died 1873) (*M. Gambetta*, 1838-1882)

Man of the World (*A*). One "knowing" in world-craft, no greenhorn Charles Macklin brought out a comedy (1704), and Henry Mackenzie a novel (1773) with the same title.

Man of Three Letters. (*See* Homo)

Man-of-War (*A*) A line-of-battle ship, or one carrying men armed for battle A contraction of the phrase "A man-of-war ship"

Man-of-war, or *Portuguese man-of-war* The nautilus

"Frank went to the captain and told him that Tom had given him leave to have the man-of-war if he could get it"—*Goulding Adventures of the Young Marooners*, 17

Man of Wax. A model man, like one fashioned in wax Horace speaks of the 'waxen arms of Telephus" meaning model arms, or of perfect shape and colour, and the nurse says of Romeo, "Why, he's a man of wax" (i 3), which she explains by saying, "Nay, he's a flower, i' faith a very flower"

Man of Whipcord (*A*) A coachman The reference is to his whip

"He would not have suffered the coachman to proceed while the horses were unfit for service Yet the man of whipcord escaped some severe reproach —*Sir W Scott The Antiquary*, i

Manche (French) *Aimer mieux la manche que le bras* Cupboard love. Manche is a slang word, a gratuity given to a cicerone, cabman, or porter. It is the Italian *buona mancia*

Jeter le manche après la cognée To throw the helve after the hatchet To abandon what may be useful, out of caprice, because a part of what you expected has not been realised A horse is stolen, and the man, in ill-temper, throws away saddle and bridle

Manchester. The first syllable is the Friesic *man* (a common); and the word means the Roman encampment on the common

Manchester Poet. Charles Swain (1803-1874)

Manciple (*A*) A purveyor of food, a clerk of the kitchen Chaucer has a "manciple" in his *Canterbury Tales*. (Latin *manceps*, *mancipis*)

Manda'mus (Latin) A writ of King's Bench, commanding the person named to do what the writ directs. The first word is "Mandamus" (We command . .).

Manda'na. A stock name in heroic romance, which generally represents the fate of the world turning on the caprice of some beautiful Mandana or Statira

Mandarin' is not a Chinese word, but one given by the Portuguese colonists at Macao to the officials called by the natives *Khiouping* (3 syl.) It is from the verb *mandar* (to command)

The nine ranks of mandarins are distinguished by the button in their cap:—1, ruby, 2, coral, 3, sapphire, 4, an opaque blue stone, 5, crystal, 6, an opaque white shell, 7, wrought gold; 8, plain gold, and 9, silver

"The whole body of Chinese mandarins consists of twenty-seven members They are appointed for (1) imperial birth, (2) long service, (3) illustrious deeds, (4) knowledge (5) nobility, (6) zeal, (7) nobility, and (8) aristocratic birth —*Gutzlaff*

Mandeville (*Bernard de*) A licentious Deistical writer, author of *The Virgin Unmasked*, and *Free Thoughts on Religion*, in the reign of George II

Mandou'sians. Very short swords So called from a certain Spanish nobleman of the house of Mendosa, who brought them into use (*See* SWORDS)

Man'drabul. *From gold to nothing, like Man'drabul's offering* Mandrabul, having found a gold-mine in Samos, offered to Juno a golden ram for the discovery, next year he gave a silver one, then a brazen one, and in the fourth year nothing. The proverb "to bring a noble to ninepence, and ninepence to nothing," carries the same meaning

Mandrake. The root of the mandrag'ora often divides itself in two, and presents a rude appearance of a man. In ancient times human figures were often cut out of the root, and wonderful virtues ascribed to them. It was used to produce fecundity in women (Gen xxx 14-16). Some mandrakes cannot be pulled from the earth without producing fatal effects, so a cord used to be fixed to the root, and bound a dog's neck, and the dog being chased drew out the mandrake and died Another superstition is that when the mandrake is uprooted it utters a scream, in explanation of which Thomas Newton, in his *Herball to the Bible*, says, "It is supposed to be a creature having life, engendered under the earth of the seed of some dead person put to death for murder."

"Shrieks like mandrakes torn out of the earth"
Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet iv 1

Mandrakes called love-apples. From the old notion that they excited amorous inclinations, hence Venus is called *Mandragoritis*, and the Emperor Julian, in his epistles, tells Calix'enes that he drank its juice nightly as a love-potion

He has eaten mandrake Said of a very indolent and sleepy man, from the narcotic and stupefying properties of the plant, well known to the ancients.

"Give me to drink mandragora
That I might sleep out this great gap of time
My Antony is away"
Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra, i 5

Mandrake Another superstition connected with this plant is that a small dose makes a person vain of his beauty, and conceited, but that a large dose makes him an idiot

Mandricar'do. King of Tartary, or Scythia, son of Ag'rican He wore Hector's cuirass, married Doralis, and was slain in single combat by Roge'ro (*Orlando Innamorato*, and *Orlando Furioso*)

Manduce (2 syl). The idol Gluttony, venerated by the Gastrol'aters, people whose god was their belly.

"It is a monstrous figure fit to frighten little children, its eyes are bigger than its belly, and its head larger than all the rest of its body, . having a goodly pair of wide jaws, lined with two rows of teeth which by the magic of a small twine are made to clash, chatter, and rattle against the other as the jaws of St Clement's dragon (called *gradin*) on St Mark's procession at Metz"—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iv 30

Manes. *To appease his Manes* To do what a person is dead what would have pleased him or was due to him when alive The spirit or ghost of the dead was by the Romans called his Manes, which never slept quietly in the grave so long as survivors left its wishes unfulfilled The 19th February was the day when all the living sacrificed to the shades of dead relations and friends

Manes (2 syl) from the old word *manus* = 'bonus' quod eos venerantes manes vocarent, ut Graeci *eumenides* (See *Lucretius* iii 52) It cannot come from *maneo*, to remain (because this part of man remains after the body is dead), because the *a* is long

In the Christian Church there is an All Souls' Day

Manfred. Count Manfred son of Count Sig'ismund, sold himself to the Prince of Darkness, and had seven spirits bound to do his bidding, viz. the spirits of "earth, ocean, air, night, mountains winds," and the star of his

own destiny. He was wholly without human sympathies, and lived in splendid solitude among the Alpine mountains He once loved the Lady Astarte (2 sc I) who died, but Manfred went to the hall of Arimanes to see and speak to her phantom, and was told that he would die the following day The next day the Spirit of his Destiny came to summon him, the proud count scornfully dismissed it, and died (*Byron Manfred*)

Manger or **Manger le Morceau.** To betray, to impeach, to turn king's evidence The allusion is to the words of Jesus to the beloved disciple—he will be the traitor "to whom I shall give a sop when I have dipped it," etc. (John xiii. 26)

Manheim, in Scandinavian mythology is the abode of man Vanheim is the abode of the Vanir. Jotunheim is the abode of the giants Gladsheim is the abode of Odin. Helheim is the abode of Hela (goddess of death) Muspellheim is the abode of elemental fire Niflheim is hell Svartalheim is the abode of the dwarfs

Mani. The son of Mundilfori, taken to heaven by the gods to drive the moon-car He is followed by a wolf, which, when time shall be no more, will devour both Mani and his sister Sol.

Mani, Manes, or **Manichæus.** The greatest Persian painter, who lived in the reign of Shah-pour (Sapor) I. It is said his productions rivalled nature (226-274)

Manichæ'ans or **Manichees.** A religious sect founded by Mani or Manichæus, the Persian painter It was an amalgamation of the Magian and Christian religions, interlarded with a little Buddhism In order to enforce his religious system, Mani declared himself to be the Paraclete or Comforter promised by Jesus Christ

Man'itou. The American-Indian *fetish*

Manlian Orders. Overstrained severity Manlius Torqua'tus, the Roman consul, gave orders in the Latin war that no Roman, on pain of death, should engage in single combat, but one of the Latins provoked young Manlius by repeated insults, and Manlius slew him When the young man took the spoils to his father, Torqua'tus ordered him to be put to death for violating the commands of his superior officer.

Manly, in the *Plain Dealer*, by Wycherly. He is violent and uncouth, but presents an excellent contrast to the hypocritical Olivia (*q v*)

Mr. Manly, in *The Provoked Husband*, by Vanbrugh and Cibber

Manna (Exodus xvi 15), popularly said to be a corrupt form of *man-hu* (What is this?) The marginal reading gives—"When the children of Israel saw it [the small round thing like hoar-frost on the ground], they said to one another, What is this? for they wist not what it was"

"And the house of Israel called the name thereof manna It was like coriander seed, white, and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey (Verse 31)

Manna of St. Nicholas of Bari. The name given to a colourless and tasteless poison, sold in phials by a woman of Italy named Tofani, who confessed to having poisoned six hundred persons by this liquid

Man'nering. *Colonel* or *Guy Mannering, Mrs Mannering, née* Sophia Wellwood, his wife, *Julia Mannering*, their daughter, who married Captain Bertram, *Sir Paul Mannering*, the colonel's uncle. In Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Guy Mannering*

Mannington (*George*) A criminal executed at Cambridge in 1476 It is said that he could cut off a horse's head at a single blow

'It is in imitation of Manningtons—he that was hanged at Cambridge—that cut off the horse's head at a blow'—*Eastward Ho*'

Manningtree (*Essex*) Noted for its Whitsun fair, where an ox was roasted whole. Shakespeare makes Prince Henry call Falstaff "a roasted Manningtree ox, with the pudding in his belly" (*1 Henry IV* ii 4)

'You shall have a sirloin cut more at a meal than ten of the whole herd, and drink more in two days than all Manningtree does at a Whitsun-ale'

Mano'a. The fabulous capital of El Dorado, the houses of which city were said to be roofed with gold.

Manon Lescaut. A novel by the Abbé Prevost. It is the history of a young man possessed of many brilliant and some estimable qualities, but, being intoxicated by a fatal attachment, he is hurried into the violation of every rule of conduct, and finally prefers the life of a wretched wanderer with the worthless object of his affection, to all the advantages presented by nature and fortune.

Manor, *Demesne* "Demesne land" is that near the demesne or dwelling

(*domus*) of the lord, and which he kept for his own use Manor land was all that remained (*manco*), which was let to tenants for money or service.

In some manors there was *common land* also, *i.e.* land belonging in common to two or more persons to the whole village, or to certain natives of the village

Mansard Roof, also called the *curb roof* A roof in which the rafters, instead of forming a Λ, are broken on each side into an elbow It was devised by François Mansard, the French architect, to give height to attics (1598-1666)

Mansfield. *The Miller of Mansfield* Henry II was one day hunting, and lost his way He met a miller, who took him home to his cottage, and gave him a bed with his son Richard Next morning the courtiers tracked the king to the cottage, and the miller discovered the rank of his guest. The king, in merry mood, knighted his host, who thus became Sir John Cockle On St George's Day, Henry II invited the miller, his wife and son to a royal banquet, and after being amused with their rustic ways made Sir John "overseer of Sherwood Forest, with a salary of £200 a year" (*Percy Reliques*)

Mansion. The Latin *mansio* was simply a tent pitched for soldiers on the march, and, hence a "day's journey" (*Pliny*, vii 14) Subsequently the word was applied to a roadside house for the accommodation of strangers (*Suetonius Tit* 10)

Mantacci'ni. A charlatan who professed to restore the dead to life

Mantali'ni (*Madame*) A fashionable milliner near Cavendish Square Her husband, noted for his white teeth, minced oaths, and gorgeous morning gown, is an exquisite man-milliner, who lives on his wife's earnings (*Dickens Nicholas Nickleby*)

Mantel-piece (*A*) A shelf over a fire-place, originally used for drying clothes

"Around the spacious cupola over the Italian fire-places, is a ledge to which are affixed pegs, on which pot-lifters hung their wet clothes to dry We call the shelves over the fire-places 'mantel-pieces' but we no longer hang our mantles on them now-a-days —*Memoirs of Col Macmahon*

Mantiblo (*Bridge of*) consisted of thirty arches of black marble, and was guarded by "a fearful huge giant," slain by Sir Tierabinas

Man'tiger. An heraldic monster, having a tiger's body, and the head of an old man with long spiral horns.

Mantle of Fidelity (*The*) A little boy one day presented himself before King Arthur, and showed him a curious mantle, "which would become no wife that was not leal." Queen Guinevere tried it, but it changed from green to red, and red to black, and seemed rent into shreds Sir Kay's lady tried it, but fared no better; others followed, but only Sir Cradock's wife could wear it (*Percy Reliques*) (*See* CHASTITY.)

Mantra or **Mintra** (Persian mythology) A spell, a talisman, by which a person holds sway over the elements and spirits of all denominations. (*Wilford*)

Man'tuan Swain, Swan, or **Bard** (*The*). Virgil, a native of Mantua, in Italy Besides his great Latin epic, he wrote pastorals and Georgics

Ma'nucodia'ta (*The*). An old name for a bird of paradise It is a corruption of the Malay *manuke-dewata*, the bird of the gods.

'Less pure the footless fowl of heaven, that never
Rests upon earth but on the wing for ever
Hovering o'er flowers, their fragrant food inhale
Drink the descending dew upon the way
And sleep aloft while float'ng on the gale
Southey *Curse of Kehama* xxi 6

Man'umit. To set free, properly 'to send from one's hand" (*e manu mittere*) One of the Roman ways of freeing a slave was to take him before the chief magistrate and say, "I wish this man to be free" The lictor or master then turned the slave round in a circle, struck him with a rod across the cheek, and let him go

Manure (2 syl) means hand-work (French, *main-œuvre*), tillage by manual labour It now means the dressing applied to lands. Milton uses it in its original sense in *Paradise Lost*, iv 628 —

"Your flowers, arbours with branches over-grown
That mock our scant manuring

∵ In book vi 26 he says, the repentant tears of Adam brought forth better fruits than all the trees of Paradise that his hands manured in the days of innocence

Many. (*See* Too MANY)

Many a Mickle makes a Muckle, or *Many a little makes a mickle* Little and often fills the purse (*See* LITTLE)

French 'Les petits ruisseaux font de grandes rivières," "Plusieurs peu font un beaucoup"

Greek

"Εἰ γαρ κεν καὶ σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ καταθεῖο,
Καὶ θαμὰ τοῦτ' ἔρδοις, ταχα κεν μεγα καὶ το γενοιτο" *Hesiod. Works and Days*, 359, etc.

Many Men, Many Minds.
Latin "Quot homines tot sententiæ" (*Terence*)
French "Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis," "Tant de gens, tant de guises," "Autant de testes, autant d'opinions."

Mao'ri (*The*). The indigenous inhabitants of New Zealand It is a New Zealand word, meaning *natives*. (Plur, *Mao'ris*)

Ma'ra. A goblin that seized upon men asleep in their beds, and took from them all speech and motion

Mar'abou Feathers. Feathers of the bird so called, used by ladies for head-gear. There are two species of marabou stork, which have white feathers beneath their wings and tail especially prized. The word "marabou" means "devoted to God," and the stork is a sacred bird. (*See* MARABUTS)

Mara'bout (in French) A big-bellied kettle, a very large sail, an ugly baboon of a man, also a sort of plume at one time worn by ladies The "marabout hat" was a hat adorned with a marabou feather

Mara'buts. An Arab tribe which, in 1075, founded a dynasty, put an end to by the Almohads They form a priestly order greatly venerated by the common people The Great Marabut ranks next to the king (Arabic, *marabath*, devoted to God)

Marana'tha (Syriac, *the Lord will come*—*i.e.* to execute judgment). A form of anathematising among the Jews The Romans called a curse or imprecation a *devotion*—*i.e.* given up to some one of the gods

Maravedi (4 syl). A very small Spanish coin, less than a farthing

Marbles. *The Arundelian Marbles* Some thirty-seven statues and 128 busts with inscriptions, collected by W Petty, in the reign of James I, in the island of Paros, and purchased of him by Lord Arundel, who gave them to the University of Oxford in 1627.
The Elgin marbles A collection of basso-relievos and fragments of statuary from the Parthenon of Athens (built by Phidias), collected by Thomas, Lord Elgin, during his mission to the Ottoman Porte in 1802. They were purchased from him by the British Government, in 1816, for £35,000. and are now in the British Museum (The *gin* of "Elgin" is like the *-gin* of "begin")
Money and marbles Cash and furniture

Marcassin (*The Prince*) From the Italian fairy-tales by Straparola, called *Nights*, translated into French in 1585

Marcella. A fair shepherdess whose story forms an episode in *Don Quixote*.

Marcelli'na. The daughter of Rocco, jailor of the state prison of Seville She falls in love with Fide'lio, her father's servant, who turns out to be Leonora, the wife of the state prisoner Fernando Florestan (*Beethoven Fidelio*)

Marcellus (in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, a romance,) is meant for Edmund Malone, the well-known editor of Shakespeare's works (1811)

March. *He may be a rogue but he's no fool on the march.* (French, *sur la marche* likewise.)
March borrows three days from April. (*See* BORROWED DAYS)

March Dust. *A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom* According to the Anglo-Saxon laws, the fine of murder was a sliding scale proportioned to the rank of the person killed. The lowest was £10, and the highest £60; the former was the ransom of a churl, and the latter of a king

March Hare. *Mad as a March hare* Hares in March are very wild, it is then rutting time. (*See* HARE.)

Marches (boundaries) is the Saxon *mearc*, but marsh, a meadow, is the Saxon *mersc*, anciently written *marash*, the French *marais*, and our *morass*. The other march is the origin of our marquis, the lord of the march The boundaries between England and Wales, and between England and Scotland, were called "marches."
Riding the marches—*i.e.* beating the bounds of the parish (Scotch)

Marchaundes Tale (in Chaucer) is substantially the same as the first Latin metrical tale of Adolfus, and is not unlike a Latin prose tale given in the appendix of T Wright's edition of *Æsop's Fables* (See *January and May*)

Marching Watch. A splendid pageant on Midsummer Eve, which Henry VIII. took Jane Seymour to Mercers' Hall to see In 1547 Sir John Gresham, the Lord Mayor, restored the pageant, which had been discontinued on account of the sweating sickness

Marchington (Staffordshire) Famous for a crumbling short cake. Hence the saying that a man or woman of crusty temper is "as short as Marchington wake-cake"

Marchioness (*The*) The half-starved gal-of-all-work in *The Old Curiosity Shop*, by Charles Dickens.

Marchpane. A confection of pistachio-nuts, almonds, and sugar, a corruption of the French *masse-pain* (Italian, *marzapan*)

Marcionites (3 syl) An ascetic Gnostic sect, founded by Marcion in the second century

Marck (*William de la*), or "The Wild Boar of Ardennes." A French nobleman, called in French history *Sanglier des Ardennes*, introduced by Sir Walter Scott in *Quentin Durward* (1416-1485)

Marcley Hill (Herefordshire), on February 7th, 1571, at six o'clock in the evening, "roused itself with a roar, and by seven next morning had moved forty paces." It kept on the move for three days, carrying with it sheep in their cotes, hedge-rows, and trees, overthrew Kinnaston chapel, and diverted two high roads at least 200 yards from their former route. The entire mass thus moved consisted of twenty-six acres of land, and the entire distance moved was 400 yards (*Speed Herefordshire*)

Marcos de Obregon. The model of Gil Blas, in the Spanish romance entitled *Relaciones de la Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon*

Marcosians. A branch of the Gnostics, so called from the Egyptian Marcus. They are noted for their apocryphal books and religious fables.

Mardi Gras. The last day of the Lent carnival in France, when the prize ox is paraded through the principal streets of Paris, crowned with a fillet, and accompanied with mock priests and a band of tin instruments in imitation of a Roman sacrificial procession

"Tous les ans on vient de la ville
Les marchands dans nos cantons,
Pour les mener aux Tuileries,
Au Mardi-Gras, devant le roi
Et puis les vendre aux bouchelles,
J'aime Jeanne ma femme eh, ha! j'aimerais mieux
La voir mourir que voir mourir mes bœufs!"
Pierre Dupont Les Bœufs

Mardle. To waste time in gossip (Anglo-Saxon, *mathel-ian*, to talk *methel*, a discourse)

Mardonius (*Captain*), in *A King or No King*, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Mare. The Cromlech at Gorwell, Dorsetshire, is called the White Mare, the barrows near Hambleton, the Grey Mare.

Away the mare—i e Off with the blue devils, good-bye to care This mare is the incubus called the nightmare

To cry the mare (Herefordshire and Shropshire) In harvesting, when the in-gathering is complete, a few blades of corn left for the purpose have their tops tied together. The reapers then place themselves at a certain distance, and fling their sickles at the "mare" He who succeeds in cutting the knot cries out 'I have her!'" "What have you?" "A mare" "Whose is she?" The name of some farmer whose field has been reaped is here mentioned. "Where will you send her?" The name of some farmer whose corn is not yet harvested is here given, and then all the reapers give a final shout.

To win the mare or lose the halter—i e. to play double or quits

The grey mare is the better horse (*See* GREY MARE)

The two-legged mare. The gallows.

Shanks's mare One's legs or shanks.

Money will make the mare to go.

"'Will you lend me your mare to go a mile?'
'No, she is lame leaping over a stile'
'But if you will her to me spare
You shall have money for your mare'
'Oh, ho!' say you so?
Money will make the mare to go'"
Old Glee and Catches

Whose mare's dead? What's the matter? Thus, in 2 *Henry IV.*, when Sir John Falstaff sees Mistress Quickly with the sheriff's officers, evidently in a state of great discomposure, he cries,

"How now? Whose mare's dead? What's the matter? —Act II

Mare's Nest. *To find a mare's nest* is to make what you suppose to be a great discovery, but which turns out to be all moonshine

"Why dost thou laugh?
What mare's nest hast thou found?"
Beaumont and Fletcher Bonduca, v 2

"Are we to believe that the governor executive council, the officers, and merchants have been finding mare's nests only?"—*The Times*

N B In some parts of Scotland they use instead a *skate's nest* In Gloucestershire a long-winded tale is called a *Horse-nest* In Cornwall they say *You have found a mare's nest, and are laughing over the eggs* In Devon, nonsense is called a *blind mare's nest* Holinshed calls a gallows a *foal's nest* (m) In French the corresponding phrase is

"Nid de lapin; Nid d'une souris dans l'oreille d'un chat." (*See* CHAT)

Mareotic Luxury. The *Ariа Mareotica* mentioned by Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, IX 73) produced the white grapes, from which was made the favourite beverage of Cleopatra, and mention of which is made both by Horace (*Odes*, I 37) and Virgil (*Georgics*, II. 91) The Aryа Mareotica were the shores of Lake Mœris, and "Mareotic luxury" is about equal to "Sybaritic luxury"

Marfi'sa. Name of an Indian queen in Bojardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, and in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*

Marfo'rio. A pasquinade (*q. v.*).

Margan Monastery (*Register of*), 1066 to 1232, published in Gale, 1687.

Margaret, Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, called the "Northern Semiramis" (1353, 1387-1412)

Margaret. A simple, uncultured girl of wonderful witchery, seduced, at the age of fifteen, by Faust She drowns in a pool the infant of her shame, was sent to prison, where she lost her reason, and was ultimately condemned to death Faust (whom she calls Henry) visits her in prison, and urges her to make her escape with him, but she refuses, dies, and is taken to heaven, but Mephistopheles carried off Faust to the Inferno (*Goethe Faust*)

Ladye Margaret. "The Flower of Teviot," daughter of the Duchess Margaret and Lord Walter Scott, of Branksome Hall She was beloved by Baron Henry of Cranstown, whose family had a deadly feud with that of Scott. One day the elfin page of Lord Cranstown inveigled the heir of Branksome Hall, then a lad, into the woods, where he fell into the hands of the Southerners; whereupon 3,000 of the English marched against the castle of the widowed duchess, but, being told by a spy that Douglas with 10,000 men was coming to the rescue, they agreed to decide by single combat whether the boy was to become King Edward's page, or be delivered up to his mother. The champions to decide this question were to be Sir Richard Musgrave on the side of the English, and Sir William Deloraine on the side of the Scotch In the combat the English champion was slain, and the boy was delivered to the widow; but it then appeared that the antagonist was not William of Deloraine, but Lord Cranstown, who claimed and received the hand of fair Margaret as his reward (*Scott Lay of the Last Minstrel*)

Lady Margaret's preacher. A preacher who has to preach a *Concio ad clerum* before the University, on the day preceding Easter Term. This preachership was founded in 1503 by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII

Lady Margaret professor. A professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge. This professorship was founded in 1502 by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII These lectures are given for the 'voluntary theological examination," and treat upon the *Fathers*, the *Liturgy*, and the *priestly duties*. (*See* NORRISIAN.)

Margaret (*St*) The chosen type of female innocence and meekness

In Christian art she is represented as a young woman of great beauty, bearing the martyr's palm and crown, or with the dragon as an attribute. Sometimes she is delineated as coming from the dragon's mouth, for the legend says that the monster swallowed her, but on making the sign of the cross he suffered her to quit his maw.

St Margaret and the dragon Olybius, Governor of Antioch, captivated by the beauty of St. Margaret, wanted to marry her, and, as she rejected him with scorn, threw her into a dungeon, where the devil came to her in the form of a dragon. Margaret held up the cross, and the dragon fled

St. Margaret is the patron saint of the ancient borough of Lynn Regis, and on the corporation seal she is represented as standing on a dragon and wounding it with the cross. The inscription of the seal is "SVB MARGARETA · TERITUR · DRACO · STAT CRUCE · LÆTA"

Margaret. A magpie.

Margaret or **Marguerite** (*petite*) The daisy; so called from its pearly whiteness, *marguerite* being the French for a pearl (*See* MARGUERITE)

> "The dyse a flour white and redde,
> In French called la belle Margarite"

Margarine Substitute (*A*) A mere imitation Just as margarine is an imitation and substitute of butter.

> "Between a real etching and that margarine substitute a pen-and-ink drawing the difference is this the margarine substitute is essentially flat . but true etching is in sensible relief."—*Nineteenth Century*, May 1901, p 780

Margate (Kent), is the sea-gate or opening. (Latin, *mare*, Anglo-Saxon, *mære*, etc)

Margherit'a di Valois married Henri the Béarnais, afterwards Henri IV. of France During the wedding solemnities, Catherine de Medicis devised the massacre of the French Protestants, and Margherita was at a ball during the dreadful enactment of this device. (*Meyerbeer Gli Ugonotti, an opera*)

Margin. In all our ancient English books, the commentary is printed in the margin Hence Shakespeare

"His face's own margent did quote such amazes"
Love's Labour's Lost, ii 1

'I knew you must be edified by the margent —
Hamlet, v 2

"She could pick no meaning
Writ in the glassy margents of such looks"
Shakespeare Rape of Lucrece, stanza 13

Margitēs The first dunce whose name has been transmitted to fame His rivals are Codrus and Flecknoe

"Margites was the name whom Antiquity recordeth to have been dunce the first"—*Pope Dunciad (Martinus Scriblerus)*

Marguerite des Marguerites [*the pearl of pearls*] So François called his sister (Marguerite de Valois), authoress of the *Heptameron*. She married twice first the Duc d'Alençon, and then Henri d'Albret, king of Navarre, and was the mother of Henry IV of France Henri [IV] married a Marguerite, but this Marguerite was the daughter of Henri II and Catherine de Medicis The former befriended the Huguenots, the latter was a rigid Catholic, like her mother

Margutte (3 syl). A giant ten feet high, who died of laughter on seeing a monkey pulling on his boots. (*Pulci Morgante Maggiore.*) (*See* DEATH FROM STRANGE CAUSES)

Mari'a. Heroine of Donizetti's opera *La Figlia del Reggimento* She first appears as a vivandière or French sutler-girl, for Sulpizio (the sergeant of the 11th regiment of Napoleon's Grand Army) had found her after a battle, and the regiment adopted her as their daughter Tonio, a Tyrolese, saved her life and fell in love with her, and the regiment agreed to his marriage provided he joined the regiment. Just at this juncture the marchioness of Berkenfield claims Maria as her daughter. the claim is allowed, and the vivandière is obliged to leave the regiment for the castle of the marchioness After a time the French regiment takes possession of Berkenfield Castle, and Tonio has risen to the rank of field officer. He claims Maria as his bride, but is told that her mother has promised her hand to the son of a duchess Maria promises to obey her mother, the marchioness relents, and Tonio becomes the accepted suitor.

Maria A fair, quick-witted, amiable maiden, whose banns were forbidden by the curate who published them, in consequence of which she lost her reason, and used to sit by the roadside near Moulines, playing vesper hymns to the Virgin all day long She led by a ribbon a little dog named Silvio, of which she was very jealous, for she had first made a goat her favourite, but the goat had forsaken her (*Sterne. Sentimental Journey*)

Maria There'sa. Wife of Sancho Panza She is sometimes called Maria, sometimes Teresa Panza. (*Don Quixote*)

Mariamites (4 syl) Worshippers of Mary the mother of Jesus They said the Trinity consisted of God the Father, God the Son, and Mary the mother of God.

Marian'a. One of the most lovable of Shakespeare's characters Her pleading for Angelo is unrivalled (*Measure for Measure.*)

Tennyson has two *Marianas* among his poems.

Mariana Daughter of the king of Sicily, beloved by Sir Alexander, one of the three sons of St George the patron saint of England Sir Alexander married her, and was crowned king of Thessaly (*Seven Champions of Christendom*, iii 3)

Marigold. So called in honour of the Virgin Mary, and hence the introduction of marigold windows in lady chapels (*See* MARYGOLD)

"This riddle Cuddy, if thou canst explain
What flower is that which bears the Virgin's name
The richest metal added to the same?"
Guy Pastoral

Marina. Wife of Jacopo Foscari, son of the doge (*Byron The Two Foscari*)

Marinda or **Maridah.** The fair mistress of Haroun-al-Raschid.

Marine (2 syl) *The female Marine* Hannah Snell, of Worcester, who took part in the attack on Pondicherry She ultimately left the service and opened a public-house in Wapping (London), but retained her male attire (born 1723)

⁂ Doubts exist respecting the fact stated above. (See *Notes and Queries*, Dec 3, 1892.)

Marines (2 syl) Empty bottles The marines were at one time looked down upon by the regular seamen, who

considered them useless, like empty bottles A marine officer was once dining at a mess-table, when the Duke of York said to the man in waiting, "Here, take away these marines." The officer demanded an explanation, when the duke replied, "They have done their duty, and are prepared to do it again"

Tell that to the marines Tell that to greenhorns, and not to men who know better. Marines are supposed by sailors to be so green that they will swallow the most extravagant story

"Tell that to the marines, the sailors won't believe it."—*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet*, chap xiii

Mariner's Compass. The *fleur-de lis* which ornaments the northern radius of the mariner's compass was adopted out of compliment to Charles d'Anjou, whose device it was He was the reigning king of Sicily when Flavio Gioja, the Neapolitan, made his improvements in this instrument

Marino Falie'ro. The forty-ninth doge or chief magistrate of the republic of Venice, elected 1354 A patrician named Michel Steno, having behaved indecently to some of the women assembled at the great civic banquet given by the doge, was kicked off the solajo by order of the Duke In revenge he wrote upon the duke's chair a scurrilous libel against the dogaressa The insult was referred to the Forty, and the council condemned the young patrician to a month's imprisonment The doge, furious at this inadequate punishment, joined a conspiracy to overthrow the republic, under the hope and promise of being made a king He was betrayed by Bertram, one of the conspirators, and was beheaded on the "Giant's Staircase," the place where the doges were wont to take the oath of fidelity to the republic. (*Byron Marino Falie'ro*)

Mariotte's Law. At a given temperature, the volume of a gas is inversely as the pressure So called from Ed Mariotte, a Frenchman, who died 1684

Maritor'nes (Spanish, *bad woman*). A vulgar, ugly, stunted servant-wench, whom Don Quixote mistakes for a lord's daughter, and her "hair rough as a horse's tail," his diseased imagination fancies to be "silken threads of finest gold" (*Cervantes Don Quixote*)

Marivaudage (4 syl.) An imitation of the style of Marivaux (1688-1763). He wrote several comedies and novels "*Il tombe souvent dans une métaphysique alambiquée* [far-fetched, over-strained] *pour laquelle on a créé le nom de marivaudage.*"

Ce qui constitue le marivaudage, c'est une recherche affectée dans le style, une grande subtilité dans les sentiments, et une grande complication d'intrigues."—*Boudhet Dict Universel*, etc

Marjoram. *As a pig loves marjoram* Not at all Lucretius tells us (vi 974), "*Amaracinum fugitat sus*," swine shun marjoram The proverb is applied in somewhat this way 'How did you like so-and-so?" Ans. "Well, as a pig loves marjoram"

Mark.

God bless the mark! An ejaculation of contempt or scorn. (*See* SAVE THE MARK.)

"To be ruled by my conscience I should stay with the Jew my master who God bless the mark! is a kind of devil —*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*, ii 2

To make one's mark To distinguish oneself He has written his name (or made his mark) on the page of history

Up to the mark Generally used in the negative; as, 'Not quite up to the mark," not good enough, not up to the standard fixed by the Assay office for gold and silver articles, not quite well

Mark (*St*), in Christian art, is represented as being in the prime of life, sometimes habited as a bishop, and, as the historian of the resurrection, accompanied by a winged lion (*q v*). He holds in his right hand a pen, and in his left the Gospel (*See* LUKE)

Mark (*Sir*) A mythical king of Cornwall, Sir Tristram's uncle He lived at Tintag'el Castle, and married Is'olde the Fair, who was passionately enamoured of his nephew, Sir Tristram The illicit loves of Isolde and Tristram were proverbial in the Middle Ages

Mark Banco. An hypothetical quantity of fine silver, employed as a money-valuer in the old Bank at Hamburg, and used by the Hanseatic League Deposits in gold and silver coins were credited in Marco Banco, and all banking accounts were carried on in Marco Banco The benefit was this Marco Banco was invariable, but exchange varies every hour. The bank not only credited deposits by this unvarying standard, but paid withdrawals in the same way, so that it was a matter of no moment how exchange varied I put £1,000 into the bank, the money is not entered to my credit as £1,000, but so much Marco Banco The same process was adopted on withdrawals also

Mark Tapley. Ever jolly, who recognises nothing creditable unless it is

overclouded by difficulties (*Charles Dickens Martin Chuzzlewit*)

Mark Time! Move the feet alternately as in marching, but without advancing or retreating from the spot.

Mark of the Beast (*The*) To set the "mark of the beast" on an object or pursuit is to denounce it, to run it down as unorthodox Thus, many persons set the mark of the beast on theatres some on dancing, and others on gambling, races, cards dice, etc The allusion is to Revelation xvi 2, xix. 23.

Mark's Eve (*St*) On St Mark's Eve all persons fated to be married or to die pass, in procession, the church porch

> "'Tis now' replied the village belle,
> 'St Mark's mysterious eve'
> The ghosts of all whom Death shall doom
> Within the coming year
> In pale procession walk the gloom" "
> *J Montgomery*

Marks in Grammar and Printing.

Printers' marks on the first page of a sheet are called *Signatures* (*See* LETTERS AT FOOT OF PAGE)

Serifs are the strokes which finish off Roman letters, top and bottom. **A, B, C,** are "block" letters, or "sans serifs"

¨ over the second of two vowels, as aerial, is called "diæresis," and in French, *tremn.*

´ An acute accent In Greek it indicates a rise in the voice It was not used till Greek became familiar to the Romans

` A grave accent In Greek it indicates a fall of the voice It was not used till Greek became familiar to the Romans

¨ over a vowel, as o, u, is called in German *zweipunct*

o over a vowel, as å, is called in Danish *umlauf*

~ A circumflex over the letter *n* (as *Oñoro*), in Spanish, is called a *tilde* (2 syl) A circumflex in French indicates that a letter has been abstracted, as *être* for "*estre.*"

t between two hyphens in French, as *parle-t-il?* is called "*t euphonique.*" (*See* N.)

& The Tironian sign (*q v.*) (*See* AND)

- Hyphen, as horse-guards.

- joining a pronoun to its verb in French, as *vai-je, donnait-on*, is called *le trait d'union*

¸ under the letter *c* in French, is called a cedilla, and indicates that the letter = s (*See* PRINTERS' MARKS)

☞ A pilcrow, to call attention to a statement.

¶ A blind P, marks a new paragraph indirectly connected with preceding matter.

( ) Called parentheses, and

[ ] Called *brackets*, separate some explanatory or collateral matter from the real sequence

, is a comma, ; is a semicolon, : is a colon, . is a point or full stop

—— or . . . in the middle or at the end of a sentence is a *break*, and shows that something is suppressed

Marks of Gold and Silver.

The date-mark on gold or silver articles is some letter of the alphabet indicating the year when the article was made Thus, in the Goldsmith's Company of London — From 1716 to 1755 it was Roman capitals, beginning from A and following in succession year after year, from 1756 to 1775 it was Roman small letters, a to u, from 1776 to 1795, Roman black letters small, **a** to **u**, from 1796 to 1815, Roman capitals, A to U, from 1816 to 1835, Roman small letters, from 1836 to 1855, Old English capitals from 1856 to 1875, Old English, small, 1876 to 1895, Roman capitals

The duty-mark on gold and silver articles is the head of the reigning sovereign, and shows that the duty has been paid This mark is not now placed on watch-cases, etc

The Hall-mark, stamped upon gold and silver articles, is a leopard's head crowned for London; three lions and a cross for York; a castle with two wings for Exeter, three wheat sheaves or a dagger for Chester, three castles for Newcastle, an anchor for Birmingham, a crown for Sheffield, a castle and lion for Edinburgh, a tree, salmon, and ring for Glasgow, Hibernia for Dublin (*See* HALL MARK, SILVER)

The Standard-mark of gold or silver is a lion passant for England, a thistle for Edinburgh, a lion rampant for Glasgow, and a harp crowned for Ireland.

Market-penny (*A*). Money for refreshments given to those who go to market Now, however, it means a toll surreptitiously exacted by servants sent out to buy goods for their master.

Markham (*Mrs*) A *nom de plume* of Elizabeth Cartwright, afterwards Mrs. Penrose

Marl. Latin, *argill*, German, *margel*, Spanish and Italian, *marga*, Armoric, *marg*; Irish, *marla*, Welsh, *marl*

Marlborough. *Statutes of Marlborough.* Certain laws passed in the reign of Henry III, by a parliament held in Marlborough Castle (*See* MALBROUCK [*S'en va-t'-en guerre*])

Marlborough Dog. (*See* BLENHEIM DOG)

Marlow. Both Sir Charles Marlow and his son Young Marlow are characters in *She Stoops to Conquer*, by Goldsmith Young Marlow is bashful before ladies, but easy enough before women of low degree.

Mar'mion. Ralph de Wilton, being charged with treason, claimed to prove his innocence by the ordeal of battle, and, being overthrown by Lord Marmion, was supposed to be dead, but was picked up by a headsman, who nursed him carefully, and, being restored to health, he went on a pilgrimage to foreign lands Now, Lord Marmion was betrothed to Constance de Beverley, and De Wilton to Lady Clare, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester When De Wilton was supposed to be dead, Lord Marmion proved faithless to Constance, and proposed to Clare, having an eye especially to her rich inheritance Clare rejected his suit, and took refuge in the convent of St Hilda, in Whitby, Constance, on the other hand, took the veil in the convent of St Cuthbert, in Holy Isle In time, Constance eloped from the convent, but, being overtaken, was buried alive in the walls of a deep cell In the meantime Lord Marmion was sent by Henry VIII with a message to James IV. of Scotland, and stopped at the hall of Hugh de Heron for a night. Sir Hugh, at his request, appointed him a guide to conduct him to the king, and the guide wore the dress of a palmer On his return, Lord Marmion hears that Lady Clare is in Holy Isle, and commands the abbess of Hilda to release her, that she may be placed under the charge of her kinsman, Fitz Clare, of Tantallon Hall Here she meets De Wilton, the palmer-guide of Lord Marmion Lord Marmion being killed at the battle of Flodden Field, De Wilton married Lady Clare (*Sir Walter Scott*)

Lord Marmion The hero of Scott's poem so called is a purely fictitious character. There was, however, an historic family so called, descendants of Robert de Marmion, a follower of the Conqueror who obtained the grant of Tamworth, and the manor of Scrivelby, in Lincolnshire He was the first royal champion, and his male issue ceased with Philip Marmion in the reign of Edward I Sir John Dymoke, who married Margery, daughter of Joan, the only surviving child of Philip, claimed the office and manor in the reign of Richard II, they have remained in his male line ever since

Marmo Lunense. (*See* LUNA)

Ma'ro. Virgil, whose name was Publius Virgilius Maro, was born on the banks of the river Mincio, at the village of Andes, near Mantua (B C 70-19)

'Sweet Maro's muse, sunk in inglorious rest,
Had silent slept amid the Mincian reeds.'
Thomson Castle of Indolence

Maron or **Marron** (*French*) A cat's-paw (*q v*). "*Se servir de la patte du chat pour tirer les marrons du feu*," in Italian, "*Cavare i marroni dal fuoco colla zampa del gatto.*"

'C'est ne se point commettre à tirer de l'éclat
Et tirer les marrons de la patte du chat.'
L'Etourdi, iii 7

Mar'onites (3 syl). A Christian tribe of Syria in the eighth century, so called from the monastery of Maron, on the slopes of Lebanon, their chief seat; so called from John Maron, Patriarch of Antioch, in the sixth century

Maroon. A runaway slave sent to the Calabouco or place where such slaves were punished, as the Maroons of Brazil Those of Jamaica are the offspring of runaways from the old Jamaica plantations or from Cuba, to whom, in 1738, the British Government granted a tract of land, on which they built two towns The word is from the verb "maroon," to set a person on an inhospitable shore and leave him there (a practice common with pirates and buccaneers) The word is a corruption of *Cimarron*, a word applied by Spaniards to anything unruly, whether man or beast (See *Scott Pirate*, xxii)

Maroon (*To*) To set a man on a desert island and abandon him there This marooning was often practised by pirates and buccaneers (*See above*)

Maro'zia, daughter of Theodora The infamous offspring of an infamous mother, of the ninth century. Her intrigues have rendered her name proverbial. By one she became the mother of Pope John XI (*See* MESSALINA)

Marphi'sa (in *Orlando Furioso*) Sister of Rogero, and a female knight of amazing prowess She was brought

up by a magician, but, being stolen at the age of seven, was sold to the king of Persia. The king assailed her virtue when she was eighteen, but she slew him, and seized the crown. She came to Gaul to join the army of Agramant, but hearing that Agramant's father had murdered her mother Galaciella, she entered the camp of Charlemagne, and was baptised

Marplot. A silly, cowardly inquisitive Paul Pry, in *The Busybody*, by Mrs Centlivre H Woodward's great part

Marque. (*See* LETTERS OF .)

Marriage Knot (*The*) The bond of marriage effected by the legal marriage service The Latin phrase is *nodus Herculeus*, and part of the marriage service was for the bridegroom to loosen (*solvere*) the bride's girdle, not to tie it In the Hindu marriage ceremony the bridegroom hangs a ribbon on the bride's neck and ties it in a knot. Before the knot is tied the bride's father may refuse consent unless better terms are offered, but immediately the knot is tied the marriage is indissoluble The Parsees bind the hands of the bridegroom with a sevenfold cord, seven being a sacred number. The ancient Carthaginians tied the thumbs of the betrothed with leather lace See *Nineteenth Century*, Oct , 1893, p 610 (*A Rogers*)

" Around her neck they leave
The marriage-knot alone'
Southey Curse of Kehama

' When first the marriage knot was tied
Between my wife and me,
Her age did mine as much exceed
As three-times-three does three
But when ten years and half ten years
We man and wife had been
Her age came then as near to mine
As eight is to sixteen "

Ans 15 and 45 at marriage, 30 and 60 fifteen years afterwards

∴ The practice of throwing rice is also Indian

' Hamilcar desired to unite them immediately by an indissoluble betrothal In Salambo's hands was a lance, which she offered to Narr Havas Their thumbs were then tied together by a leather lace and corn was thrown over their heads — *Flaubert Salambo*, chap xi

Marriage Plates. Sacred plates with a circular well in the centre to hold sweetmeats. They were painted for bridal festivities by Maestro Georgio, Orazio Fontane, and other artists of Urbino and Gubbio, Pesaro and Pavia, Castelli and Savona, Faenza and Ferrara, and all the other art towns of Italy. These plates were hung upon the walls, and looked on with superstitious awe as household gods. They were painted in polychrome, and the chief design was some scriptural subject, like Rebecca and Isaac

Marriages. *Carrier's republican marriages* A device of wholesale slaughter, adopted by Carrier, proconsul of Nantes, in the first French Revolution It consisted in tying men and women together by their hands and feet, and casting them into the Loire (1791)

Marriages. *Close times of marriages in the Catholic Church*

(1) Ab Adventu usque ad Epiphaniam (from Advent to Epiphany)

(2) A Septuagesima usque ad octavus Pasche inclusive (from Septuagesima to the eighth Easter)

(3) A secunda feria in Rogationibus usque ad primam dominicam post Pentecosten (from the second feast in Rogation to the first Sunday after Pentecost exclusive)

(*Lib. Sacerdotalis . Secundum Ritum Sanctæ Romanæ et Apostolicæ Ecclesiæ*, 1537.)

Marriages are Made in Heaven. This does not mean that persons in heaven "marry and are given in marriage," but that the partners joined in marriage on earth were foreordained to be so united As the French proverb more definitely expresses the idea, ' *Les mariages se font au ciel et se consomment sur la terre* " And again, "*Les mariages sont écrits dans le ciel*" E Hall (1499-1547) says, "Consider the old proverbe to be true that saieth Marriage is destinie" Prov xix 14 says, ' A prudent wife is from the Lord "

Marriages of Men of Genius. (*See* WIVES OF .)

Married Women take their husband's surname This was a Roman custom Thus Julia Octavia, etc , married to Pompey, Cicero, etc., would be called Julia of Pompey, Octavia of Cicero Our married women are named in the same way, omitting "of "

Marrow (Scotch) a mate, companion, friend "Not marrow "—that is, not a pair. The Latin word *medulla* (marrow) is used in much the same way as "mihi hæres in medullis" (*Cicero*), (very dear, my best friend, etc)

' Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie bonnie bride,
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow '
The Brides of Yarrow

"One glove [or shoe] is not marrow to the other "
Lansdowne MS

Marrow-bones. *Down on your marrow-bones*, i e. knees. That marrow

in this phrase is not a corruption of "Mars," meaning the Virgin, is palpable from the analogous phrase, *the marrow-bone stage*—walking The leg-bone is the marrow-bone of beef and mutton, and the play is on Marylebone (London)

Marrow Controversy (*The*) A memorable struggle in Scotland between Puritanism and Presbyterianism, so called from a book entitled *The Marrow of Modern Divinity*, condemned by the General Assembly in 1720 Abelli, Bishop of Rhodes, wrote the *Medulla Theologica*

Marrow-men. The twelve ministers who signed the remonstrance to the General Assembly for condemning the evangelical doctrines of the "Marrow" (*See* MARROW CONTROVERSY)

Marry! An oath, meaning by Mary, the Virgin

"Yes, marry," you say thus —*Foxe Book of Martyrs*

Marry Come Up! An exclamation of disapproval, about equal to "Draw it mild'" May Mary come up to my assistance, or to your discomfort'

"Marry come up you saucy jade" —*Nineteenth Century*, November, 1878, p 747

Mar's Year. The year 1715, noted for the rebellion of the Earl of Mar.

"Auld uncle John wha wedlock's joys,
Sin Mar's year did desire
Burns Hallowe'en, 27

Mars, with the ancient alchemists, designated iron

Mars. Under this planet "is borne theves and robbers nyght walkers and quarell pykers, basters, mockers, and skofflers, and these men of Mars causeth warre, and murther, and batayle They will be gladly smythes or workers of iron lyers, giet swearers . . He is red and angry . . a great walker, and a maker of swordes and knyves, and a sheder of mannes blode . and good to be a barboure and a blode letter, and to drawe tethe" (*Compost of Ptholomeus*)

Mars, in Camoen's *Lusiad*, is 'divine fortitude" personified As Bacchus, the evil demon, is the guardian power of Mahometanism, so Mars or divine fortitude is the guardian power of Christianity

The Mars of Portugal Alfonso de Albuquerque, Viceroy of India (1452-1515)

Marseillaise (3 syl) The grand song of the French Revolution Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, an artillery officer in garrison at Strasbourg, composed both the words and the music for Dietrich, mayor of the town. On July 30th, 1792, the Marseillaise volunteers, invited by Barbaroux at the instance of Madame Roland, marched to Paris singing the favourite song, and the Parisians, enchanted with it, called it the *Hymne des Marseillais*. (Rouget born 1760, died 1835)

Marseilles' Good Bishop. In 1720 and 1722 the plague made dreadful havoc at Marseilles The Bishop, H F. Xavier de Belsunce, was indefatigable in the pastoral office, and spent his whole time visiting the sick During the plague of London, Sir John Lawrence, the then Lord Mayor, was no less conspicuous in his benevolence He supported 40,000 dismissed servants so long as his fortune lasted, and, when he had spent his own money, collected and distributed the alms of the nation Darwin refers to these philanthropists in his *Loves of the Plants*, II, 433. (*See* BORROMEO)

Marsh [*Le Marais*] The pit of the National Convention, between Mountain benches on one side, and those occupied by the ministerial party and the opposition on the other These middle men or "flats" were "swamped," or *enfoncés dans un marais* by those of more decided politics. (*See* PLAIN)

Marshal means an ostler or groom. His original duty was to feed, groom, shoe, and physic his master's horse. (British, *mare*, a mare, *scale*, a servant)

Marshal Forward Blucher, so called for his dash and readiness in the campaign of 1813

Marshal of the Army of God, and of Holy Church The Baron Robert Fitzwalter, appointed by his brother barons to lead their forces in 1215 to obtain from King John redress of grievances Magna Charta was the result.

Marsham (*Men of*). Those who committed the offence of felling the thorns, etc, in 1646, upon Marsham Heath, Norfolk The inhabitants of Marshall and tenants of the manor petitioned against the offenders

Marsig'lio or Marsil'ius. A Saracen king who plotted the attack upon Roland, under "the tree on which Judas hanged himself" With a force of 600,000 men, divided into three armies, he attacked the paladin and overthrew

him, but was in turn overthrown by Charlemagne, and hanged on the very tree beneath which he had arranged the attack. (*Turpin Chronicles*)

Marsyas. The Phrygian flute player who challenged Apollo to a contest of skill, and, being beaten by the god was flayed alive for his presumption. From his blood arose the river so called. The flute on which Marsyas played was one Athena had thrown away, and, being filled with the breath of the goddess, discoursed most excellent music. The interpretation of this fable is as follows: A contest long existed between the lutists and the flautists as to the superiority of their respective instruments. The Dorian mode, employed in the worship of Apollo, was performed on lutes, and the Phrygian mode, employed in the rites of Cybele, was executed by flutes, the reeds of which grew on the banks of the river Marsyas. As the Dorian mode was preferred by the Greeks, they said that Apollo beat the flute-player.

Martano (in *Orlando Furioso*), who decoyed Origilla from Gryphon. He was a great coward, and fled from the tournament amidst the jeers of the spectators. While Gryphon was asleep he stole his armour, went to King Norandino to receive the honours due to Gryphon, and then quitted Damascus with Origilla. A quarrel encountered them, and brought them back to Damascus, when Martano was committed to the hangman's mercies (books viii, ix).

Marteau des Heretiques. Pierre d'Ailly, also called *l'Aigle de la France* (1350-1420).

Martel. The surname given to Charles, natural son of Pépin d'Héristal, for his victory over the Saracens, who had invaded France under Abd-el-Rahman in 732. It is said that Charles "knocked down the foe, and crushed them beneath his axe, as a martel or hammer crushes what it strikes."

Judas Asmonæus for a similar reason was called *Maccabæus* (the Hammerer).

M. Collin de Plancy says that Charles, the palace mayor, was not called Martel because he *martelé* (hammered) the Saracens, but because his patron saint was *Martellus* (or Martin). (*Bibliothèque des Légendes*.)

Avoir se mettre martel en tête. To have a bee in one's bonnet, to be crotchety. Martel is a corruption of *Martin*, an ass, a hobby-horse. M. Hilaire le Gai says, but gives no authority, "*Cette expression nous vient des Italiens, car en Italien martello signifie proprement 'jalousie.'*"

"Ils portent des martels, ils s'enfichent."—*Brantôme Des Dames Galliardes.*

"Telle filles pourroient bien donner de bons martels à leurs pauvres maris."—*Brantôme Des Dames Galliardes.*

Martello Towers. Round towers about forty feet in height, of great strength, and situated on a beach or river, so called from the Italian towers built as a protection against pirates. As the warning was given by striking a bell with a martello, or hammer, the towers were called *Torri de Martello*.

Some say that these towers were so called from a tower at the entrance of St. Fiorenzo, in Corsica. Similar towers were common all along the Mediterranean coast as a defence against pirates. They were erected in the low parts of Sussex and Kent in consequence of the powerful defence made (February 8th, 1794) by Le Tellier at the tower of Mortella, with only thirty-eight men, against a simultaneous sea and land attack—the former led by Lord Hood, and the latter by Major-General Dundas.

Martext (*Sir Oliver*). The hedge-priest in *As You Like It* (iii. 3).

Martha (*St*), patron saint of good housewives, is represented in Christian art as clad in homely costume, bearing at her girdle a bunch of keys, and holding a ladle or pot of water in her hand. Like St. Margaret, she is accompanied by a dragon bound, but has not the palm and crown of martyrdom. The dragon is given to St. Martha from her having destroyed one that ravaged the neighbourhood of Marseilles.

Martial. Pertaining to Mars, the Roman god of war.

Martian Laws. Laws compiled by Martia, wife of Guithelm, great-grandson of Mulmutius, who established in England the Mulmutian Laws. Alfred translated both these codes into Saxon-English.

"Guvnteline whose queen, to show her upright mind
To wise Mulmutius laws her Martian first did frame!"—*Drayton Polyolbion*, viii.

Martin. One of the swallow tribe. Dies derives the word from St. Martin, but St. Martin's bird is the *raven*.

Martin. The ape, in the tale of *Reynard the Fox*.

Martin. A jackass is so called from its obstinacy "*Il y a plus d'un ane qui s'appelle Martin.*"

"Martinus, qui suam acrius quam par est opinionem tuetur, cujus modi fuit Martinus juris consultus celebris sub Friderico I., a quo (inquit Baronius, A.D. 1150) in vulgare proverbium ejus duritiei in hanc usque diem pertransiit, ut Martinum appellent, qui suæ ipsius sententiæ singulari pertinaci studio, in hæresim fuit et Martinus Grosia, legum professor in academia Bononiensi."—*Du Cange* (Art *Martinus*)

Martin (*See* ALL MY EYE.)

Martin, in Dryden's allegory of the *Hind and Panther*, means the Lutheran party, so called by a pun on the name of Martin Luther

Parler d'autre Martin There are more fools than one in the fair This phrase is very common (*See* Baudun de Sebourc *Romans*, ch. viii. line 855, *Godefroid de Bouillon*, p. 537, *La branche des royaux lignage*, line 11,419, *Le Mystere de S. Crespin et St. Crespinien* [2nd day], p. 43; *Reynard the Fox*, vol. ii. p. 17, line 10,096, vol. iii. p. 23, line 20,402, etc.)

∴ Another phrase is "*Parler d'autre Bernart*," from bernart—a jackass or fool

"Or vos metron el col la hart
Puis parleron d'autre Bernart."
Le Roman du Renart, iii. p. 75

"Vous parlerez d'autre Martin."
Ditto, p. 24

For a hair Martin lost his ass The French say that Martin made a bet that his ass was black, the bet was lost because a white hair was found in its coat.

Get like Martin of Cambray—in a very ridiculous manner Martin and Martine are the two figures that strike with their mattcaux the hours on the clock of Cambray Martin is represented as a peasant in a blouse gut very tight about the waist

St. Martin Patron of drunkards, to save them from falling into danger This is a mere accident, arising thus The 11th November (St Martin's Day) is the Vinalia or feast of Bacchus When Bacchus was merged by Christians into St Martin, St Martin had to bear the ill-repute of his predecessor

St Martin's bird A cock, whose blood is shed "sacrificially" on the 11th of November, in honour of that saint

St Martin's cloak Martin was a military tribune before conversion, and while stationed at Amiens in midwinter, divided his military cloak with a naked beggar, who craved alms of him before the city gates of Amiens. At night, the story says, Christ Himself appeared to the soldier, arrayed in this very garment

St Martin's goose The 11th of November, St. Martin's Day, was at one time the great goose feast of France. The legend is that St Martin was annoyed by a goose, which he ordered to be killed and served up for dinner As he died from the repast, the goose has been ever since "sacrificed" to him on the anniversary The goose is sometimes called by the French St Martin's bird

St Martin's jewellery. Counterfeit gems. Upon the site of the old collegiate church of St Martin's le Grand, which was demolished upon the dissolution of the monasteries, a number of persons established themselves and carried on a considerable trade in artificial stones, beads, and jewellery. These Brummagem ornaments were called St Martin's beads, St Martin's lace, or St Martin's jewellery, as the case might be

St Martin's lace. A sort of copper lace for which Blowbladder Street, St Martin's, was noted (*Stow*.)

St Martin's rings. Imitation gold ones (*See above*.)

St Martin's tree St Martin planted a pilgrim's staff somewhere near Utopia. The staff grew into a large tree, which Gargantua pulled up to serve for a mace or club, with which he dislodged King Picrochole from Clermont Rock (*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel.*)

Faire la St. Martin or *Martiner*. To feast; because the people used to begin St Martin's Day with feasting and drinking.

Martin Drunk. Very intoxicated indeed, a drunken man "sobered" by drinking more. The feast of St Martin (November 11) used to be held as a day of great debauch Hence Baxter uses the word Martin as a synonym of a drunkard —

"The language of Martin is there [in heaven] a stranger."—*Saint's Rest*

Martin of Bullions (*St.*) The St Swithin of Scotland His day is July 4, and the Scotch say if it rains then, rain may be expected for forty days

"'By St. Martin of Bullion—'
'And what hast thou to do with St. Martin?'
'Nay, little enough, sir, unless when he sends such rainy days that we cannot fly a hawk.'"—*Scott. The Abbott*, xv.

Martin's Running Footman (*St.*) The devil, assigned by legend to St Martin for a running footman on a certain occasion.

"Who can tell but St. Martin's running footman may still be hatching us some further mischief?"—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iv. 2.

Martin's Summer (*St.*) (*See under* SUMMER.)

Martine. A sword. (Italian)

"Quicunque aura affaire à moy, il faut qu'il ait affaire a Martine que me vouln au coste (appellant son espee Martine)."—*Brantome Rodomontades Espagnoles*, vol. ii. p. 16

Martinet. A strict disciplinarian; so called from the Marquis of Martinet, a young colonel in the reign of Louis XIV., who remodelled the infantry, and was slain at the siege of Doesbourg, in 1672 (Voltaire, *Louis XIV.*, c. 10). The French still call a cat-o'-nine-tails a "martinet."

The French martinet was a whip with twelve leather thongs.

Martinmas. The feast of St. Martin is November 11. *His Martinmas will come, as it does to every hog*—i.e. all must die.

∵ November was the great slaughter-time of the Anglo-Saxons, when beeves, sheep, and hogs, whose store of food was exhausted, were killed and salted. Martinmas, therefore, was the slaying time, and the proverb intimates that our slaying-time or day of death will come as surely as that of a hog at St. Martin's-tide.

Martyr (*Greek*) simply means a witness, but is applied to one who witnesses a good confession with his blood.

The martyr king. Charles I. of England, beheaded January 30th, 1649. He was buried at Windsor, and was called "The White King."

Martyr to science. Claude Louis, Count Berthollet, who determined to test in his own person the effects of carbolic acid on the human frame, and died under the experiment. (1748-1822.)

Marvedie (*A.*). A maravedi (*q.v.*), a small obsolete Spanish copper coin of less value than a farthing.

"What a trifling, foolish girl you are Edith, to send me an express a letter crammed with nonsense about books and gowns, and to slide the only thing I cared a marvedie about into the postscript."—*Sir W. Scott Old Mortality*, chap. xi.

Marvellous. *The marvellous boy.* Thomas Chatterton, the poet, author of a volume of poetry entitled *Rowley's Poems*, professedly written by Rowley, a monk. (1752-1770.)

Mary.

As *the Virgin*, she is represented in Christian art with flowing hair, emblematical of her virginity.

As *Mater Dolorosa*, she is represented as somewhat elderly, clad in mourning, head draped, and weeping over the dead body of Christ.

As *Our Lady of Dolours* she is represented as seated, her breast being pierced with seven swords, emblematic of her seven sorrows.

As *Our Lady of Mercy*, she is represented with arms extended, spreading out her mantle, and gathering sinners beneath it.

As *The glorified Madonna*, she is represented as bearing a crown and sceptre, or a ball and cross, in rich robes and surrounded by angels.

Her seven joys. The Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple, Finding Christ amongst the Doctors, and the Assumption.

Her seven sorrows. Simeon's Prophecy, the Flight into Egypt, Christ Missed, the Betrayal, the Crucifixion, the Taking Down from the Cross, and the Ascension, when she was left alone.

Mary, of Lord Byron's poetry, is Miss Chaworth, who was older than his lordship. Both Miss Chaworth and Lord Byron were under the guardianship of Mr. White. Miss Chaworth married John Musters, generally called Jack Musters, but the marriage was not a happy one, and the parties soon separated. The *Dream* of Lord Byron refers to this love affair of his youth.

Mary, of Robert Burns. (*See* HIGHLAND MARY.)

∵ It may be added to what is said under *Highland Mary* that of Mary Morison the poet wrote—

"Those smiles and glances let me see
That make the miser's treasure poor."

And in *Highland Mary* we have—

"Still o'er those scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with *miser's care*."

A statue to her has been recently erected in Edinburgh.

Marys. *The four Marys.* Mary Beaton (or *Bethune*), Mary Livingston (or *Lenson*), Mary Fleming (or *Flemyng*), and Mary Seaton (or *Seyton*), called the "Queen's Marys," that is, the ladies of the same age as Mary, afterwards Queen of Scots, and her companions. Mary Carmichael was not one of the four, although introduced in the well-known ballad—

"Yestre'en the queen had four Marys,
This night she'll hae but three.
There was Mary Beaton, and Mary Seaton,
Mary Carmichael and me."

Mary Anne or **Marianne.** A slang name for the guillotine. (*See below.*)

Mary Anne Associations. Secret republican societies in France. The name comes about thus. Ravaillac was instigated to assassinate Henri IV. by

reading the treatise *De Rege et Regio Institutione*, by Mariana, and as Mariana inspired Ravaillac "to deliver France," the republican party was called the Mary-Anne

'The Mary Annes, which are essentially republicans are scattered about all the French provinces"—*Disraeli Tothair*

Mary Magdalene (*St*). Patron saint of penitents, being herself the model penitent of Gospel history

In Christian art she is represented (1) as a *patron saint*, young and beautiful, with a profusion of hair, and holding a box of ointment, (2) as a *penitent*, in a sequestered place, reading before a cross or skull.

Mary Queen of Scots. Shakespeare being under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, and knowing her jealousy, would not, of course, praise openly her rival queen, but in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, composed in 1592, that is, five years after the execution of Mary, he wrote these exquisite lines —

'Thou remember'st
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* (1) on a *dolphin's* back (2)
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the *rude sea* (3) grew civil at her song,
And *certain stars* (4) shot *madly from their spheres* (5),
To hear the sea-maid's music.' Act II 1

(1) Mermaid and sea-maid, that is Mary (2) on the dolphin's back, she married the Dolphin or Dauphin of France, (3) the rude sea grew civil the Scotch rebels (4) certain stars, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Westmoreland and the Duke of Norfolk, (5) shot madly from their spheres, that is, revolted from Queen Elizabeth, bewitched by the sea-maid's sweetness

Marybuds. The flower of the marigold (*q. v.*) Like many other flowers, they open at daybreak and close at sunset

'And winking marybuds begin
To ope their golden eyes.'
Shakespeare Cymbeline, II 3

Marygold or **Marigold.** A million sterling. A *plum* is £100,000. (*See* MARIGOLD.)

Maryland (U S. America) was so named in compliment to Queen Henrietta Maria In the Latin charter it is called *Terra Mariæ*.

Marylebone (London) is not a corruption of *Marie la bonne*, but "Mary on the bourne" or river, as Holborn is "Old Bourne"

Mas (plural, *Masse*). Master, Mr., Messrs, as, Mas John King, Masse Fleming and Stebbing

Masaniello. A corruption of TomMASo ANIELLO, a Neapolitan fisherman, who led the revolt of July, 1647. The great grievance was a new tax upon fruit, and the immediate cause of Masaniello's interference was the seizure of his wife (or deaf and dumb sister) for having in her possession some contraband flour. Having surrounded himself with 150,000 men, women, and boys, he was elected chief of Naples, and for nine days ruled with absolute control The Spanish viceroy flattered him, and this so turned his head that he acted like a maniac The people betrayed him, he was shot, and his body flung into a ditch, but next day it was interred with a pomp and ceremony never equalled in Naples (1647)

Auber has an opera on this subject called *La Muette de Portici* (1828)

Masche-croute [*gnaw-crust*] A hideous wooden statue carried about Lyons during Carnival The nurses of Lyons frighten children by threatening to throw them to Masche-croute

Mascotte. One who brings good luck, and possesses a "good eye" The contrary of Jettator, or one with an evil eye, who always brings bad luck.

"Ces envoyés du paradis,
Sont des Mascottes mes amis,
Heureux celui que le ciel dote d'une Mascotte'
The opera called La Mascotte (1848)

"I tell you, she was a Mascotte of the first water"—*The Ludgate Monthly*, No 1, vol ii, *Tippitiwichet*, Nov 1891

Masdeu (Catalan for *Goat's field*) The vineyard not far from Perpignan was anciently so called.

Masetto. A rustic engaged to Zerlina, but Don Giovanni intercepts them in their wedding festivities, and induces the foolish damsel to believe he meant to make her his wife (*Mozart Don Giovanni, an opera*)

Mashack'ering and Misguggling. Mauling and disfiguring

"I humbly protest against mauling and disfiguring this work against what the great Walter Scott would I think, have called mashackering and misguggling after the manner of Nicol Muschat (in *The Heart of Midlothian*), when he put an end to his wife Arbie at the spot afterwards called by his name"—*W. E. Gladstone Nineteenth Century*, November, 1885

Masher. A dude (*q. v.*); an exquisite; a lardy-dardy swell who dresses æsthetically, behaves killingly, and thinks himself a Romeo This sort of thing used to be called "crushing" or killing, and, as mashing is crushing, the synonym was substituted about 1880 A lady-killer, a crusher, a masher, all mean the same thing.

"The prattle of the masher between the acts" *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1883.

Mask a Fleet (*To*). To lock up an enemy's fleet that it cannot put to sea.

Mason and Dixon's Line. The southern boundary-line which separated the free states of Pennsylvania from what were at one time the slave states of Maryland and Virginia It lies in 39° 43′ 26″ north latitude, and was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors (between November 15th, 1763, and December 26th, 1767)

Mass.

High Mass or "Grand Mass" is sung by choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon

Low Mass is simply read without singing, there is one between these two called the "chanted mass," in which the service is chanted by the priest.

Besides these there are a number of special masses, as the *mass of the Beate, mass of the Holy Ghost, mass of the dead, mass of a saint, mass of scarcity, dry mass, votive mass, holiday mass, Ambrosian mass, Gallic mass, mass of the presanctified* for Good Friday, *missa Mosara'bum*, etc etc.

Mass (*The*).

"Pope Celestinus ordained the *introit* and the *gloria in excelsis*

"Pope Gregory the Great ordered the *Kyrie eleison* to be repeated nine times, and introduced the prayer.

"Pope Gelasius ordained the Epistle and Gospel

"Pope Damasus introduced the *Credo*

"Pope Alexander put into the canon the following clause '*Qui pridie quam paterctur*'

"Pope Sextus introduced the *Sanctus*

"Pope Innocent the *par*

"Pope Leo the *Orate Fratres*, and the words in the canon, '*Sanctum Sacrificium et immaculatam Hostiam*'"

E Kinesman: Lives of the Saints, p 187 (1623)

Massachusetts was so named from the bay *masea* [great], *wadchusah* [mountain], *et* [near]. The bay-near-the-great-mountain

Massacre of the Innocents. The slaughter of the babes of Bethlehem "from two years old and under," when Jesus was born This was done at the command of Herod the Great in order to cut off "the babe" who was destined to become "King of the Jews"

Micah v 2 speaks of Bethlehem as a little place, a small village, probably containing about five hundred inhabitants It will be easy to calculate the probable number of infants under two years of age in such a village It would be about ten

Massacre of the Innocents (*The*), in parliamentary phraseology, means the withdrawal at the close of a session of the bills which time has not rendered it possible to consider and pass. The phrase was so used in *The Times*, 1859

"If the secretary of M P is to be condemned for voting against the Minute's Eight Hours Bill, he is equally censurable if he does not support the numerous reforms which get the sanction of the Congress during the Massacre of the Innocents at the close of the sitting"—*Nineteenth Century*, October, 1892, p 619

Mass'amore (3 syl) or **Massy More.** The principal dungeon of a feudal castle A Moorish word.

"Proximus est carcer subterraneus sine ut Mauri appellant 'Mazmorra'"—*Old Latin Itinerary*

Mast. (*See* BEFORE THE MAST)

Master Humphrey. Narrator of the story called *The Old Curiosity Shop*, by Charles Dickens.

Master Leonard. Grand-master of the nocturnal orgies of the demons. He is represented as a three-horned goat, with black human face He marked his novitiates with one of his horns (*Middle Age demonology*)

Master Magrath. The dog which won the Waterloo Cup for three successive years, and was introduced to the Queen. "Waterloo" is on the banks of the Mersey, about three miles north of Liverpool.

Master of Sentences. Pierre Lombard, author of a work called *Sentences*, a compilation from the fathers of the leading arguments, *pro* and *con* , bearing on the hair-splitting theological questions of the Middle Ages. (1100-1164)

Master of the Mint. A punning term for a gardener.

Master of the Rolls. A punning term for a baker

Mastic. A tonic which promotes appetite, and therefore only increases the misery of a hungry man

"Like the starved wretch that hungry mastic chews
But cheats himself and fosters his disease
West *Triumphs of the Gout* (*Lucian*)

Matadore (3 syl). In the game of Ombre, *Spadille* (the ace of spades), *Manille* (the seven of trumps), and *Basto* (the ace of clubs), are called "Matadores."

"Now move to war her sable Matadore
Spadillo first, unconquerable lord,
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board
As many more Manillo forced to yield
And marched a victor from the verdant field
Him Basto followed . . .'
Pope Rape of the Lock, canto iii

Matamoras. Mexicans or savages

Mat'amore (3 syl). A poltroon, a swaggerer, a Major Bobadil (*q.v.*). A

French term composed of two Spanish words, *matar*-*Moros* (a slayer of Moors)

"Your followers . . must handy and brawl in my court . . like so many Matamoros —*Sir W Scott Kenilworth*, chap xvi

Mate. *A man does not get his hands out of the tar by becoming second mate* A second mate is expected to put his hands into the tar bucket for tarring the rigging, like the men below him The first mate is exempt from this dirty work. The rigging is tarred by the hands, and not by brushes.

Maté (2 syl) Paraguay tea is so called from maté, the vessel in which the herb is in Paraguay infused. These vessels are generally hollow gourds, and the herb is called *yerba de maté*.

Mate'rialism. The doctrines of a *Materialist*, who maintains that the soul and spirit are effects of matter. The orthodox doctrine is that the soul is distinct from the body, and is a portion of the Divine essence breathed into the body. A materialist, of course, does not believe in a "spiritual deity" distinct from matter Tertullian contended that the Bible proves the soul to be "material," and he charges the "spiritual" view to the heretical doctrines of the Platonic school.

Matfellon. *Villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfellon* Whitechapel, dedicated to Mary the Mother.

Mathew (*Father*), 1799-1856, called *The Apostle of Temperance* His success was almost miraculous

Mathisen. One of the three Anabaptists who induced John of Leyden to join their rebellion. (*See* JOHN OF LEYDEN)

Math'urin (*St.*) Patron saint of idiots and fools. A pun on his name (*See below*)

The malady of St. Mathurin Folly, stupidity. A French expression.

Maturins, in French argot, means *dice*, and "maturin plat," a *domino*.

"Ces deux objets doivent leur nom a leur ressemblance avec le costume des Trinitaires (vulgairement appeles *Maturins*), qui, chez nous, portaient une sontane de serge blanche sur laquelle quand ils sortaient ils jetaient un manteau noir" —*Francisque Michel*

Matilda. Daughter of Lord Robert Fitzwalter. Michael Drayton has a poem of some 670 lines so called

Matilda Daughter of Rokeby, and niece of Mortham. She was beloved by Wilfrid, son of Oswald, but loved Redmond, her father's page, who turns out to be Mortham's son. (*Scott Rokeby*)

Matilda Sister of Gessler, in love with Arnold, a Swiss, who had saved her life when threatened by the fall of an avalanche After the death of Gessler, who was shot by William Tell, the marriage of these lovers is consummated. (*Rossini Guglielmo Tell, an opera*)

Rosa Matilda (*See* Gifford's *Baviad and Mæviad.*)

Matric'ulate means to enrol oneself in a society. The University is called our *alma mater* (propitious mother) The students are her *alumni* (foster-children), and become so by being enrolled in a register after certain forms and examinations. (Latin, *matricula* a roll)

Matter-of-fact. Unvarnished truth, prosaic, unimaginative. Whyte Melville speaks of a "matter-of-fact swain"

Matter's afoot (*The*). Is in train, is stirring *Il marche bien*, it goes well, *ça va*

"Now let it work Mischief, thou art afoot,
Take thou what course thou wilt!"
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, iii 2

Matterhorn. *The matrimonial Matterhorn* The leap in the dark The Matterhorn is the German name for Mont Cervin, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, about 10 miles east-north-east of Mont Blanc. Above an unbroken glacier-line of 11,000 feet high, it rises in an inaccessible obelisk of rock more than 3,000 feet higher The total elevation of the Matterhorn is 14,836 feet. Figuratively any danger, or desperate situation threatening destruction

Matthew (*St*) in Christian art is represented (1) as an evangelist—an old man with long beard an angel generally stands near him dictating his Gospel (2) As an apostle in which capacity he bears a purse, in reference to his calling as a publican, sometimes he carries a spear, sometimes a carpenter's rule or square. (*See* LUKE)

In the last of Matthew. At the last gasp, on one's last legs. This is a German expression, and arose thus: A Catholic priest said in his sermon that Protestantism was in the last of Matthew, and, being asked what he meant, replied, "The last five words of the Gospel of St Matthew are these 'The end of this dispensation'" Of course he quoted the Latin version; ours is less correctly translated "the end of the *world*."

Matthew Bramble, in Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*, is Roderick Random grown old, somewhat cynical by experience of the world, but vastly improved

in taste. Chambers says, "Smollett took some of the incidents of the family tour from *Anstey's New Bath Guide.*" (*English Literature*, vol ii)

Matthew Parker's Bible, 1572. The second edition of the "Great Bible," with corrections, etc, by Archbishop Parker.

Matthews' Bible, 1537. A version of the Bible in English, edited by John Rogers, superintendent of the English Church in Germany, and published by him under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthews.

Matthias (*St*) in Christian art is known by the axe or halbert in his right hand, the symbol of his martyrdom. Sometimes he is bearing a stone, in allusion to the tradition of his having been stoned before he was beheaded.

Maudlin. Stupidly sentimental. *Maudlin drunk* is the drunkenness which is sentimental and inclined to tears. *Maudlin slip-slop* is sentimental chit-chat. The word is derived from Mary Magdalen, who is drawn by ancient painters with a lackadaisical face, and eyes swollen with weeping.

Maugis. The Nestor of French romance, like Hildebrand in German legend. He was one of Charlemagne's paladins, a magician and champion.

Maugis d'Aygremont. Son of Duke Bevis of Aygremont, stolen in infancy by a female slave. As she rested under a white-thorn a lion and a leopard devoured her, and then killed each other in disputing for the infant. The babe cried lustily, and Oriande la Fée, who lived at Rosefleur, hearing it, went to the white-thorn and exclaimed, "By the Powers above, this child is *mal gist* (badly lapped);" and ever after he was called mau gis'. Oriande took charge of him, and was assisted by her brother Baudris, who taught him magic and necromancy. When grown a man Maugis achieved the adventure of gaining the enchanted horse Bayard, which understood like a human being all that was said, and took from Anthenor, the Saracen, the sword Flamberge or Floberge. Subsequently he gave both the horse and sword to his cousin Renaud. In the Italian romances Maugis is called "Malagi'gi" (*q v*.), Renaud is called "Renaldo" (*q v*.), Bevis is called "Buo'vo;" the horse is called "Bayardo," and the sword, "Fusberta." (*Romance of Maugis d'Aygremont et de Vivian son frère.*)

Maugrab'in (*Heptameron*). Brother of Zamet Maugrabin the Bohemian. He appears disguised as Rouge Sanglier, and pretends to be herald from Liege. (*Sir Walter Scott. Quentin Durward.*)

Mau'gys. A giant who keeps a bridge leading to a castle by a riverside, in which a beautiful lady is besieged. Sir Lybius, one of Arthur's knights, does battle with the giant, the contest lasts a whole summer's day, but terminates with the death of the giant and liberation of the lady. (*Libeaux, a romance*.)

Maul. To beat roughly, to batter. The maul was a bludgeon with a leaden head, carried by ancient soldiery. It is generally called a "mall."

Maul (*The Giant*). A giant who used to spoil young pilgrims with sophistry. He attacked Mr Greatheart with a club, and the combat between them lasted for the space of an hour. At length Mr Greatheart pierced the giant under the fifth rib, and then cut off his head. (*Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.)

Maul of Monks (*The*). Thomas Cromwell, visitor-general of English monasteries, many of which he summarily suppressed (1490-1540).

Manciples Tale. A mediæval version of Ovid's tale about Coro'nis (*Met.* ii. 543, etc.). Phœbus had a crow which he taught to speak, it was downy white, and as big as a swan. He had also a wife whom he dearly loved, but she was faithless to him. One day when Phœbus came home his bird 'gan sing "Cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo!" Phœbus asked what he meant, and the crow told him of his wife's infidelity. Phœbus was very angry, and, seizing his bow, shot his wife through the heart, but no sooner did she fall than he repented of his rashness and cursed the bird. "Nevermore shalt thou speak," said he, "henceforth thy offspring shall be black." Moral—"Lordings, by this ensample, take heed what you say, be no tale-bearers, but—

> 'Whet-so thou comest amongst high or low
> Keep wel thy tong and think upon the crow.'"
> *Chaucer Canterbury Tales*

Maunds (*Royal*). Gifts distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday (*q v*.). The number of doles corresponds to the number of years the monarch has been regnant, and the doles used to be distributed by the Lord High Almoner. Since 1883 the doles have been money payments distributed by the Clerk of the Almonry Office. The custom began in

1368, in the reign of Edward III. James I distributed the doles personally.

"Lettres of allmner of things yerly yevin by my lorde of his Maundy, and my ladis, and his yong ishipps children —*Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland*, 1512

Maundrel. A foolish, vapouring gossip The Scotch say, "Haud your tongue, maundrel" As a verb it means to babble, to prate In some parts of Scotland the talk of persons in delirium, in sleep, and in intoxication is called *maundrel* The term is from Sir John Mandeville, the traveller, who published an account of his travels, full of idle gossip and most improbable events

∵ There is another verb, *maunder* (to mutter, to vapour, or wander in one's talk). This verb is from *maund* (to beg). (*See* MAUNDY THURSDAY)

Maundy Thursday. The day before Good Friday is so called from the Latin *dies mandati* (the day of Christ's great mandate) After He had washed His disciples' feet, He said, "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another" (St John xiii 34)

Spelman derives it from *maund* (a basket), because on the day before the great fast all religious houses and good Catholics brought out their broken food in maunds to distribute to the poor This custom in many places gave birth to a fair, as the Tombland fair of Norwich, held on the plain before the Cathedral Close.

Mauri-gasima. An island near Formo'sa, said to have been sunk in the sea in consequence of the great crimes of its inhabitants (*Kempfer*)

Maurita'nia. Morocco and Algiers, the land of the ancient Maun or Moors.

Mausole'um. One of the seven "wonders of the world," so called from Mauso'lus, King of Caria, to whom Artemis'ia (his wife) erected at Halicarnassos a splendid sepulchral monument B C. 353 Parts of this sepulchre are now in the British Museum.

The chief mausoleums, besides the one referred to above, are · the mausoleum of Augustus, that of Ha'drian, now called the castle of St An'gelo, at Rome, that erected in France to Henry II by Catherine de Medicis, that of St Peter the Martyr in the church of St. Eustatius, by G Balduccio in the fourteenth century; and that erected to the memory of Louis XVI.

Maut gets abune the Meal (*The*) malt liquor or drink gets more potent than the food eaten—that is, when men get heady or boosy.

"If the maut gets abune the meal with you, it is time for me to take myself away, and you will come to my room gentlemen, when you want a cup of tea"—*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet*

Mauthe Dog. A "spectre hound" that for many years haunted the ancient castle of Peel town, in the Isle of Man This black spaniel used to enter the guard-room as soon as candles were lighted, and leave it at day-break. While this spectre-dog was present the soldiers forebore all oaths and profane talk One day a drunken trooper entered the guard-house alone out of bravado, but lost his speech and died in three days Scott refers to it in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi stanza 26

∵ For the legend, see a long note at the beginning of Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*, chapter xv.

Mauvais Ton (French) Bad manners. Ill-breeding, vulgar ways.

Mauvaise Honte (French) Bad or silly shame Bashfulness, sheepishness

Mauvaise Plaisanterie (*A*) A rude or ill-mannered jest; a jest in bad taste

Mavournin. Irish for darling Erin mavourneen = Ireland, my darling, Erin go bragh = Ireland for ever!

"Land of my forefathers, Erin go bragh!
Erin mavourneen Erin go bragh!"
Campbell Exile of Erin.

Mawther. (*See* MORTHER.)

Mawworm. A vulgar copy of Dr Cantwell, the hypocrite, in *The Hypocrite*, by Isaac Bickerstaff

Max. A huntsman, and the best marksman in Germany He was betrothed to Ag'atha, who was to be his bride if he obtained the prize in the annual trial-shot Having been unsuccessful in his practice for several days, Caspar induced him to go to the wolf's glen at midnight and obtain seven charmed balls from Sa'miel the Black Huntsman On the day of contest, the prince bade him shoot at a dove Max aimed at the bird, but killed Caspar, who was concealed in a tree. The prince abolished in consequence the annual fête of the trial-shot (*Weber Der Freischutz, an opera*)

Max O'Rell. The pen name of M. Blouet, author of *John Bull and his Island*, etc

Max'imum and Minimum. The *greatest* and the *least* amount; as, the

maximum profits or exports, and the minimum profits or exports, the maximum and minimum price of corn during the year. The terms are also employed in mathematics.

Maximus or **Maximo** (2 syl.) Officer of the prefect Almachius, and his comicular. Being ordered to put Valerian and Tiburce to death because they would not worship the image of Jupiter, he took pity on his victims and led them to his own house, where Cecilia was instrumental in his conversion, whereupon he and "all his" house were at once baptised. When Valerian and Tiburce were put to death, Maximus declared that he saw angels come and carry them to heaven, whereupon Almachius caused him to be beaten with whips of lead "til he his lif gan lete" (*Chaucer Seconde Nonnes Tale*)

May. A lovely girl who married January, an old Lombard baron, sixty years of age She had a liaison with a young squire named Damyan, and was detected by January; but she persuaded the old fool that his eyes were to blame and that he was labouring under a great mistake, the effect of senseless jealousy January believed her words, and "who is glad but he?" for what is better than "a fruitful wife, and a confiding spouse?" (*Chaucer The Marchaundes Tale Pope January and May,*)

May (the month) is not derived from Maia, the mother of Mercury, as the word existed long before either Mercury or Maia had been introduced It is the Latin *Maius—i.e Magius*, from the root *mag*, same as the Sanscrit *mah*, to grow, and means the growing or shooting month.

May unlucky for weddings. This is a Roman superstition. Ovid says, "The common people profess it is unlucky to marry in the month of May" In this month were held the festivals of Bona Dea (the goddess of chastity), and the feasts of the dead called Lemuralia.

"Nec viduæ tædis eădem nec virginis apta
Tempŏra, quæ nuptæ non diuturna fuit,
Hæc quoque de causâ, si te proverbia tangunt,
Mente malum Maio nubere vulgus ait"
Ovid Fasti, v 496, etc

Here we go gathering nuts of May (*See* NUTS OF MAY)

May-day. Polydore Virgil says that the Roman youths used to go into the fields and spend the calends of May in dancing and singing in honour of Flora, goddess of fruits and flowers. The early English consecrated May-day to Robin Hood and the Maid Marian, because the favourite outlaw died on that day Stow says the villagers used to set up May-poles, and spend the day in archery, morris-dancing, and other amusements.

Evil May-day (1517), when the London apprentices rose up against the foreign residents, and did incalculable mischief The riot lasted till May 22nd

May-duke Cherries. Medoc, a district of France, whence the cherries first came to us

May Meetings. A title applied to the annual gatherings, in May and June, of the religious and charitable societies, to hear the annual reports and appeals for continued or increased support The chief meetings are the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, British and Foreign Bible Society, British and Foreign Schools, Children's Refuge, Church Home Mission, Church Missionary Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Clergy Orphan Society, Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Destitute Sailors' Asylum, Field Lane Refuge, Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Home and Colonial School Society, Irish Church Missionary Society, London City Mission, Mendicity Society, National Temperance League, Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, Ragged School Union, Religious Tract Society, Royal Asylum of St. Anne's, Sailors' Home, Sunday School Union, Thames Church Missionary Society, United Kingdom Band of Hope, Wesleyan Missionary Society, with many others of similar character

May Molloch, or *The Maid of the Hairy Arms.* An elf who condescends to mingle in ordinary sports, and even to direct the master of the house how to play dominoes or draughts Like the White Lady of Avenel, May Molloch is a sort of banshee

May-pole, May-queen, etc Dancing round the May-pole on May-day, "going a-Maying," electing a May-queen, and lighting bonfires, are all remnants of Sun-worship, and may be traced to the most ancient times The chimney-sweeps used to lead about a Jack-i'-the-green, and the custom is not yet quite extinct (1895).

May-pole (London) The races in the *Dunciad* take place "where the tall May-pole overlooked the Strand" On the spot now occupied by St Mary-le-Strand, anciently stood a cross In the place of this cross a May-pole was set up by John Clarges, a blacksmith,

whose daughter Ann became the wife of Monk, Duke of Albemarle It was taken down in 1713, and replaced by a new one erected opposite Somerset House. This second May-pole had two gilt balls and a vane on its summit. On holidays the pole was decorated with flags and garlands. It was removed in 1718, and sent by Sir Isaac Newton to Wanstead Park to support the largest telescope in Europe. (*See* UNDERSHAFT.)

"Captain Baily employed four hackney coaches, with drivers in liveries to ply at the May-pole in the Strand, fixing his own rates, about the year 1654 Baily's coaches seem to have been the first of what are now called hackney coaches —*Note* 1 *The Tatler* IX p 415

May-pole. The Duchess of Kendal, mistress of George I., so called because she was thin and tall as a May-pole.

Mayeux. The stock name in French plays for a man deformed, vain and licentious, brave and witty

"Mayflower" (*The*). A ship of 180 tons, which, in December, 1620, started from Plymouth, and conveyed to Massachusetts, in North America, 102 Puritans, called the "Pilgrim Fathers" They called their settlement New Plymouth.

Mayonnaise. A sauce made with pepper, salt, oil, vinegar, and the yolk of an egg beaten up together. A "may" in French is a cullender or strainer, also a "*fort plancher sur lequel on met les raisins qu'on veut fouler*"

Mayor. The chief magistrate of a city, elected by the citizens, and holding office for twelve months

The chief magistrate of London is The Right Hon the Lord Mayor, one of the Privy Council Since 1338 the chief magistrate of York has been a Lord Mayor, and in 1894 those of Liverpool and Manchester

There are two Lord Mayors of Ireland, viz those of Dublin (1665) and of Belfast, and four of Scotland—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee

¶ At the Conquest the sovereign appointed the chief magistrates of cities. That of London was called the Port-Reeve, but Henry II changed the word to the Norman *maire* (our mayor). John made the office annual and Edward III (in 1354) conferred the title of "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London"

⁂ The first Lord Mayor's Show was 1458, when Sir John Norman went by water in state, to be sworn in at Westminster, and the cap and sword were given by Richard II to Sir William Walworth, for killing Wat Tyler

Mayor of Garratt. (*See* GARRATT.)

Mayor of the Bull-ring (Old Dublin). This official and his sheriffs were elected on May-day and St Peter's Eve "to be captaine and gardian of the batchelers and the unwedded youth of the civitie." For the year the Mayor of the Bull-ring had authority to punish those who frequented brothels and houses of ill-fame He was termed Mayor of the Bull-ring from an iron ring in the Corn Market, to which bulls for bull-baiting were tied, and if any bachelor happened to marry he was conducted by the Mayor and his followers to the market-place to kiss the bull-ring.

Mayors of the Palace (*Maire du Palais*). Superintendents of the king's household, and stewards of the royal *feudes* or companies of France before the accession of the Carlovingian dynasty

Maz'arinades (4 syl.) Violent publications issued against Mazarin, the French minister (1650, etc.).

Mazarine Bible (*The*) The earliest book printed in movable metal type. It contains no date, but a copy in the Bibliothèque Mazarine contains the date of the illuminator Cremer (1456), so that the book must have been printed before that date Called "Mazarine" from Cardinal Mazarin, who founded the library in 1688.

In 1873, at the Perkins sale, Lord Ashburnham gave £3,400 for a copy in vellum, and Mr Quaritch, bookseller, gave £2,260 for one on paper At the Thorold sale in 1884 Mr Quaritch gave £3,900 for a copy. In 1887 he bought one for £4,000, and in 1889 he gave £2,900 for a copy slightly damaged

Mazeppa (*Jan*), historically, was hetman of the Cossacks. Born of a noble Polish family in Podolia, he became a page in the court of Jan Casimir, King of Poland Here he intrigued with There'sia, the young wife of a Podolian count, who had the young page lashed to a wild horse, and turned adrift The horse dropped down dead in the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was released by a Cossack family, who nursed him in their own hut He became secretary to the hetman, and at the death of the prince was appointed his successor Peter I admired him, and created him Prince of the Ukraine, but in the wars with Sweden Mazeppa deserted to Charles XII., and fought against Russia at Pulto'wa After the loss of this battle, Mazeppa fled to Valentia, and then to Bender Some say he died a natural death, and others that he was put to death for treason by the Czar Lord Byron makes Mazeppa tell his tale to Charles after the battle of Pultowa. (1640-1709.)

Mazer. A cup, so called from the British *masarn* (maple), Dutch, *maeser*. Like our copus-cups in Cambridge, and the loving-cup of the London Corporation

"A mazer wrought of the maple ware"
Spenser Calendar (August)
"'Bring hither,' he said 'the mazer of my noble fathers loved of yore.'"
Sir Walter Scott Lord of the Isles

Maz'ikeen or *Shedeem* A species of beings in Jewish mythology exactly resembling the Arabian Jinn or genii, and said to be the agents of magic and enchantment When Adam fell, says the Talmud, he was excommunicated for 130 years, during which time he begat demons and spectres; for, it is written, "Adam lived 130 years and (*i.e.* before he) begat children in his own image" (Genesis v 3). (*Rabbi Jeremiah ben Eliezar*)

"And the Mazikeen shall not come nigh thy tents"—Psalm xci 9 (Chaldee version)

Smells out like the Mazikeen ass The allusion is to a Jewish tradition that a servant, whose duty it was to rouse the neighbourhood to midnight prayer, found one night an ass in the street, which he mounted As he rode along the ass grew bigger and bigger, till at last it towered as high as the tallest edifice, where it left the man, and where next morning he was found

Mazzi'ni-ism. The political system of Giuseppe Mazzini, who filled almost every sovereign and government in Europe with a panic-terror His plan was to establish secret societies all over Europe, and organise the several governments into federated republics He was the founder of what is called "Young Italy," whose watchwords were "Liberty, Equality, and Humanity," whose motto was "God and the People," and whose banner was a tricolour of white, red, and green. (Born at Genoa, 1808)

Meal or Malt (*In*) *In meal or in malt* Directly or indirectly, some sort of subsidy. If much money passes through the hand, some profit will be sure to accrue either "in meal or in malt"

"When other interests in the country (as the cotton trade the iron trade and the coal trade) had been depressed, the Government had not been called upon for assistance in meal and malt"—*Sir William Harcourt On Agricultural Depression*, 18th April 1891

He must pay either in meal or malt In one way or another. A certain percentage of meal or malt is the miller's perquisite.

"If they [the Tories] wish to get the working-class vote, they have got to pay for it either in meal or in malt"—*Nineteenth Century*, August, 1892, p 314

Meal-tub Plot. A plot by Dangerfield against James, Duke of York, in 1679, so called because the scheme was kept in a meal-tub in the house of Mrs Cellier Dangerfield subsequently confessed the whole affair was a forgery, and was both whipped and condemned to stand in the pillory.

Meals. In the fourteenth century breakfast hour was five, dinner, nine, supper, four (*Chaucer's Works.*)

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the breakfast hour was seven, dinner, eleven; supper, six. (*Wright Domestic Manners.*)

Towards the close of the sixteenth century dinner advanced to noon

In Ireland the gentry dined at between two or three in the early part of the eighteenth century (*Swift Country Life.*)

Mealy-mouthed is the Greek *meli-muthos* (honey-speech), and means velvet-tongued, afraid of giving offence.

Mean'dor (3 syl). To wind; so called from the Meander, a winding river of Phrygia. The "Greek pattern" in embroidery is so called.

Measure. *Out of all measure* "*Outre mesure*." Beyond all reasonable degree, "*Præter* (or *supra*) *modum*."

"Thus out of measure sad"—*Shakespeare Much Ado About Nothing*, i 1

To take the measure of one's foot. To ascertain how far a person will venture; to make a shrewd guess of another's character The allusion is to "*Ex pede Herculem*"

Measure Strength (*To*) To wrestle together, to fight, to contest

Measure Swords (*To*). To fight a duel with swords In such cases the seconds measure the swords to see that both are of one length.

"So we measured swords and parted"—*Shakespeare As You Like It*, v 4

Measure for Measure (Shakespeare). The story is taken from a tale in G. Whetstone's *Heptameron*, entitled *Promos and Cassandra* (1578) Promos is called by Shakespeare, "Lord Angelo," and Cassandra is "Isabella." Her brother, called by Shakespeare "Claudio," is named Andru'gio in the story A similar story is given in Giovanni Giraldi Cinthio's third decade of stories.

Measure One's Length on the Ground (*To*). To fall flat on the ground, to be knocked down.

"If you will measure your lubber's length, tarry."—*Shakespeare King Lear*, i 4

Measure Other People's Corn. *To measure other people's corn by one's own bushel* To judge of others by oneself In French, "*Mesurer les autres à son aune*," in Latin, "*Alios suo modulo metiri*"

Meat, Bread. These words tell a tale; both mean food in general. The Italians and Asiatics eat little animal food, and with them the word *bread* stands for food, so also with the poor, whose chief diet it is, but the English consume meat very plentifully, and this word, which simply means food, almost exclusively implies animal food In the banquet given to Joseph's brethren, the viceroy commanded the servants "to set on bread" (Genesis xlm 31) In Psalm civ 27 it is said of fishes, creeping things, and crocodiles, that God giveth them their meat in due season."

To carry off meat from the graves—i e. to be poor as a church mouse The Greeks and Romans used to make feasts at certain seasons, when the dead were supposed to return to their graves In these feasts the fragments were left on the tombs for the use of the ghosts

Mec (French). Slang for king, governor, master *méquard*, a commander; *méquer*, to command All these are derived from the fourbesque word *maggio*, which signifies God, king, pope, doctor, seigneur, and so on, being the Latin *major* (There are the Hebrew words *melech* and *melchi* also)

Mecca's Three Idols. Lata, Alo'za, and Menat, all of which Mahomet overthrew.

Meche (French) "*Il y a mèche*," the same as "*Il y a moyen*," so the negative "*Il n'y a pas mèche*" (there is no possibility). The *Dictionnaire du Bas-langage* says

"Dans le langage typographique, lorsque des ouvriers viennent proposer leurs services dans quelque imprimerie, ils demandent *s'il y a mèche*—*i e* si l'on peut les occuper Les compositeurs demandent 's'il y a mèche pour la casse,' et les pressiers demandent 's'il y a mèche pour la presse'"—Vol ii p 122

"Sont mis dedans ceste caverne
De nul honneur il n'y a mouche
Moralité de la Vendition de Joseph

Medam'othi (Greek, *never in any place*) The island at which the fleet of Pantagruel landed on the fourth day of their voyage, and where they bought many choice curiosities, such as the picture of a man's voice, echo drawn to life, Plato's ideas, the atoms of Epicurus, a sample of Philomela's needlework, and other objects of virtu which could be obtained in no other portion of the globe (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iv 3.)

Médard (*St*) Master of the rain. St Médard was the founder of the rose-prize of Salency in reward of merit. The legend says, he was one day passing over a large plain, when a sudden shower fell, which wetted everyone to the skin except himself. He remained dry as a toast, for an eagle had kindly spread his wings for an umbrella over him, and ever after he was termed *maître de la pluie*.

"S'il pleut le jour de S. Médard [8th June]
Il pleut quarante jours plus tard"

Mede'a. A sorceress, daughter of the King of Colchis. She married Jason, the leader of the Argonauts, whom she aided to obtain the golden fleece.

Mede'a's Kettle or *Caldron*, to boil the old into youth again Medēa, the sorceress, cut an old ram to pieces and, throwing the pieces into her caldron, the old ram came forth a young lamb The daughters of Pelias thought to restore their father to youth in the same way, but Medea refused to utter the magic words, and the old man ceased to live

"Get thee Medea's kettle and be boiled anew"
—*Congreve Love for Love*, iv

Medham [*the keen*]. One of Mahomet's swords, taken from the Jews when they were exiled from Medi'na. (*See* Swords)

Mediæval or Middle Ages begin with the Council of Chalcedon (451), and end with the revival of literature in the fifteenth century, according to the Rev. J G Dowling According to Hallam they begin from the downfall of the Western Empire in 476, to the Italian expeditions of Charles VIII. of France (1494-1496)

Me'dian Apples. Pome-citrons.

Median Stone (*The*) Said to cure blindness, and, if soaked in ewe's milk, to cure the gout.

Medicine, in alchemy, was that agent which brought about the transmutation of metals, or renewed old age, the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life

"How much unlike art thou Mark Antony!
Yet coming from him, that great medicine hath
With his tinct gilded thee"
Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra, i 5

Father of Medicine Aretæos of Cappado'cia, who lived at the close of the first and beginning of the second century, and Hippoc'ratēs of Cos (B C. 460-357) are both so called.

Medicinal Days. The sixth, eighth, tenth, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, etc, of a disease, so called because according to Hippoc'ratēs, no "crisis" occurs on these days, and medicine may be safely administered. (*See* CRISIS)

Medicinal Hours. Hours proper for taking medicine, viz morning fasting, an hour before dinner, four hours after dinner, and bed-time. (*Quincy*)

Medi'na. (*Economy*, Latin *medium*, the golden mean) Step-sister of Elissa and Perissa, but they could never agree upon any subject. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book II)

Medina means in Arabic "city" The city so called is "Medinat al Nabi" (city of the prophet).

Mediterranean (*Key of the*) The fortress of Gibraltar, which commands the entrance

Me'dium (*A*), in the language of spirit-rappers, etc., is some one possessed of "odylic force," who puts the question of the interrogator to the "spirit" consulted.

Medo'ra. The betrothed of the Corsair. (*Byron The Corsair*)

Medo'ro (in *Orlando Furioso*) A Moorish youth of extraordinary beauty; a friend of Dardinello, King of Zuma'ra After Dardinello was slain, Medo'ro is wounded by some unknown spear. Angelica dresses his wounds, falls in love with him, marries him and they retire to India, where he becomes King of Cathay in right of his wife

Medu'sa Chief of the Gorgons. Her head was cut off by Perseus (2 syl), and Minerva placed it in her ægis Everyone who looked on this head was instantly changed into stone

∴ The tale is that Medusa, famous for her hair, presumed to set her beauty above that of Minerva, so the jealous goddess converted her rival's hair into snakes, which changed to stone anyone who looked thereon

The most famous painting of Medusa is by Leonardo da Vinci, it is called his *chef d'œuvre*

Meerschaum (2 syl, German, *sea-froth*) This mineral, from having been found on the sea-shore in rounded white lumps, was ignorantly supposed to be sea-froth petrified; but it is a compound of silica, magnesia, lime, water, and carbonic acid When first dug it lathers like soap, and is used as a soap by the Tartars

Meg. *Mons Meg* An old-fashioned piece of artillery in the castle of Edinburgh, made at Mons, in Flanders It was considered a palladium by the Scotch (*See* LONG MEG)

"Sent away our crown, and our sword, and our sceptre and Mons Meg to be kept by the English in the Tower of London [It was restored in 1826] "—*Scott Rob Roy*, chap xxvii

A roaring Meg A cannon given by the Fishmongers of London, and used in 1689 Burton says, "*Music is a roaring Meg against melancholy*

Meg Dods. An old landlady in Scott's novel called *St. Ronan's Well.*

Meg Merrilies (in Sir W Scott's *Guy Mannering*) This character was based on that of Jean Gordon, an inhabitant of the village of Kirk Yetholm, in the Cheviot Hills, in the middle of the eighteenth century A sketch of Jean Gordon's life will be found in *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. I p 54 She is a half-crazy sibyl or gipsy

Mega'rian School. A philosophical school, founded by Euclid, a native of Meg'ara, and disciple of Socratēs.

Mega'rians (*The*). A people of Greece proverbial for their stupidity, hence the proverb, "Wise as a Megarian"—*i.e.* not wise at all; yet *see above*.

Megathe'rium (Greek, *great-beast*) A gigantic extinct quadruped of the sloth kind

Me'grims A corruption of the Greek *hemi-crania* (half the skull), through the French *migraine*. A neuralgic affection generally confined to one brow, or to one side of the forehead; whims, fancies.

Meigle (in Strathmore). The place where Guinever, Arthur's queen, was buried

Meiny (2 syl) A company of attendants (Norman, *meignal* and *mesnie*, a household, our *menial*)

"With that the smiling Kriemhild forth stepped a little space
And Brunhild and her meiny greeted with gentle grace"
Lettsom's Nibelungen Lied, stanza 604

Meissonier-like Exactness. Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, R A., a French

artist, born at Lyons, 1813, exhibited in 1836 a microscopic painting called *Petit Messager*, and became proverbial for the utmost possible precision.

Meistersingers. Minstrel tradesmen of Germany, who attempted to revive the national minstrelsy of the minnesingers, which had fallen into decay Hans Sachs, the cobbler (1494-1574), was by far the most celebrated of these poets.

Mejnoun and Leilah. A Persian love-tale, the *Romeo and Juliet* or *Pyramus and Thisbe* of Eastern romance

Melampode (3 syl) Black hellebore, so called from Melampus, a famous soothsayer and physician, who cured with it the daughters of Prætus of their melancholy. (*Virgil · Georgics*, III. 550.)

"My sely sheep, like well below,
They need not melampode,
For they been hale enough I trow,
And liken their abode
Spenser Eclogue VII

Mel'ancholy. Lowness of spirits, supposed at one time to arise from a redundance of black bile (Greek, *melas cholē*)

Mel'ancholy Jacques (1 syl) So Jean Jacques Rousseau was called for his morbid sensibilities and unhappy spirit (1712-1777) The expression is from Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1

Melanchthon is merely the Greek for *Schwarzerde* (black earth), the real name of this amiable reformer (1497-1560) Similarly, *Œcolampadius* is the Greek version of the German name *Hausschein*, and *Desiderius Erasmus* is one Latin and one Greek rendering of the name *Gheraerd Gheraerd*.

Melan'tius. A brave, honest soldier, who believes everyone to be true and honest till convicted of crime, and then is he a relentless punisher. (*Beaumont and Fletcher The Maid's Tragedy*)

Melanuros. *Abstain from the Melanurus* This is the sixth symbol in the *Protreptics* Melan-uros means the "black-tailed" Pythagoras told his disciples to abstain from that which has a black tail, in other words, from such pleasures and pursuits as end in sorrow, or bring grief The Melanuros is a fish of the perch family, sacred to the terrestrial gods.

Melchior, Kaspar, and Balthazar. The three magi, according to Cologne tradition, who came from the East to make offerings to the "Babe of Bethlehem, born King of the Jews."

Melchisedec'ians. Certain heretics in the early Christian Church, who entertained strange notions about Melchis'edec. Some thought him superior to Christ, some paid him adoration, and some believed him to be Christ Himself or the Holy Ghost.

Melea'ger. Distinguished for throwing the javelin He slew the Calydonian boar. It was declared by the fates that he would die as soon as a piece of wood then on the fire was burnt up, whereupon his mother snatched the log from the fire and extinguished it, but after Meleager had slain his maternal uncles, his mother threw the brand on the fire again, and Meleager died

The death of Meleager was a favourite subject in ancient reliefs. The famous picture of Charles le Brun is in the Musée Impériale of Paris.

Melesig'enes. So Homer is sometimes called, because one of the traditions fixes his birthplace on the banks of the Melēs, in Ionia. In a similar way we call Shakespeare the "Bard of Avon." (*See* HOMER)

"But higher sung
Blind Melesigenes—then Homer called"
Milton Paradise Regained

Mele'tians. The followers of Mele'tius, Bishop of Lycop'olis, in Egypt, who is said to have sacrificed to idols in order to avoid the persecutions of Diocletian. A trimmer in religion.

Melia'dus (*Arng*) Father of Tristan; he was drawn to a chase *par mal engin et negromance* of a fay who was in love with him, and from whose thraldom he was ultimately released by the power of the great enchanter Merlin. (*Tristan de Leonois, a romance*, 1489)

Melibe'us or **Melibe.** A wealthy young man, married to Prudens. One day, when Melibeus "went into the fields to play," some of his enemies got into his house, beat his wife, and wounded his daughter Sophie with five mortal wounds "in her feet, in her hands, in her ears, in her nose, and in her mouth," left her for dead, and made their escape When Melibeus returned home he resolved upon vengeance, but his wife persuaded him to forgiveness, and Melibeus, taking his wife's counsel, called together his enemies, and told them he forgave them "to this effect and to this ende, that God of His endeles mercy wole at the tyme of oure devinge forgive us oure giltes that we have

trespased to Him in this wreeched world." (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*)

N B This prose tale of Melibeus is a literal translation of a French story, of which there are two copies in the British Museum. (*MS. Reg* 19, c. vii; and *MS. Reg* 19, c xi)

Melibœ'an Dye. A rich purple Melibœa, in Thessaly, was famous for the *ostrum*, a fish used in dyeing purple.

> "A military vest of purple flowed,
> Lovelier than Melibœan."
> *Milton Paradise Lost*, xi 242

Melicer'tes (4 syl). Son of Ino, a sea deity Ath'amas imagined his wife to be a lioness, and her two sons to be lion's cubs In his frenzy he slew one of the boys, and drove the other (named Melicertēs) with his mother into the sea. The mother became a sea-goddess, and the boy the god of harbours

Melior. A lovely fairy, who carried off Parthen'opex of Blois to her secret island in her magic bark (*French romance* called *Parthenopex de Blois*, 12th cent)

Melisen'dra. Charlemagne's daughter, married to his nephew Don Gwyfe'ros She was taken captive by the Moors, and confined seven years in a dungeon, when Gwyfe'ros rescued her (*Don Quixote*)

Melissa (in *Orlando Furioso*). The prophetess who lived in Merlin's cave. Brad'amant gave her the enchanted ring to take to Roge'ro, so, assuming the form of Atlantēs, she went to Alcī'na's island, and not only delivered Roge'ro, but disenchanted all the forms metamorphosed in the island. In book xix she assumes the form of Rodomont, and persuades Agramant to break the league which was to settle the contest by single combat. A general battle ensues.

Mell Supper. Harvest supper; so called from the French *meler* (to mix together), because the master and servants sat promiscuously at the harvest board

Mellifluous Doctor (*The*). St Bernard, whose writings were called a "river of Paradise" (1091-1153.)

Melon. The Mahometans say that the eating of a melon produces a thousand good works So named from Melos

Être un melon. To be stupid or dull of comprehension. The melon-pumpkin or squash is soft and without heart, hence "*être un melon*" is to be as soft as a squash. So also "*avoir un cœur de melon* (or *de citrouille*)" means to have no heart at all. Tertullian says of Marcion, the heresiarch, "he has a pumpkin [*pep'onem*] in the place of a heart [*cordis loco*]" It will be remembered that Theosi'tēs, the railer, calls the Greeks "pumpkins" (*pep'onēs*)

Melons (French) Children sent to school for the first time, so called because they come from a "hot-bed," and are as delicate as exotics At St Cyr, the new-comers are called in school-slang "*Les melons*," and the old stagers "*Les anciens*"

Melons. There are certain stones on Mount Carmel called Stone Melons. The tradition is that Elijah saw a peasant carrying melons, and asked him for one. The man said they were not melons but stones, and Elijah instantly converted them into stones.

A like story is told of St Elizabeth of Thuringia. She gave so bountifully to the poor as to cripple her own household One day her husband met her with her lapful of something, and demanded of her what she was carrying. "Only flowers, my lord," said Elizabeth, and to save the lie God converted the loaves into flowers (*The Schonberg-Cotta Family*, p 19)

Melpom'ene (4 syl). The muse of tragedy. The best painting of this muse is by Le Brun, at Versailles

Melrose Abbey (*Register of*) from 735 to 1270, published in *Fulman* (1684)

Melusina. The most famous of the *fées* of France. Having enclosed her father in a high mountain for offending her mother, she was condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from her waist downward. When she married Raymond, Count of Lusignan, she made her husband vow never to visit her on a Saturday, but, the jealousy of the count being excited, he hid himself on one of the forbidden days, and saw his wife's transformation. Melusina was now obliged to quit her mortal husband, and was destined to wander about as a spectre till the day of doom Some say the count immured her in the dungeon of his castle (*See* UNDINE)

Cri de Mélusine A sudden scream, in allusion to the scream of despair uttered by the fairy when she discovered the indiscreet visit of her beloved husband. (*See above.*)

Mélusines (3 syl.). Gingerbread cakes bearing the impress of a beautiful

woman "*bien coiffée*," with a serpent's tail, made by confectioners for the May fair in the neighbourhood of Lusignan, near Poitiers. The allusion is to the transformation of the fairy Melusi'na every Saturday. (*See above*.)

Melyhalt (*Lady*). A powerful subject of King Arthur, whose domains Galiot invaded. She chose Galiot as her lover.

Memento Mori (*A*). Something to put us in mind of the shortness and uncertainty of life.

"I make as good use of it [Bardolph's face] as many a man doth of a death's head or a memento mori."—*Shakespeare Henry IV*, III 3

Memnon. Prince of the Ethiopians, who went to the assistance of his uncle Priam, and was slain by Achilles. His mother Eos was inconsolable for his death, and wept for him every morning.

The Greeks used to call the statue of Amenoph'is III., in Thebes, that of Memnon. This image, when first struck by the rays of the rising sun, is said to have produced a sound like the snapping asunder of a chord. Poetically, when Eos (morning) kisses her son at daybreak, the hero acknowledges the salutation with a musical murmur. The word is the Egyptian *mei-amun*, beloved of Ammon.

"Memnon bending o'er his broken lyre"
Darwin Economy of Vegetation, I 3

Memnon. One of Voltaire's novels, designed to show the folly of aspiring to too much wisdom.

Memnon's sister. Himĕra, mentioned by Dictys Cretensis.

"Black, but such as in esteem
Prince Memnon's sister might beseem"
Milton Il Penseroso

The legend given by Dictys Cretensis (book vi.) is that Himera, on hearing of her brother's death, set out to secure his remains, and encountered at Paphos a troop laden with booty, and carrying Memnon's ashes in an urn. Pallas, the leader of the troop, offered to give her either the urn or the booty, and she chose the urn.

Probably all that is meant is this: Black so delicate and beautiful that it might beseem a sister of Memnon the son of Aurora or the early day-dawn.

Mem'orable. *The ever memorable.* John Hales, of Eton (1584-1656).

Mem'ory. Maghabechi, of Florence, the book lover, was called "the universal index and living cyclopædia." (1633-1714.) (*See* WOODFALL.)

Bard of Memory. Samuel Rogers, author of *Pleasures of Memory.* (1762-1855.)

Men in Buckram. Hypothetical men existing only in the brain of the imaginer. The allusion is to the vaunting tale of Falstaff to Prince Henry. (*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, II 4.)

Men of Kent. (*See* KENT.)

Men of Lawn. Bishops of the Anglican Church. (*See* MAN.)

Men are but Children of a Larger Growth. (*Dryden All for Love*, IV. 1.)

Me'nah. A large stone worshipped by certain tribes of Arabia between Mecca and Medi'na. This, stone, like most other Arabian idols, was demolished in the eighth year of "the flight." The "menah" is simply a rude large stone brought from Mecca, the sacred city, by certain colonists, who wished to carry with them some memento of the Holy Land.

Menal'cas. Any shepherd or rustic. The name figures in the *Eclogues* of Virgil and the *Idyls* of Theoc'ritos.

Me'nam. A river of Siam, on whose banks swarms of fire-flies are seen.

Menam'ber. A rocking-stone in the parish of Sithney (Cornwall) which a little child could move. The soldiers of Cromwell thought it fostered superstition, and rendered it immovable.

Mendicants. The four orders are the Jacobins, Franciscans, Augustinians, and Carmelites (3 syl.)

Mendo'za (*Daniel*), the Jew. A prize-fighter who held the belt at the close of the last century, and in 1791 opened the Lyceum in the Strand to teach "the noble art of boxing" (1719-1791.)

"When Humphreys stood up to the Israelite's thumps
In kerseymere breeches and touch-me-not pumps"
Mendoza the Jew

∴ *The Odiad* (1798) is a mock heroic on the battle between Mendoza and Humphreys. *The Art of Boxing* (1799) was written by Mendoza. *Memoirs of the Life of Daniel Mendoza* (1816). See also *Pugilistica*, vol. I (1880).

Menech'mians. Persons exactly like each other, as the brothers Dromio. So called from the *Menæchmi* of Plautus.

∴ In the *Comedy of Errors*, not only the two Dromios are exactly like each others, but also Antiphŏlus of Ephesus is the facsimile of his brother, Antipholus of Syracuse.

Menec'rates (4 syl.) A physician of Syracuse, of such unbounded vanity that he called himself Jupiter Philip of Macedon invited him to a banquet, but served him with incense only.

"Such was Menecrates of little worth,
Who Jove, the saviour, to be called presumed,
To whom of incense Philip made a feast."
Lord Brooke Inquisition upon Fame, etc.

Menevia. St. David's (Wales). Its old British name was *Henemeneu*.

Meng-tse. The fourth of the sacred books of China; so called from its author, Latinised into Mencius. It is by far the best of all, and was written in the fourth century B.C. Confucius or Kong-foo-tse wrote the other three viz. Ta-heo (*School of Adults*), Chong-yong (*The Golden Mean*), and Lun-yu (or *Book of Maxims*).

Mother of Meng. A Chinese expression, meaning "an admirable teacher." Meng's father died soon after the birth of the sage, and he was brought up by his mother. (*Died* B.C. 317.)

Me'nie (2 syl.) A contraction of Marianne.

"And mann I still on Menie doat,
And bear the scorn that's in her e'e?"
Burns

Menip'pos, the cynic, called by Lucian "the greatest snarler and snapper of all the old dogs" (*cynics*).

Varro wrote in Latin *Satyræ Menippeæ*.

The Menippean Satire is a political pamphlet, partly in verse and partly in prose, designed to expose the perfidious intentions of Spain in regard to France, and the criminal ambition of the Guise family. The chief writers were Leroy (who died 1593), Pithou (1544-1596), Passerat (1534-1602), and Rapin, the poet (1540-1609).

Men'nonites (3 syl.). The followers of Simons Menno, a native of Friesland, who modified the fanatical views of the Anabaptists (1496-1561.)

Men'struum means a *monthly dissolvent* (Latin, *mensis*), from the notion of the alchemists that it acted only at the full of the moon.

"All liquors are called menstruums which are used as dissolvents or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction."—*Quincy.*

Mental Hallucinations. The mind informing the senses, instead of the senses informing the mind. There can be no doubt that the senses may be excited by the mind (from within, as well as from without). Macbeth saw the dagger of his imagination as distinctly as the dagger which he held in his hand. Malebranche declared that he heard the voice of God. Descartes thought he was followed by an invisible person, telling him to pursue his search for truth. Goethe says that, on one occasion, he met an exact counterpart of himself. Sir Walter Scott was fully persuaded that he had seen the ghost of the deceased Byron. All such hallucinations (due to mental disturbances) are of such stuff as dreams are made of.

Mentor. A guide, a wise and faithful counsellor, so called from Mentor, a friend of Ulysses, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachos in his search for his father. (*Fénelon Télémaque*.)

Mo'nu. Son of Brahma, whose institutes are the great code of Indian civil and religious law.

Meo Perico'lo (Latin). On my responsibility; I being bond.

"'I will vouch for Edie Ochiltree *meo periculo*,' said Oldbuck."—*Sir W. Scott The Antiquary*, chap. xxxviii.

Mephib'osheth, in *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for Pordage, a poetaster (ii. 403).

Mephistoph'eles, Mephistoph'ilis, Mephostoph'ilus. A sneering, jeering, leering tempter. The character is that of a devil in Goethe's *Faust*. He is next in rank to Satan.

Mercador Amante—the basis of our comedy called *The Curious Impertinent*—was by Gaspar de Avila, a Spaniard.

Merca'tor's Projection is Mercator's chart or map for nautical purposes. The meridian lines are at right angles to the parallels of latitude. It is so called because it was devised by Gerhard Kauffmann, whose surname Latinised is Mercator (*Merchant*). (1512-1594.)

Merchant of Venice. A drama by Shakespeare. A similar story occurs in the *Gesta Romanorum*. The tale of the bond is chapter xlvii., and that of the caskets is chapter xcix. Shakespeare, without doubt, is also indebted for his plot to the novelette *Il Pecorone* of Ser. Giovanni. (Fourteenth century.)

∴ Loki made a wager with Brock and lost. He wagered his *head*, but saved it on the plea that Brock could not take his head without touching his neck. (*Simrock's Edda*, p. 305.)

Mer'cia. The eighth and last kingdom of the Heptarchy, between the Thames and the Humber. It was the *mere* or boundary of the Anglo-Saxons and free Britons of Wales.

Mercu'rial. Light-hearted and gay, like those born under the planet Mercury. (*Astrological notion.*)

Mercurial Finger (*The*). The little finger.

"The thumb, in chiromancy, we give to Venus,
The forefinger to Jove, the midst to Saturn
The ring to Sol, the least to Mercury."
Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, i. 1.

∴ If pointed it denotes eloquence, if square it denotes sound judgment.

Mercuriale (*i* as *y*). (French). An harangue or rebuke; so called from Mercuriale, as the first Wednesday after the great vacation of the Parliament under the old French *régime* used to be called. On this day the house discussed grievances, and reprimanded members for misconduct.

Mer'cury. Images of Mercury, or rather, shapeless posts with a marble head of Mercury on them, used to be erected by the Greeks and Romans where two or more roads met, to point out the way. (*Juvenal*, viii. 53.)

There are two famous statues of this god in Paris, one in the garden of Versailles by Lerambert, and another in the Tuileries, by Mellana.

You cannot make a Mercury of every log. Pythagoras said "*Non ex quovis ligno Mercurius fit.*" That is, "Not every mind will answer equally well to be trained into a scholar." The proper wood for a statue of Mercury was boxwood—"*Vel quod hominis pictorem præ se ferat, vel quod materies sit omnium maxime æterna.*" (*Erasmus.*)

Mercury, in astrology, "signifieth subtill men, ingenious, inconstant rymers, poets, advocates, orators, phylosophers, arithmeticians, and busie fellowes."

Mercury Fig. (In Latin *Ficus ad Mercurium*) The first fig gathered off a fig-tree was by the Romans devoted to Mercury. The proverbial saying was applied generally to all first fruits or first works, as the "*Guide to Science* was my Mercury fig."

Mercu'tio. A kind-hearted, witty nobleman, kinsman to the Prince of Verona, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Being mortally wounded by Tybalt, he was asked if he were hurt, and replied, "A scratch, a scratch, marry, 'tis enough."

The Mercutio of actors. Lewis, who displayed in acting the combination of the fop and real gentleman (1748-1811).

Mercy. A young pilgrim who accompanied Christiana in her pilgrimage to Mount Zion. She married Matthew, Christian's son. (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, part ii.)

Mercy. The seven works of mercy are —

(1) To tend the sick.
(2) To feed the hungry.
(3) To give drink to the thirsty.
(4) To clothe the naked.
(5) To house the homeless.
(6) To visit the fatherless and the afflicted.
(7) To bury the dead.
Matt. xxv. 35-40.

Meredith (*Owen*). The pseudonym of Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, author of *Chronicles and Characters*, in verse (1834). He became Lord Lytton (1873-1891).

Meridian (*A*). A noonday dram of spirits.

"He received from the hand of the waiter the meridian which was placed ready at the bar."—*Sir Walter Scott, Redgauntlet*, chap. i.

Meri'no Sheep. A Spanish breed of sheep, very valuable for their wool.

Merioneth (Wales) is *maenonaeth* (a dairy farm).

Merlan (French). A whiting, or a hairdresser. Perruquiers are so called because at one time they were covered with flour like whiting prepared for the frying-pan.

"M. adressant à un merlan qui fit un perruque sur un peigne de fer."—*Chateaubriand Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe.*

Merlin. Prince of Enchanters; also the name of a romance. He was the son of a damsel seduced by a fiend, but Blaise baptised the infant, and so rescued it from the power of Satan. He died spell-bound by his mistress Vivian in a hawthorn-bush. (*See* Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, and Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*.)

The English Merlin. Lilly, the astrologer, who published two tracts under the assumed name of "Merlinus Anglicus."

Merlin Chair (*A*). A three-wheeled invalid chair, with a double tyre to the two front wheels, the outer tyre being somewhat smaller than that on which the chair rests, so that by turning it with the hand the chair can be propelled. Named after the inventor.

Merlo or Melo (*Juan de*). Born at Castile in the 15th century. A dispute

having arisen at Esalo'na upon the question whether Hector or Achilles was the braver warrior, the Marques de Ville'na called out in a voice of thunder, "Let us see if the advocates of Achilles can fight as well as prate." Presently there appeared in the midst of the assembly a gigantic fire-breathing monster, which repeated the same challenge Everyone shrank back except Juan de Melo, who drew his sword and placed himself before the king (Juan II) to protect him, for which exploit he was appointed alcayde of Alcala la Real (Granada) (*Chronica de Don Alvaro de Luna*)

Mermaids. Sir James Emerson Tennent, speaking of the dugong, a cetacean, says, "Its head has a rude approach to the human outline, and the mother while suckling her young holds it to her breast with one flipper, as a woman holds her infant in her arm If disturbed she suddenly dives under water, and tosses up her fish-like tail. It is this creature which has probably given rise to the tales about mermaids" *Mermaid* Mary Queen of Scots (*q v.*).

Mermaid's Glove [*Chalina oculata*], the largest of British sponges, so called because its branches resemble fingers.

Mermaids' Purses. The empty cases of fishes' eggs, frequently cast up by the waves on the sea-beach

Mer'opē. One of the Pleiads; dimmer than the rest, because she married a mortal

Merops' Son or *A son of Merops* One who thinks he can set the world to rights, but can only set it on fire Agitators and stump orators, demagogues and Nihilists, are sons of Merops The allusion is to Phaeton, son of Merops, who thought himself able to drive the car of Phœbus, but, in the attempt, nearly set the world on fire.

Merovin'gian Dynasty. The dynasty of Mero'vius, a Latin form of *Mer-wig* (great warrior) Similarly Louis is Clovis, and Clovis is *Clot-wig* (noted warrior).

Merrie England may probably mean "illustrious," from the old Teutonic *mer* (Anglo-Saxon, *mæra*, famous) According to R Ferguson, the word appears in the names Marry, Merry, Merick, the French *Méra*, *Méreau*, *Merey*, *Méric*; and numerous others. (*Teutonic Name-System*, p 368.) (*See below* MERRY.)

Merrow. A mermaid, believed by Irish fishermen to forebode a coming storm There are male merrows, but no word to designate them (Irish, *Murnadh* or *Murrúghach*, from *muir*, the sea, and *ogh*, a maid)

"It was rather annoying to Jack that though living in a place where the merrows were as plenty as lobsters, he never could get a right view of one"—*W. B. Yeates Fairy and Folk Tales*, p 61

Merry. The original meaning is not *mirthful*, but active, famous; hence gallant soldiers were called "merry men," favourable weather, "merry weather," brisk wind, "a merry gale," London was "merry London;" England, "merry England," Chaucer speaks of the "merry organ at the mass;" Jane Shore is called by Pennant the "merry concubine of Edward IV" (Anglo-Saxon, *mæra*, illustrious, great, mighty, etc). (*See* MERRY-MEN)

'*Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all* (*2 Henry IV*, act v 3) It is a sure sign of mirth when the beards of the guests shake with laughter.

Merry Andrew. So called from Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII, etc To vast learning he added great eccentricity, and in order to instruct the people used to address them at fairs and other crowded places in a very *ad captandum* way Those who imitated his wit and drollery, though they possessed not his genius, were called Merry Andrews, a term now signifying a clown or buffoon Andrew Borde Latinised his name into *Andreas Perforatus* (1500-1549) Prior has a poem on "Merry Andrew."

∴ The above is the usual explanation given of this phrase, but Andrew is a common name in old plays for a varlet or manservant, as Abigail is for a waiting gentlewoman.

Merry Dancers. The northern lights, so called from their undulatory motion. The French also call them *chèvres dansantes* (dancing goats)

Merry Dun of Dover. A large mythical ship, which knocked down Calais steeple in passing through the Straits of Dover, and the pennant, at the same time, swept a flock of sheep off Dover cliffs into the sea The masts were so lofty that a boy who ascended them would grow grey before he could reach deck again (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Merry Men (*My*). A chief calls his followers his merry men (*See above*)

Merry Men of Mey. An expanse of broken water which boils like a caldron in the southern side of the Shoma channel.

Merry Monarch. Charles II (1630, 1660-1685).

Merry-thought. The furcula or wishing-bone in the breast of a fowl, sometimes broken by two persons, and the one who holds the larger portion has his wish, as it is said

Merry as a Cricket, or as a Lark, or as a Grig. The French say, "*Ton* (or *Folle*) *comme le brandegai*," and more commonly "*Gai comme un pinson*" (a chaffinch) "Brimlegai" is a dance, but the word is not in use now

Mersc. Berwickshire was so called because it was the *mere* or frontier of England and Scotland

Mersenne (2 syl) *The English Mersenne* John Collins, mathematician and physicist, so called from Marin Mersenne, the French philosopher (1624-1683)

Merton (*Tommy*). One of the chief characters in the tale of *Sandford and Merton*, by Thomas Day.

Merton College. Founded by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord High Chancellor in 1264

Meru. A fabulous mountain in the centre of the world, 80,000 leagues high, the abode of Vishnu, and a perfect paradise It may be termed the Indian Olympos.

Merveilleuse (3 syl, *French*) The sword of Doolin of Mayence. It was so sharp that when placed edge downwards it would cut through a slab of wood without the use of force (*See* Swords)

∴ Also a term applied to the 18th century French ladies' dress.

Mes'merism. So called from Friedrich Anton Mesmer, of Mersburg, in Suabia, who introduced the science into Paris in 1778. (1734-1815)

Mesopota'mia. *The true "Mesopota'mia" thing* (*London Review*)—*i.e.* something high-sounding and pleasing, but wholly past comprehension. The allusion is to the story of an old woman who told her pastor that she "found great support in that comfortable word *Mesopotamia*."

Mess = 4. Nares says because "at great dinners . . the company was usually arranged into fours" That four made a mess is without doubt Lyly expressly says, "Foure makes a messe, and we have a messe of masters" (*Mother Bombie*, ii 1) Shakespeare calls the four sons of Henry his "mess of sons" (2 *Henry VI.*, act i 4), and "Latine," English, French, and Spanish are called a "messe of tongues" (*Vocabulary*, 1617) Again, Shakespeare says (*Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3), "You three fools lacked me . to make up the mess." Though four made a mess, yet it does not follow that the "officer's mess" is so called, as Nares says, because "the company was arranged into fours," for the Anglo-Saxon *mese*, like the Latin *mensa* = table, *mes* Gothic = dish, whence Benjamin's mess, a mess of pottage, etc.

∴ Mess, meaning confusion or litter, is the German *meischen*, to mix, our word *mash*

Messali'na. Wife of the Emperor Claudius of Rome Her name has become a byword for lasciviousness and incontinency. Catherine II of Russia is called *The Modern Messali'na* (1729-1796) (*See* Marozia)

Messali'na of Germany (*The*) Barbary of Cilley, second wife of Kaiser Sigismund (15th century).

Metalo'gicus, by John of Salisbury, the object of which is to expose the absurdity and injurious effects of "wrangling," or dialectics and metaphysics He says, "Prattling and quibbling the masters call disputing or wrangling, but I am no wiser for such logic"

Metals. *The seven metals in alchemy*

Gold. Apollo or the sun
Silver, Diana or the moon
Quicksilver, Mercury
Copper, Venus.
Iron, Mars
Tin, Jupiter
Lead, Saturn

Metamor'phic Rocks. Those rocks, including gneiss, mica-schist, clay-slate, marble, and the like, which have become more or less crystalline

Metamorphic Words. Obsolete words slightly altered, and made current again—as "chestnut" for *castnut*, from Castana, in Thessaly, "court-cards" for *coat-cards*, "currants" for *corinths*, "frontispiece" for *frontispice* (Latin

frontispicium), "Isinglass" for *hausen blase* (the sturgeon's bladder, Ger.), "shame-faced" for *shamefast*, as steadfast, etc., "sweetheart" for *sweethard*, as drunkard, dullard, dotard, niggard

Metaphys'ics (Greek, *after-physics*) The disciples of Aristotle thought that matter or nature should be studied before mind The Greek for matter or nature is *physis*, and the science of its causes and effects *physics* Meta-physics is the Greek for "after-physics" Sir James Mackintosh takes a less intentional view of the case, and says the word arose from the mere accident of the compilers who sorted the treatises of Aristotle, and placed that upon mind and intelligence after that upon matter and nature. The science of metaphysics is the consideration of things in the abstract—that is, divested of their accidents, relations, and matter

Metasta'sio. The real name of this Italian poet was Trapassi (death) He was brought up by Gravina, who Græcised the name. (1698-1782)

Metathesis. A figure of speech in which letters or syllables are transposed, as "You occupew mypne [py]," instead of "You *occupy my pen*," "*daggle-tail* for "draggle-tail," etc.

Methodical. *Most methodical doctor.* John Bassol, a disciple of Duns Scotus (1347.)

Meth'odists. A name given (1729) by a student of Christ Church to the brothers Wesley and their friends, who used to assemble on given evenings for religious conversation

* This word was in use many centuries before the birth of Wesley and of Whitfield Gale (1678) speaks of a religious sect called "the New Methodists" (*Court of the Gentiles*) John Spencer uses the word as one familiarly known in Cromwell's time. Even before the birth of Christ, Celsus tells us that those physicians were called "Methodists" (*methodici*) who followed medical *rules* rather than experience. Modern Methodism dates no farther back than 1729

Primitive Methodists. Founded by Hugh Bourne (1772-1852)

Meth'uen Treaty. A commercial treaty between England and Portugal, negotiated by Paul Methuen, in 1703, whereby the Portuguese wines were received at a lower duty than those of France This treaty was abandoned in 1836.

Metonic Cycle (*The*). A cycle of nineteen years, at the end of which period the new moons fall on the same days of the year, and eclipses recur Discovered by Meton, B.C. 432

Metra. *Qu'en dit Metra* (Louis XVI.)? Metra was a noted news-vendor of Paris before the Revolution—a notability with a cocked hat, who went about with his hands folded behind his back

Metropol'itan (*A*) A prelate who has suffragan bishops subject to him The two metropolitans of England are the two archbishops, and the two of Ireland the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin In the Roman Catholic Church of Great Britain, the four archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam are metropolitans. The word does not mean the prelate of the metropolis in a secular sense, but the prelate of a "mother city" in an ecclesiastical sense —*i.e.* a city which is the mother or ruler of other cities Thus, the Bishop of London is the prelate of the metropolis, but not a metropolitan The Archbishop of Canterbury is *metropolita'nus et primus totius Angliæ*, and the Archbishop of York *primus et metropolita'nus Angliæ*

Mettre de la Paille dans ses Souliers, or **Mettre du Foin dans ses Bottes.** To amass money, to grow rich, especially by illicit gains The reference is to a practice, in the sixteenth century, followed by beggars to extort alms

"... Des quemands et behistes qui, pour abuser le monde, mettent de la paille en leurs souliers."—*Supplement du Catholicon*, ch. ix

Me'um and Tu'um. That which belongs to me and that which is another's *Meum* is Latin for "what is mine," and *tuum* is Latin for "what is thine" If a man is said not to know the difference between *meum* and *tuum*, it is a polite way of saying he is a thief

"*Meum est propo'situm in taberna mori*" A famous drinking song by Walter Mapes, who died in 1210

Mews. Stables, but properly a place for hawks on the moult. The muette was an edifice in a park where the officers of venery lodged, and which was fitted up with dog-kennels, stables, and hawk-eries They were called *muettes* from *mue*, the slough of anything; the antlers shed by stags were collected and kept in these enclosures (*Lacombe Dictionnaire Portatif des Beaux-Arts*)

Mexit'li. Tutelary god of the Aztecs, in honour of whom they named their empire Mexico. (*Southey.*)

Mezen'tius, king of the Tyrrhenians, noted for his cruelties and impiety. He was driven from his throne by his subjects, and fled to Turnus, King of the Rutuli When Æneas arrived he fought with Mezentius, and slew both him and his son Lausus Mezentius put his subjects to death by tying a living man to a dead one

"He stretches out the arm of Mezentius, and fetters the dead to the living"—*C Brontë Shirley* chap xxxi

'This is like Mezentius in Virgil Such critics are like dead coals, they may blacken, but cannot burn —*Broom Preface to Poems*

Mezzo Relie'vo. Moderate relief (*Italian*) This is applied to figures which project more than those of basso relievo (*q v*), but less than those of alto relievo (*q.v.*)

Mezzo Tinto (Italian, *medium tint*) So engravings in imitation of Indian-ink drawings are called

Mezzora'mia. An earthly paradise somewhere in Africa, but accessible by only one narrow road. Gaudentio di Lucca discovered this secret road, and resided in this paradise for twenty-five years (*Simon Berington. Gaudentio di Lucca*)

Micah Rood's Apples. Apples with a spot of red (like blood) in the heart. Micah Rood was a prosperous farmer at Franklin In 1693 a pedlar with jewellery called at his house, and next day was found murdered under an apple-tree in Rood's orchard. The crime was never brought home to the farmer, but next autumn all the apples of the fatal tree bore inside a red blood-spot, called 'Micah Rood's Curse," and the farmer died soon afterwards.

Micawber (*Mr. Wilkins*) A great speechifier and letter-writer, projector of bubble schemes sure to lead to fortune, but always ending in grief Notwithstanding his ill success, he never despaired, but felt certain that something would "turn up" to make his fortune. Having failed in every adventure in the old country, he emigrated to Australia, where he became a magnate (*Dickens David Copperfield*)

Micawberism. Conduct similar to that of Mr. Micawber's (*See above.*)

Mi'chael. Prince of the celestial armies, commanded by God to drive the rebel angels out of heaven Ga'briel was next to him in command (*See* SEVEN SPIRITS)

Longfellow, in his *Golden Legend*, says he is the presiding spirit of the planet Mercury, and brings to man the gift of prudence.

"The planet Mercury, whose place
Is nearest to the sun in space
Is my allotted sphere,
And with celestial wisdom swift
I bear upon my hands the gift
Of heavenly *prudence* here"
The Miracle Play, iii

St Michael, in Christian art, is sometimes depicted as a beautiful young man with severe countenance, winged, and either clad in white or armour, bearing a lance and shield, with which he combats a dragon In the final judgment he is represented with scales, in which he weighs the souls of the risen dead

St. Michael's chair. It is said that any woman who has sat on St. Michael's chair, Cornwall, will rule the roost as long as she lives.

Michael Angelo. The celebrated painter, born 1474, died 1563. *The Michael-Angelo of battle-scenes* Michael-Angelo Cerquozzi, a native of Rome, famous for his battle-scenes and shipwrecks. (1600-1660)

Michel-Ange des Bamboches. Peter van Laar, the Dutch painter. (1613-1673)

Michael-Angelo of music. Johann Christoph von Gluck, the German musical composer (1714-1787)

Michael-Angelo of sculptors Pierre Puget, the French sculptor (1623-1694) Also René Michael Slodtz (1705-1764)

Michaelmas Day, September 29th, one of the quarter-days when rents are paid, and the day when magistrates are elected. St Michael the archangel is represented in the Bible as the general of the celestial host, and as such Milton represents him September 29th is dedicated to Michael and All Angels, and as magistrates were once considered "angels" or their representatives, they were chosen on the day of "All Angels"

"I saw another sign in heaven seven angels [magistrates, or executors of God's judgments], having the seven last plagues filled with the wrath of God" (Rev xv 1) Those ministers of religion who acted as magistrates were also called angels 'There is no power but of God The powers that be are ordained of God

Michal, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for Queen Catherine, wife of Charles II As Charles II is called David in the satire, and Michal was David's wife, the name is appropriate

Michel or Cousin Michael. A German Michel means a dolt, thus the French call a fool who allows himself to

be taken in by thimble-rigs and card tricks *mikel*. In Old French the word *mice* occurs, meaning a fool. (*See* Michon.)

"L'Anglais une reine représente comme un John Bull, pour nous notre type est l'Allemand Michel, qui reçoit une taxe par dernière et qui demande encore, 'Que doit-il pour votre service?'—*De Weber, De l'Allemagne*, etc.

Miching Malicho. Secret or underhand mischief, a veiled rebuke, a bad deed probed by disguised means. To *mich* or *meech* means to skulk or shrink from sight. *Michers* are poachers or secret pilferers. Malicho is a Spanish word meaning an "evil action;" as a personified name it means a malefactor (*Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

The "quarto" reads *munching mallico*, the "folio" has *mching mallicho*. Qy. The Spanish *mu'cho malhe'cho* (much mischief)?

Michon, according to Cotgrave, is a "block, dunce, dolt, jobbernol, dullard, loggerhead." Probably *michon*, *Mike* (an ass), *mikel*, and *cousin Michel* are all from the Italian *miccio*, an ass. (*See* Mike.)

Mickleton Jury (*The*). A corruption of muckle-toun (*magnus tunus*). The jury of court leets. These leets were visited Easter and Michaelmas by the county sheriffs in their *tourns*.

Microcosm. (Greek, *little world*.) So man is called by Paracelsus. The ancients considered the world as a living being, the sun and moon being its *two eyes*, the earth its *body*, the ether its *intellect*, and the sky its *wings*. When man was looked on as the world in miniature, it was thought that the movements of the world and of man corresponded, and if one could be ascertained, the other could be easily inferred, hence arose the system of astrology, which professed to interpret the events of a man's life by the corresponding movements, etc., of the stars. (*See* Diapason.)

Mid-Lent Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent. It is called *domin'ica refectio'nis* (refection Sunday), because the first lesson is the banquet given by Joseph to his brethren, and the gospel of the day is the miraculous feeding of the five thousand. In England it used to be called *Mothering Sunday*, from the custom of visiting the mother or cathedral church on that day to make the Easter offering.

Mi'das. *Like Midas, all he touches turns to gold*. Midas, King of Phrygia, requested of the gods that everything he touched might be turned to gold. His request was granted, but as his food became gold the moment he touched it, he prayed the gods to take them favour back. He was then ordered to bathe in the Pacto'lus, and the river ever after rolled over golden sands.

Midas-eared. Without discrimination or judgment. Midas, King of Phrygia, was appointed to judge a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, and gave judgment in favour of the satyr, whereupon Apollo in contempt gave the king a pair of ass's ears. Midas hid them under his Phrygian cap, but his servant, who used to cut his hair, discovered them, and was so tickled at the "joke," which he dare not mention, that he dug a hole in the earth, and relieved his mind by whispering in it "Midas has ass's ears." Budæus gives a different version. He says that Midas kept spies to tell him everything that transpired throughout his kingdom, and the proverb "that kings have long arms" was changed in his case to "Midas has long ears." "*Et eo in proverbium venit, quod multos otiosos—re auriculatiores habebat*." (*De Asse*.) (See *Pope, Prologues to Satires*.)

* Domenichino (1581-1661) has a painting on the *Judgment of Midas*.

Midas has ass's ears. An exact parallel of this tale is told of Portzmach, king of a part of Brittany. It is said Portzmach had all the barbers of his kingdom put to death, lest they should announce to the public that he had the ears of a horse. An intimate friend was found willing to shave him, after swearing profound secrecy, but not able to contain himself, he confided his secret to the sands of a river bank. The reeds of this river were used for pan-pipes and hautbois, which repeated the words "Portzmach—King Portzmach has horse's ears."

Midden. *The kitchen midden*. The dust-bin. The farmer's midden is the dunghill. The word is Scotch (Danish, *modding*, Norwegian, *mudder*, Welsh, *mwdo* (to wet), our *mud* and *mire*.)

Better marry over the midden than over the moor. Better seek a wife among your neighbours whom you know than among strangers of whom you know nothing. The midden, in Scotland, is the domestic rubbish heap.

Ilka cock crows loudest on its ain midden. In English, "Every cock crows loudest on his own dunghill." A midden is an ash-pit, a refuse-heap.

Middle Ages. A term of no definite period, but varying a little with almost every nation In France it was from Clovis to Louis XI (481 to 1461) In England, from the Heptarchy to the accession of Henry VII (409 to 1485) In universal history it was from the overthrow of the Roman Empire to the revival of letters (the fifth to the fifteenth century)

Middlesex. The Middle Saxons—that is, between Essex, Sussex, and Wessex

Midgard. The abode of the first pair, from whom sprang the human race. It was made of the eyebrows of Ymer, and was joined to Asgard by the rainbow bridge called Bifrost. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Asgard is the abode of the celestials
Utgard is the abode of the giants
Midgard is between the two—better than Utgard, but inferior to Asgard

Midgard Sormen (earth's monster). The great serpent that lay in the abyss at the root of the celestial ash (*Scandinavian mythology*) Child of Loki

Midi. *Chercher midi à quatorze heures* To look for knots in a bulrush, much ado about nothing to explain grossly what is perfectly obvious

∵ There is a variant of this locution *Chercher midi où il n'est qu'onze heures*, to look for a needle in a bottle of hay, to give oneself a vast lot of trouble for nothing At one time, hundreds of persons looked for the millennium and end of the world on fixed dates, and to them the proverb would apply

Midlothian. Sir Walter Scott's *Heart of Midlothian* is a tale of the Porteous riot, in which are introduced the interesting incidents of Effie and Jeanie Deans Effie is seduced while in the service of Mrs Saddletree, and is imprisoned for child-murder; but her sister Jeanie obtains her pardon through the intercession of the queen, and marries Reuben Butler.

Midnight Oil. Late hours

Burning the midnight oil Sitting up late, especially when engaged on literary work

Smells of the midnight oil Said of literary work, which seems very elaborate, and has not the art of concealing art. (*See* LAMP)

Midrash'im (sing. *Midrash*) Jewish expositions of the Old Testament

Midsummer Ale. The Midsummer banquet. Brand mentions nine ale-feasts "Bride-ales, church-ales, clerk-ales, give-ales, lamb-ales, leet-ales, Midsummer-ales, Scot-ales, Whitsun-ales, and several more" Here "ale" does not mean the drink, but the feast in which good stout ale was supplied The Cambridge phrase, "Will you wine with me after hall?" means, "Will you come to my rooms for dessert, when wines, fruits, and cigars will be prepared, with coffee to follow?"

Midsummer Madness. Olivia says to Malvo'lio, "Why, this is very midsummer madness" (*Twelfth Night*, iii 4). The reference is to the rabies of dogs, which is generally brought on by Midsummer heat

Midsummer Men. The plants called Orpine or Live-long, one of the Sedum tribe. Stonecrop is another variety of the same species of plants. Orpine is the French word for stonecrop Live-long, so called because no plant lives longer after it is cut. It will live for months if sprinkled once a week with a little water Sedum means the plant *sedens in saxibus* (sitting or growing on stones) It is called *midsummer men* because it used to be set in pots or shells on midsummer eve, and hung up in the house to tell damsels whether their sweethearts were true or not If the leaves bent to the right, it was a sign of fidelity, if to the left, the "true-love's heart was cold and faithless"

Midsummer-Moon Madness. *'Tis Midsummer-moon with you* You are stark mad Madness is supposed to be affected by the moon, and to be aggravated by summer heat, so it naturally follows that the full moon at midsummer is the time when madness is most outrageous

> "What's this midsummer moon?
> Is all the world gone a-madding?"
> *Dryden Amphitryon*, iv 1

Midsummer Night's Dream. Some of the most amusing incidents of this comedy are borrowed from the *Diana* of Montemayor, a Spanish writer of pastoral romance in the sixteenth century, and probably the *Knightes Tale* in Chaucer may have furnished hints to the author.

Midsummer Night's Dream. Egeus of Athens went to Theseus, the reigning duke, to complain that his daughter Her'mia, whom he had commanded to marry Demetrius, refused to obey him,

because she loved Lysander Egeus demanded that Hermia should be put to death for this disobedience, according to the law Hermia pleaded that Demetrius loved Helena, and that his affection was reciprocated. Theseus had no power to alter the law, and gave Hermia four days' respite to consider the matter, and if then she refused the law was to take its course Lysander proposed flight, to which Hermia agreed, and told Helena her intention, Helena told Demetrius, and Demetrius, of course, followed The fugitives met in a wood, the favourite haunt of the fairies Now Oberon and Titania had had a quarrel about a changeling boy, and Oberon, by way of punishment, dropped on Titania's eyes during sleep some love-juice, the effect of which is to make the sleeper fall in love with the first thing seen when waking The first thing seen by Titania was Bottom the weaver, wearing an ass's head In the meantime King Oberon dispatched Puck to pour some of the juice on the eyes of Demetrius, that he might love Helena, who, Oberon thought refused to requite her love. Puck, by mistake, anointed the eyes of Lysander with the juice, and the first thing he saw on waking was not Hermia but Helena Oberon, being told that Puck had done his bidding, to make all sure, dropped some of the love-juice on the eyes of Demetrius, and the first person he beheld on waking was Hermia looking for Lysander In due time the eyes of all were disenchanted Lysander married Hermia, Demetrius married Helena, and Titania gave the boy to her lord, King Oberon

Midwife (Anglo-Saxon, *mid*, with; *wīf*, woman) The nurse who is *with* the mother in her labour

Midwife of men's thoughts. So Socrates termed himself, and, as Mr Grote observes, "No other man ever struck out of others so many sparks to set light to original thought" Out of his intellectual school sprang Plato and the Dialectic system, Euclid and the Megaric, Aristippos and the Cyrenaic, Antisthenes and the Cynic, and his influence on the mind was never equalled by any teacher but One, of whom it was said, "Never man spake like this man"

Miggs (*Miss*). Mrs Varden's maid, and the impersonation of an old shrew. (*Dickens. Barnaby Rudge*)

Mignon. The young Italian girl who fell in love with Wilhelm Meister's apprentice, her protector. Her love not being returned, she became insane and died (*Goethe Wilhelm Meister*)

Mikado (Japan, *mi*, exalted; *kado*, gate), is not a title of the emperor of Japan, but simply means the person who lives in the imperial palace.

Mike. To loiter. A corruption of *miche* (to skulk); whence, *micher* (a thief), and *michery* (theft). (Old Norse, *mak*, leisure, Swedish, *maka*, Saxon, *'mugan*, to creep) (*See* Michon.)

"shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a micher [loiterer]?"—*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, ii 4

Milan Decree (*The*) A decree made by Napoleon I., dated "Milan, Dec 27, 1807," declaring "the whole British Empire to be in a state of blockade, and forbidding all countries either from trading with Great Britain or from even using an article of British manufacture"

This very absurd decree was killing the goose which had the golden eggs, for England was the best customer of the very countries thus restricted from dealing with her

Milan Steel. *Armed in Milan steel* Milan was famous in the Middle Ages for its armoury (*Froissart*, iv 597.)

Milanese (3 syl) A native of Milan —*le mi-lano* (Old Italian for middle-land, meaning in the middle of the Lombardian plain)

Mildendo. The metropolis of Lilliput, the wall of which was two feet and a half in height, and at least eleven inches thick The city was an exact square, and two main streets divided it into four quarters The emperor's palace, called Belfaborac, was in the centre of the city (*Gulliver's Travels. Voyage to Lilliput*, iv)

Mildew has nothing to do with either *milk* or *dew*. It is the Gaelic *meil-dhaw* (injurious or destructive blight).

Milesian Fables. The romances of Antonius Diogenes, described by Photius, but no longer extant They were greedily read by the luxurious Sybarites, and appear to have been of a very coarse amatory character They were compiled by Aristides, and translated into Latin by Sisenna, about the time of the civil wars of Marius and Sylla.

The tales of Parthenius Nicenus were borrowed from them The name is from the Milesians, a Greek colony, the first to catch from the Persians their rage for fiction. Parthenius taught Virgil Greek.

Milesian Story or *Tale* (*A*) One very wanton and lucherous. So called from the *Milesiæ Fabulæ*, the immoral tendency of which was notorious. (*See above*)

Milesians (*The*). The ancient Irish The legend is that Ireland was once peopled by the Fir bolgs, who were subdued by the Milesians, called the "Gaels of Ireland"

"My family, by my father's side, are all the true ould Milesians, and related to the O Flahertys, and O Shaughnessys, and the M Lauchlins, the O Donnoghans O Callaghans, O'Geogaghans, and all the thick blood of the nation, and I myself am an O'Brallaghan, which is the ouldest of them all —*Macian Love à la Mode*

Milk. *To cry over spilt milk.* (*See under* CRY)

Milk and Honey. *A land of milk and honey* That is, abounding in all good things, or of extraordinary fertility Joel iii 18 speaks of "the mountains flowing with milk and honey" Figuratively used to denote all the blessings of heaven

'Jerusalem the golden,
With milk and honey blest'

Milk and Water. Insipid, without energy or character, baby-pap (literature, etc).

Milk of Human Kindness (*The*) Sympathy, compassion

Milksop (*A*). An effeminate person; one without energy, one under petticoat government. The allusion is to very young children, who are fed on bread and milk.

Milky Way (*The*) A great circle of stars entirely surrounding the heavens They are so crowded together that they appear to the naked eye like a "way" or stream of faint "milky" light The Galaxy or Via Lactea

"A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold
And pavement stars as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy—that Milky Way,
Thick, nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
Powdered with stars"
Milton Paradise Lost, vii 577, etc

Mill. To fight; not from the Latin *milēs*, a soldier, but from the noun *mill*. Grinding was anciently performed by pulverising with a stone or pounding with the hand. To mill is to beat with the fist, as persons used to beat corn with a stone

The word is Gaelic, in which there are numerous derivatives, meaning to ravage, destroy, etc.

Mills of God grind slowly (*The*) "*Dii pedes lanatos habent*" (Petronius). Vengeance may be delayed, but it will come when least expected

'The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind
exceeding small,
Though with patience He stands waiting, with
exactness He grinds all"
Longfellow Retribution

Millen'nium means simply a thousand years (Latin, *mille annus*) In Rev xx 2 it is said that an angel bound Satan a thousand years, and in verse 4 we are told of certain martyrs who will come to life again, and "reign with Christ a thousand years" "This," says St John, "is the first resurrection," and this is what is meant by the millennium

Miller. *To drown the miller* (*See* DROWN, etc)

To give one the miller is to engage a person in conversation till a sufficient number of persons have gathered together to set upon the victim with stones, dirt, garbage, and all the arms which haste supplies a mob with. (*See* MILL)

More water glideth by the mill than wots the miller of (*Titus Andronicus*, II. 1) Many things are done in a house which the master and mistress never dream of

Miller. *A Joe Miller* A stale jest John Mottley compiled a book of facetiæ in the reign of James II, which he entitled *Joe Miller's Jests*, from a witty actor of farce during the time that Congreve's plays were in vogue A stale jest is called a "Joe Miller," implying that it is stolen from Mottley's compilation (Joe Miller, 1684-1738.)

Miller's Eye (*A*) Lumps of unleavened flour in bread, so called because they are little round lumps like an eye

To put the miller's eye out To make broth or pudding so thin that the miller's eye would be put out or puzzled to find the flour.

Miller's Thumb (*A*). A small fish, four or five inches long, so called from its resemblance to a miller's thumb The fish is also called *Bullhead*, from its large head

Milliner. A corruption of *Mil'aner*; so called from Mil'an, in Italy, which at one time gave the law to Europe in all matters of taste, dress, and elegance

∴ Milliner was originally applied to the male sex, hence Ben Jonson, in *Every Man in his Humour*, i 3, speaks of a "milliner's wife" The French have still *une modiste* and *un modiste*.

Millstone. *To look* (or *see*) *through a millstone.* To be wonderfully sharp-sighted

"Then since your eies are so sharp that you can not only looke through a millstone, but ride me through the middle."—*Lilly Euphues*, etc.

Millstone used for a Ferry (*A*). The saint who crossed the Irish Sea on a millstone was St Finan, patron saint of tanners

Millstones. *To weep millstones.* Not weep at all.

"But Gloster think on this, and he will weep—
Ay, millstones, as he lessoned us to weep."
Shakespeare Richard III, i 6

Millstones of Montisci (*The*) They produce flour of themselves, whence the proverb, "Grace comes from God, but millstones from Montisci" (*Boccaccio Decameron*, day viii novel 3

Millwood (*Sarah*) The courtesan who enticed George Barnwell to robbery and murder (*See* BARNWELL)

Milo. An athlete of Croto'na It is said that he carried through the stadium at Olympia a heifer four years old, and ate the whole of it afterwards When old he attempted to tear in two an oak-tree, but the parts closed upon his hands, and while held fast he was devoured by wolves (*See* POLYDAMUS)

Milton borrowed from St Avi'tus his description of Paradise (book i), of Satan (book ii), and many other parts of *Paradise Lost*. He also borrowed very largely from Du Bartas (1544-1591), who wrote an epic poem entitled *The Week of Creation*, which was translated into almost every European language St Avitus wrote in Latin hexameters *The Creation*, *The Fall*, and *The Expulsion from Paradise* (460-525)

Milton "Milton," says Dryden, in the preface to his *Fables*, "was the poetical son of Spenser Milton has acknowledged to me that Spenser was his original"

Milton of Germany. Friedrich G Klopstock, author of *The Messiah* (1724-1803) Coleridge says he is "a very German Milton indeed."

Mi'mer. The Scandinavian god of wisdom, and most celebrated of the giants The Vanu, with whom he was left as a hostage, cut off his head Odin embalmed it by his magic art, pronounced over it mystic runes, and ever after consulted it on critical occasions (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Mi'mer's Well. A well in which all wisdom lay concealed. It was at the root of the celestial ash-tree. Mimer drank thereof from the horn Gjallar Odin gave one of his eyes to be permitted to drink of its waters, and the draught made him the wisest of the gods. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Mimo'sa. Niebuhr says the Mimosa "droops its branches whenever anyone approaches it, seeming to salute those who retire under its shade."

Mince (French) A bank-note. The assignats of the first republic were so called, because the paper on which they were printed was exceedingly thin. (*Dictionnaire du Bas-Langage*, ii 139)

Mince Pies at Christmas time are emblematical of the manger in which our Saviour was laid The paste over the "offering" was made in form of a *crutch* or *hay-rack* (*See* PLUM PUDDING)

Mince pies Slang for "the eyes" (*See* CHIVY.)

Mince the Matter. *Not to mince the matter* To speak outright, not to palliate or gloss over the matter. Terence has "*Rem prorsi palam*" (*Heautontimorumenos*, v 2, 41). The French say, "*Je ne le lui ai point mâché*" About the same is the phrase "Not to put too fine a point on the matter."

Mincemeat. *To make mincemeat of* Utterly to demolish, to shatter to pieces. Mincemeat is meat cut up very fine

Minch-house (*A*) A nunnery (Anglo-Saxon, *mincen*, a nun) Sometimes it means an ale- or road-house.

Mincing Lane (London) A corruption of Minchen Lane, so called from the tenements held there by the minchens or nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate Street (*Mincen*, Anglo-Saxon for a nun, *minchery*, a nunnery)

Min'cio or **Min'tio.** The birthplace of Virgil. The Chiumnus, a river of Umbria, was the residence of Propertius; the Anio is where Horace had a villa, the river Melēs, in Ionia, is the supposed birthplace of Homer. Littleton refers to all these in his *Monody on Miss Fortescue*.

Mind your Eye. Be careful or vigilant; keep a sharp look out, keep your eyes open to guard against mischief School-boy wit, *Mens tuus ego*

"'Perhaps it may be so' (says I), 'but mind your eye, and take care you don't put your foot in it'"—*Haliburton*

"'You must mind your eye, George, a good many tents are robbed every week'"—*C Reade*

Mind your Own Business. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings" (Prov xxii 29) "He who doeth his own business defileth not his fingers" (*Fielding's Proverbs*) Let every tub stand on its own bottom Never meddle with what does not concern you.

"Bon homme, garde la vache Chacun son métier et les vaches sont bien gardées Chacun a ses affaires."

"Qui fa le fatti suoi, non s'imbratta le mani"

'Tua quod mihi refert ne cures Suum cura negotium Tu ne quaesieris extra'—*Horace*

Minden Boys. The 20th Foot, so called from their noted bravery at Minden, in Prussia, August 1, 1759. Now called "The Lancashire Fusiliers"

Minerva (in Greek, *Athenē*). The most famous statue of this goddess was by Phidias, the Greek sculptor It was wood encased with ivory; the drapery, however, was of solid gold It represented the goddess standing, clothed with a tunic reaching to the ankles, a spear in her left hand, and an image of Victory (four cubits high = about six feet) in her right She is guided with the ægis, has a helmet on her head, and her shield rests by her side on the ground The entire height was nearly forty feet This statue was anciently one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." A superb statue of the goddess was found at Velletri, but whether this was the famous statue of Phidias is not known It is preserved in the Imperial Museum

* The exquisite antique statue of *Minerva Medica* is in the Vatican of Rome

Minerva. *Invita Minerva*, without sufficient ability, against the grain Thus, Charles Kean acted comedy *invita Minerva*, his *forte* lying another way Sir Philip Sidney attempted the Horatian metres in English verse *invita Minerva*

Minerva Press (*The*) A printing establishment in Leadenhall Street, London, famous about a century ago for its trashy, ultra-sentimental novels These novels were remarkable for their complicated plots, and especially for the labyrinths of difficulties into which the hero and heroine got involved before they could get married to each other

Miniature (3 syl) Paintings by the Miniatori, a set of monks noted for painting with *minium* or red-lead The first miniatures were the initial letters of rubrics, and as the head of the Virgin or some other saint was usually introduced into these illummated letters, the word came to express a small likeness The best miniature-painters have been Holbein, Nicholas Hilliard, Isaac Oliver and his son Peter, Samuel Cooper and his brother Alexander, etc.

Minie Rifle. (*See* Gun)

Minims (Latin, *Fratres Minimi*, least of the brethren) A term of self-abasement assumed by an order of monks founded by St Francis of Paula, in 1453 The order of St Francis of Assisi had already engrossed the "humble" title of *Fratres Minores* (inferior brothers) The superior of the minims is called *corrector*

Minister means an inferior person, in opposition to *magister* a superior. One is connected with the Latin *minus*, and the other with *magis* Our Lord says, "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister," where the antithesis is well preserved The minister of a church is a man who *serves* the parish or congregation, and the minister of the Crown is the sovereign's servant.

Minister Flourmond de Remond, speaking of Albert Babinot, one of the disciples of Calvin, says, "He was a student of the Institutes, read at the hall of the Equity school in Poitiers, and was called *la Ministerie*" Calvin, in allusion thereto, used to call him "Mr Minister," whence not only Babinot but all the other clergy of the Calvinistic church were called *ministers*

Minna Troil. Eldest daughter of Magnus Troil, the old Udaller of Zetland. Captain Clement Cleveland (Vaughan) the pirate loved her, and Minna reciprocated his affection, but Cleveland was killed by the Spaniards in an encounter on the Spanish main (*Sir Walter Scott The Pirate*)

Minnehaha [*Laughing-water*] The lovely daughter of the old arrow-maker of the Dacotahs, and wife of Hiawatha She died of famine Two guests came uninvited into Hiawatha's wigwam, and the foremost said, "Behold me! I am Famine," and the other said, "Behold me! I am Fever," and Minnehaha shuddered to look on them, and hid her face, and lay trembling, freezing, burning, at the looks they cast upon her "Ah!" cried Laughing-water, "the eyes of Pauguk [death] glare upon me, I can feel his icy fingers clasping mine amidst the darkness," and she died crying, "Hiawatha! Hiawatha!" (*Longfellow Hiawatha*)

Min'ne'singers. Minstrels The earliest lyric poets of Germany were so

called, because the subject of their lyrics was *minne-sang* (love-ditty). These poets lived in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Min'ories (3 syl.) (London). The cloister of the Minims or, rather, Minoresses (nuns of St Clare). The Minims were certain reformed Franciscans, founded by St Francis de Paula in the fifteenth century. They went barefooted, and wore a coarse, black woollen stuff, fastened with a woollen girdle, which they never put off, day or night. The word is derived from the Latin *minimus* (the least), in allusion to the text, "I am less than *the least* of all saints" (Eph. iii. 8).

Mi'nos. A king and lawgiver of Crete, made at death supreme judge of the lower world, before whom all the dead appeared to give an account of their stewardship, and to receive the reward of their deeds.

Mi'notaur [*Minos-bull*]. The body of a man and head of a bull. Theseus slew this monster.

Minot'ti. Governor of Corinth, then under the power of the doge. In 1715 the city was stormed by the Turks, and during the siege one of the magazines in the Turkish camp blew up, killing 600 men. Byron says it was Minotti himself who fired the train, and leads us to infer that he was one of those who perished in the explosion. (*Byron Siege of Corinth.*)

Minstrel simply means a servant or minister. Minstrels were kept in the service of kings and princes for the entertainment of guests. James Beattie has a poem in Spenserian verse, called *The Minstrel*, divided into two books.

The last minstrel of the English stage. James Shirley, with whom the school of Shakespeare expired. (1594-1666.)

Mint. So called from the nymph Minthē, daughter of Cocytus, and a favourite of Pluto. This nymph was metamorphosed by Pluto's wife (Proserpine) out of jealousy, into the herb called after her name. The fable is quite obvious, and simply means that mint is a capital medicine. Minthē was a favourite of Pluto, or death, that is, was sick and on the point of death; but was changed into the herb mint, or was cured thereby.

"Could Pluto's queen, with jealous fury stung
And Minthē to a fragrant herb transform?"
Ovid.

Min'uit (2 syl.) "*Enfants de la messe de minuit*," pickpockets. Cotgrave gives "night-walking rakehells, such as haunt these nightly rites only to rob and play the knaves."

Min'ute. *Make a minute of that.* Take a note of it. A law term, a rough draft of a proceeding taken down in *minūte* or small writing, to be afterwards *engrossed*, or written larger.

Min'ute Gun. A signal of distress at sea, or a gun fired at the death of a distinguished individual, so called because a minute elapses between each discharge.

Miol'nier (3 syl.) [*the crusher*]. The magic hammer of Thor. It would never fail to hit a Troll, would never miss to hit whatever it was thrown at, would always return to the owner of its own accord; and became so small when not in use that it could be put into Thor's pocket. (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

Mir'abel. A travelled, dissipated fellow, who is proof against all the wiles of the fair sex. (*Beaumont and Fletcher Wildgoose Chase.*)

Miracles (Latin, *miraculum*).

Vespasian, the Roman emperor, is said to have cured a blind man and a cripple by his touch during his stay in Alexandria.

Mahomet's miracles. He took a scroll of the Koran from the horn of a bull, a white dove came from heaven to whisper in his ear a message from God, he opened the earth and found two jars, one of honey and one of milk, as emblems of abundance, he brought the moon from heaven, made it pass through his sleeve, and return to its place in heaven; he went to heaven on his horse *Al Borak*, was taught the Koran by the angel Gabriel, etc. And yet we are told that he laid no pretensions to miracles.

The *Abbé Paris*, or more correctly François de Paris, the deacon, buried at the cemetery of St Médard. The numberless cures performed at his tomb are said by Paley to be the best authenticated of any, except those of the Bible.

Edward the Confessor and all our sovereigns up to the time of Queen Anne are said to have cured scorbutic diseases by their touch. (*See* Thaumaturgus.)

Miram'olin. The title of the Emperor of Morocco. A *miraman* is a temporary Turkish officer.

Miramont. An ignorant, testy old man, an ultra-admirer of learning (*Fletcher The Elder Brother*)

Miranda. Daughter of Prospero. (*Shakespeare Tempest*)

Mirror of Human Salvation. An extended "*Biblia Pauperum*" (*q v*) with the subject of the picture explained in rhymes Called in Latin "*Speculum humanæ salvationis.*"

Mirror of King Ryence (*The*). This mirror was made by Merlin, and those who looked in it saw whatever they wished to see. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, bk iii)

Mirror of Knighthood (*The*) One of the books in Don Quixote's library, a Spanish romance at one time very popular. Butler calls *Hudibras* "the Mirror of Knighthood" (book i 15)

"The barber, taking another book said 'This is the *Mirror of Knighthood*'"—Part i, book i 6]

Mirrors.

Alasnam's mirror The "touchstone of virtue," showed if the lady beloved was chaste as well as beautiful (*Arabian Nights Prince Zeyn Alasnam*)

Cambuscan's mirror Sent to Cambuscan' by the King of Arabby and Ind, it warned of the approach of ill-fortune, and told if love was returned (*Chaucer Canterbury Tales, The Squire's Tale*)

Leo's mirror reflected the mind and its thoughts, as an ordinary mirror reflects the outward seeming. (*Goldsmith Citizen of the World*, xlv.)

Merlin's magic mirror, given by Merlin to King Ryence It informed the king of treason, secret plots, and projected invasions. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, iii 2)

Reynard's wonderful mirror This mirror existed only in the brain of Master Fox, he told the queen-hen that whoever looked in it could see what was done a mile off The wood of the frame was not subject to decay, being made of the same block as King Crampart's magic horse. (*Reynard the Fox*, ch. xii)

Vulcan's mirror showed the past, the present, and the future Sir John Davies tells us that Cupid gave the mirror to Antinous, and Antinous gave it to Penelopē, who saw therein "the court of Queen Elizabeth."

Mirza. *Emir Zadah* [prince's son] It is used in two ways by the Persians, when *prefixed* to a surname it is simply a title of honour, but when *annexed* to the surname, it means a prince of the blood royal.

Mis'creant (3 syl) means a false believer (French, *mes-créance.*) A term first applied to the Mahometans The Mahometans, in return, call Christians *infidels*, and associate with the word all that we mean by "miscreants"

Mise-money. An honorarium given by the people of Wales to a new "Prince of Wales" on his entrance upon his principality At Chester a mise-book is kept, in which every town and village is rated to this honorarium

Littleton (*Dict*) says the usual sum is £20 Bailey has the word in his *Dictionary*

Misers. The most renowned are —

(1) *Baron Aguilar* or Ephraim Lopes Pereira d'Aguilar, born at Vienna and died at Islington, worth £200,000. (1740-1802)

(2) *Daniel Dancer* His sister lived with him, and was a similar character, but died before him. (1716-1794)

(3) *Colonel O'Dogherty*, though owner of large estates, lived in a windowless hut, which he entered by a ladder that he pulled up after him His horse was mere skin and bone He wore an old night cap for wig, and an old brimless hat His clothes were made up of patches, and his general appearance was that of extreme destitution

(4) *Sir Harvey Elwes*, who died worth £250,000, but never spent more than £110 a year.

His sister-in-law inherited £100,000, but actually starved herself to death

Her son *John*, M.P., an eminent brewer in Southwark, never bought any clothes, never suffered his shoes to be cleaned, and grudged every penny spent in food (1714-1789.)

(5) *Joseue*, farmer-general of Languedoc, who hoarded his money in a secret cellar, where he was found dead

(6) *Thomas Guy*, founder of Guy's Hospital (1644-1724)

(7) *Vulture Hopkins*

(8) *Dick Jarrett* died worth £10,000 but his annual expenses never exceeded £6 The beer brewed at his christening was drunk at his funeral

(9) *Messrs Jardin*, of Cambridge.

(10) *William Jennings*, a neighbour and friend of Elwes, died worth £200,000. (1701-1797)

(11) *The Rev. — Jonas*, of Bewbury

(12) *John Little* left behind him £40,000, 180 wigs, 173 pairs of breeches, and an endless variety of other articles of clothing His physician ordered him to drink a little wine for his health's sake, but he died in the act of drawing the cork of a bottle

(13) *Osterwald*, the French banker, who died of starvation in 1790, possessed of £120,000

(14) *John Overs*, a Southwark ferryman

(15) *The King of Patterdale*, whose income was £800 a year, but his expenses never exceeded £30 He lived at the head of Lake Ullswater. His last words were, 'What a fortune a man might make if he lived to the age of Methuselah!' He died at the age of eighty-nine

(16) *Guy Wilcocks*, a female miser. (*See* EUCLIO, HARPAGON, etc)

Miserere (4 syl) Our fifty-first psalm is so called One of the evening services of Lent is called *miserere*, because this penitential psalm is sung, after which a sermon is delivered The under side of a folding seat in choir-stalls is called a *misericord*, when turned up it forms a ledge-seat sufficient to rest the aged in a kneeling position

"Misfortune will never Leave Me till I Leave It," was the expression of Charles VII, Emperor of Germany (1742-1745)

Mishna. Instruction A word applied by the Jews to the oral law It is divided into six parts (1) agriculture, (2) Sabbaths, fasts, and festivals, (3) marriage and divorce, (4) civil and penal laws (5) sacrifices; (6) holy persons and things The commentary of the Mishna is called the Gemara (Hebrew, *shanah*, to repeat)

Misnomers.

Absalom means a *Father's Peace*, a fatal name for David's rebellious son

Acid (sour) applied in chemistry to a class of bodies to which sourness is only accidental and by no means a universal character—thus, rock-crystal, quartz, flint, etc, are chemical acids, though no particle of acidity belongs to them.

America So called from Amerigo Vespucci, a naval astronomer of Florence He wrote an account of his discoveries, which were very popular in Germany, but certainly he did not discover the New World

Ant Go to the ant, thou sluggard (*See* ANTS, HONEYCOMB)

Antelope is a hopeless absurdity for the Greek *anthos-ops*, beautiful eye.

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the Indians.

Baffin's Bay is no bay at all

Blacklead is a compound of carbon and iron.

Blind worms are no more blind than *moles* are, they have very quick and brilliant eyes, though somewhat small.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, or even grow in Brazil, nor is it a grass at all It consists of strips of a palm-leaf (*Chamærops argentea*) and is chiefly imported from Cuba

Bridegroom has nothing to do with groom It is the old English *guma*, a man, *bryd-guma*.

Burgundy pitch is not pitch, nor is it manufactured or exported from Burgundy The best is a resinous substance prepared from common frankincense, and brought from Hamburg, but by far the larger quantity is a mixture of rosin and palm-oil.

Canopy, as if from Canopus (the star in the southern hemisphere), is the Greek *konopeion* (from *konops*, a gnat), and means a cloth to keep off gnats

Catgut is not the gut of cats, but of sheep.

Celandine should be *chelidon*, Greek and Latin for a swallow, so called because it was at one time supposed that swallows cured with it the blindness of their young (*Pliny*, xxv 50)

China, as a name for porcelain, gives rise to the contradictory expressions British china, Sèvres china, Dresden china, Dutch china, Chelsea china, etc., like wooden milestones, iron milestones, brass shoe-horns, iron pens, etc.

Cinerary, for a cemetery, should be "Cinery" Cinerarius is a woman's tailor

Cuttle-bone is not bone at all, but a structure of pure chalk embedded loosely in the substance of a species of cuttle-fish It is enclosed in a membranous sac, within the body of the "fish," and drops out when the sac is opened, but it has no connection whatever with the sac or the cuttlefish

Cleopatra's Needles were not erected by Cleopatra, or in honour of that queen, but by Thothmes III.

Crayfish for *crevis* (Latin *carabus*, a lobster, French *écrevisse*)

Cullender, a strainer, should be 'colander" (Latin *colum*, *colantis*, straining)

Custard, the food, is from the Welsh for curded milk, but "custard," for a slap on the hand, should be *custid*, from the Latin *custis*, a club.

Down for *adown* (the preposition) is a strange instance of caprice, in which the omission of the negative (*a*) utterly perverts the meaning The Saxon *dun* is an upland or hill, and *a-dun* is its

opposite—*i.e.* a lowland or descent (Going *down stairs* really means "going upstairs," of ascending, and for descending we ought to say "going adown"

Dutch clocks are not of Dutch but German (*Deutsch*) manufacture

Elements Fire, air, earth, and water, called the four elements, are not elements at all

Fish, a counter, should be *fiche* (a five-sou piece), used at one time in France for card-counters One of them, given "for the rub," was called *la fiche de consolation*

Foxglove is not the glove of the fox, but of the fays, called *folk*—the little folk's glove, or else from *fusco*, red

Frontispiece A vile corruption of *frontispice* (Latin *frontispicium*, a view on the front page) The "piece" is *specium*. Frontispiece is an awful hybrid

Fusiliers. These foot-soldiers now carry Enfield rifles, and not fusils

Galvanised iron is not galvanised It is simply iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid

German silver is not silver at all, nor was the metallic mixture invented by a German, but has been in use in China time out of mind

Gothic architecture is not the architecture of the Goths, but the ecclesiastical style employed in England and France before the Renaissance

Guineapig A blunder for Guiana, South America Not a *pig* but a rodent

Honeydew is neither *honey* nor *dew*, but an animal substance given off by certain insects, especially when hunted by ants

Honey soap contains no honey, nor is honey in any way employed in its manufacture. It is a mixture of palm-oil soap and olive soap, each one part, with three parts of curd soap or yellow soap scented

Greyhound has no connection with the colour grey It is the gray-hound, or hound which hunts the *gray* or badger

Humble pie, for *umbil pie* The umbils of venison were served to inferior retainers and servants

Hydrophobia (Greek, *dread of water*) applied to mad dogs is incorrect, as they will lap water and even swim in it.

Indians (*American*) A blunder of geography on the part of the early discoverers of the New World, who set their faces westward from Europe to find India, and believed they had done so when they discovered Cat's Island, off the south coast of America

Irish stew A dish that is unknown in Ireland

Iron-mask was made of velvet.

Japan lacquer contains no lac at all, but is made from the resin of a kind of nut-tree called Anacardiaceæ

Jerusalem artichoke has no connection with Jerusalem, but with the sunflower, *girasole*, which it resembles

Kensington Palace is not in Kensington at all, but in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster

Kid gloves are not kid at all, but are made of lamb-skin or sheep-skin

Laudanum should be *ladanum* originally made from the leaves of the *lada* (*Pliny*, xxvi. 17)

Longitude and latitude, the great dimension and little or broad dimension of the earth. According to the ancient notion, the world was bounded on the west by the Atlantic, but extended an indefinite length eastward It was similarly terminated on the south by the Tropic of Cancer, whence it extended northwards, but this extent being much less than that east and west, was called the *breadth* or latitude

Louis de Bourbon, Bishop of Liège, is made by Sir Walter Scott, in *Quentin Durward*, an "old man," whereas he was only eighteen, and a scholar at Louvain He made his entry into his see in a scarlet jerkin and cap set jauntily on one side (*A Dumas Charles the Bold*)

Lunar caustic is not a substance from the moon, but is simply nitrate of silver, and silver is the astrological symbol of the moon

Lunatics are not affected by the changes of the moon more than other invalids No doubt then disorder has its periodicities, but it is not affected by the moon

Meerschaum (*See* MEERSCHAUM)

Mosaic gold has no connection with Moses or the metal gold It is an alloy of copper and zinc, used in the ancient *musivum* or tesselated work

Mother of pearl is the inner layer of several sorts of shell It is not the mother of pearls, as the name indicates but in some cases the matrix of the pearl

Natives Oysters raised in *artificial* beds. Surely oysters in their own natural beds ought to be called the natives

Oxygen means the generator of acids, but there are acids of which it is not the

base, as hydrochloric acid Indeed, chemists now restrict the term *acid* to compounds into which *hydrogen* enters, and oxy-acids are termed salts

Pen means a feather (Latin, *penna*, a wing) A steel pen is not a very choice expression

Philippe VI. of France was called "*Le bien fortuné*," but never was name more inappropriate. He was defeated at Sluys [*Slu-is*], and again at Cressy, he lost Calais, and a fourth of all his subjects were carried off by the plague called the "Black Death"

Pompey's Pillar, in Alexandria, was erected neither by nor to Pompey. It was set up by the Emperor Diocletian, according to its inscription

Prussian blue does not come from Prussia, but is the precipitate of the salt of protoxide of iron with red prussiate of potass.

Rice paper is not made from rice, but from the pith of Tsung-tsau or hollow-plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out

Salt is not salt at all, and has long been wholly excluded from the class of bodies denominated salts. Table-salt is "chloride of sodium."

Salt of lemon is in reality a binoxalate of potash, with a little of the quadroxalate

Salts. The substance of which junk bottles, French mirrors, window-panes, and opera-glasses are made is placed among the *salts*, but is no salt at all

Sand-blind is a mere corruption of *sam* (half) blind

Scuttle, to open a hole in a ship, means really to bolt or bar (*See* SCUTTLE)

Sealing-wax is not wax at all, nor does it contain a single particle of wax It is made of shellac, Venice turpentine, and cinnabar

Shrew-mouse is no mouse (*mus*), but belongs to the genus *sorex*

Slave means noble, illustrious (*slavi*), but is now applied to the most ignoble and debased (*See* BARON)

Sovereign The last syllable of this word is incorrect The word should be *soverain* (Latin, *superâre*, French, *souverain*). It has no connection with "reign" (Latin, *regnâre*)

Sperm oil properly means "seed oil," from the notion that it was the spawn or melt of a whale It is chiefly taken from the *head*, not the spawn, of the "spermaceti" whale.

Titmouse (plur. *titmice*) is no mouse, but a bird (Anglo-Saxon, *tite-mâse*, little hedge-sparrow.)

Toadflax has nothing at all to do with toads It is *toil* flax, *i e* flax with toils or clusters

Tonquin beans A geographical blunder for *tonka beans*, from Tonka, in Guinea, not Tonquin, in Asia.

Turkeys do not come from Turkey, but North America, through Spain, or India The French call them "dindon," *i e d'Inde* or *coq d'Inde*, a term equally incorrect.

Turkey rhubarb neither grows in Turkey, nor is it imported from Turkey It grows in the great mountain chain between Tartary and Siberia, and is a Russian monopoly.

Turkish baths are not of Turkish origin, nor are they baths, but hot-air rooms or thermæ

Vallombrosa Milton says:—

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
In Vallombrosa." *Paradise Lost*, i 302

But the trees of Vallombrosa, being pines, do not shed thickly in autumn, and the brooks are not strewed with their leaves

Ventriloquism is not voice from the stomach at all, but from the mouth.

Well-beloved Louis XIII A most inappropriate title for this most detestable and detested of all kings

Whalebone is no bone at all, nor does it possess any properties of bone. It is a substance attached to the upper jaw of the whale, and serves to strain the water which the creature takes up in large mouthfuls

Wolf's-bane A strange corruption. Bane is the Teutonic word for all poisonous herbs The Greeks, mistaking banes for beans, translated it *kuamos*, as they did hen-bane (*huos-kuamos*). Now wolf's-bane is an aconite, with a pale-yellow-flower, and therefore called *white-bane* to distinguish it from the *blue* aconite. The Greek for white is *leukos*, hence "leukos-kuamos," but *lukos* is the Greek for wolf, and by a blunder *leukos-kuamos* (white-bean) got muddled into *lukos-kuamos* (wolf-bean) Botanists, seeing the absurdity of calling aconite a *bean*, restored the original word "bane," but retained the corrupt word *lukos* (a wolf), and hence we get the name wolf's-bane for white aconite (*II Fox Talbot*)

Wormwood has nothing to do with worms or wood, it is the Anglo-Saxon *wer mod*, man-misprizing, being a strong tonic

Misprision. Concealment, neglect of (French, *mépris*)

Misprision of clerks Mistakes in accounts arising from neglect

Misprision of felony Neglecting to reveal a felony when known.

Misprision of treason Neglecting to disclose or purposely concealing a treasonable design.

Miss, Mistress, Mrs. (mastress, lady-master) Miss used to be written Mis, and is the first syllable of Mistress, Mrs is the contraction of *mistress*, called Mis'ess Even in the reign of George II. unmarried ladies used to be styled Mis , as, Mis Lepel, Mis Bellenden, Mrs Blount, all unmarried ladies (See *Pope's Letters*)

Early in Charles II.'s reign, Evelyn tells us that "lewd women began to be styled Misse," now Mistress is more frequently applied to them (*See* LAD)

Miss is as Good as a Mile (*A*) A failure is a failure be it ever so little, and is no more be it ever so great; a narrow escape is an escape, and a more easy one is no more If I miss the tram by one minute, I miss it as much as if it had run a mile from the station; and if I escape an evil by the skin of my teeth, I escape, and he who escapes it easily does no more

Missing Link (*The*) According to Darwin, the higher animals are developed from the lower ones The lowest form of animal life is protoplasm, which develops into amœbæ (cell life), and thence, successively, into synamœbæ, gastrula, hydra, medusa, worms, hemafega, ascidians, fish, amphibians, birds and reptiles, monotremata, marsupials, placental mammals, lemuridæ, monkeys [missing link], man.

Mississip'pi Bubble. The French "South-Sea Scheme," and equally disastrous It was projected by John Law, a Scotchman, and had for its object the payment of the National Debt of France, which amounted to 208 millions sterling, on being granted the exclusive trade of Louisia'na, on the banks of the Mississippi (1717-1720) (*See* SOUTH SEA)

Mistletoe. Shakespeare calls it "the *baleful* mistletoe" (*Titus Andronicus*, ii 3), in allusion to the Scandinavian story that it was with an arrow made of mistletoe that Balder was slain (*See* KISSING UNDER THE MISTLETOE)

The word mistletoe is a corruption of *mistel-ta*, where *mist* is the German for "dung," or rather the "droppings of a bird," from the notion that the plant was so propagated, especially by the missel-thrush *Ta* is for *tan*, Old Norse *tein*, meaning "a plant" or "shoot."

Mistletoe Bough. The tale referred to in this song, about Lord Lovel's daughter, is related by Rogers in his *Italy*, where the lady is called "Ginevra" A similar narrative is given by Collet in his *Relics of Literature*, and another is among the *Causes Célèbres*

Marwell Old Hall, once the residence of the Seymour, and afterwards of the Dacre family, has a similar tradition attached to it, and (according to the *Post Office Directory*) "the very chest became the property of the Rev J Haygarth, a rector of Upham"

Mistress Roper. The Marines, or any one of them, so called by the regular sailors, because they handle the ropes like girls, not being used to them

Mistress of the Night (*The*) The tuberose is so called because it emits its strongest fragrance after sunset Sometimes, on a sultry evening, when the atmosphere is highly electrified, the fading flowers of the tuberose emit sparks of lucid flame

(In the language of flowers, the tuberose signifies "the pleasures of love")

Mistress of the World. Ancient Rome was so called, because all the known world gave it allegiance

Mi'ta. Sister of Aude, surnamed "the Little Knight of Pearls," in love with Sir Miton de Rennes, Roland's friend Charlemagne greeted her after a tournament with the Saracens at Fronsac, saying, "Rise, Countess of Rennes" Mita and Sir Miton were the parents of Mitaine (*q.v.*) (*Croquemitaine*, xv)

Mitaine. Godchild of Charlemagne, her parents were Mita and Miton, Count and Countess of Rennes. She went in search of Fear fortress, and found that it only existed in the minds of the fearful, vanishing into thin air as it was approached by a bold heart and clear conscience Charlemagne made her for this achievement Roland's squire, and she followed him on her horse *Vaillant* to Spain, and fell in the attack at Roncesvalles (*Croquemitaine*, pt. iii)

Mite. *Sir Matthew Mite.* A purse-proud East Indian merchant, who gives his servants the most costly exotics, and overpowers everyone with the profusion of his wealth (*S. Foote The Nabob*)

Lady Oldham says 'He comes amongst us preceded by all the pomp of Asia Profusely scattering the spoils of conquered provinces, corrupting the virtue, and alienating the affections of all the old friends of the family"

Mith'ra or **Mith'ras.** The highest of the twenty-eight second-class divinities of the ancient Persians, and the ruler of the universe Sometimes used as a synonym for the sun. The word means *friend*, and this deity is so called because he befriends man in this life, and protects him against evil spirits after death. He is represented as a young man with a Phrygian cap, a tunic, a mantle on his left shoulder, and plunging a sword into the neck of a bull. (Sanskrit, *mitram*, a friend.) (See *Thebes*, 1)

Mith'ridate (3 syl) A confection said to be invented by Mithrida'tēs, King of Pontus and Bithyu'nia, as an antidote to poison. It contains seventy-two ingredients

"What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop . . . selling Mithridatium and dragon's water to infected houses?"—*Knight of the Burning Pestle* (1635)

Mitre. The episcopal mitre symbolises the cloven tongues of fire which descended on the apostles on the day of Pentecost (Acts II 1-12) Greek and Latin, *mitra*, a turban

Mitre Tavern (*The*). A place of resort in the time of Shakespeare, it was in Bread Street, Cheapside.

Mitten. *The Pardoner's mitten.* Whoever put this mitten on would be sure to thrive in all things

"He that his honde put in this mitayn,
He shal have multiplying of his grayn
Whan he hath sowen, be it whete or otes,
So that ye offren pens [pence] or elles groates"
Chaucer Prologue to The Pardoneres Tale

To give one the mitten To reject a sweetheart, to jilt. (Latin, *mitto*, to send [about your business], whence dismissal, to get your dismissal) Some say, it is to get the *mitten* instead of the *hand*.

"There is a young lady I have set my heart on, though whether she is going to give me hers or give me the mitten, I am I quite satisfied"—*Sam Slick Human Nature*, p 90

"I don't believe but what that Hammond girl's given him the mitten else he wouldn't a come I wouldn't play second fiddle for any fellow!"—*M E Wilkins A Tardy Thanksgiving* (American)

Mit'timus (Latin) A command in writing to a gaoler, to keep the person named in safe custody. Also a writ for removing a record from one court to another. So called from the first word of the writ, "Mittimus" (*i e* We send . . . .)

Mitton. *The Chapter of Mitton* So the battle of Mitton was called, because so many priests took part therein. Hailes says that "three hundred ecclesiastics fell in this battle, which was fought September 20th, 1319"

"So many priests took part in the fight that the Scots called it the Chapter of Mitton—a meeting of the clergymen belonging to a cathedral being called a chapter"—*Sir Walter Scott Tales of a Grandfather*, x

Mixon. *Better wed over the Mixon than over the Moor.* (*See* MIDDEN)

Mizentop, maintop, foretop. To serve in the mizentop is to be in the lowest degree, to serve in the foretop is to be coxswain, captain's coxswain or captain of the foretop is the highest degree below an officer.

∴ The mizenmast is the aftermost mast of a ship, the foremast is in the forward part of a ship, the mainmast is between these two.

"He was put into the mizentop, and served three years in the West Indies; thence he was transferred to the maintop, and served five years in the Mediterranean, and then he was made captain of the foretop, and served six years in the East Indies, and at last he was rated captain's coxswain in the *Druid* frigate"—*Capt Marryat Poor Jack*, chap I

Mjolnir (pron *youl-ner*). Thor's hammer (*See* MIOLNER.)

Mnemos'ynē (4 syl) Goddess of memory and mother of the nine Muses (*Classical mythology.*) The best representation of this goddess is by A. R Mengs, the "Raphael of Germany" (1720-1779).

Moabite Stone (*The*) Presented to the British Museum by the museum of the Louvre It was discovered by the Rev F Klein at Dibhan in August, 1868, and is 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet broad, and 14½ inches thick The Arabs resented its removal, and splintered it into fragments, but it has been restored The inscription, consisting of forty-four lines, gives an account of the war of Mesha, King of Moab, against Omri, Ahab, and other kings of Israel Mesha sacrificed his oldest son on the city wall in view of the invading Israelites He set up this stone at Kerioot B.C 900.

Moakkibat. A class of angels, according to the Mahometan mythology. Two angels of this class attend every child of Adam from the cradle to the grave At sunset they fly up with the record of the deeds done since sunrise Every good deed is entered ten times by the recording angel on the credit or right side of his ledger, but when an evil deed is reported the angel waits seven hours, "it haply in that time the evil-doer may repent" (*The Koran.*)

Moat. (*See under* BATTLE)

Mob. A contraction of the Latin *mo'bile vulgus* (the fickle crowd) The term was first applied to the people by the members of the Green-ribbon Club, in the reign of Charles II. (*Northern Examiner*, p 574)

Mob-cap (*A*) Is a plain cap, from Dutch *mob* = a cap Probably *mop* is another form of the same word, and all come from the Latin *mappa* (a clout), whence our word *map* (a drawing on cloth), in contradistinction to a *cartoon* (a drawing on paper)

Mobilise. To render soldiers liable to be moved on service out of the town where they live, to call into active service men enrolled but not on the war establishment (Latin, *mobilis*.)

Mock-boggar Hall or **Manor.** A grand, ostentatious house, where no hospitality is afforded, neither is any charity given

"No times observed, nor charitable lawes,
The poor receive their answer from the dawes.
Who, in their cawing language, call it plaine,
Mock-beggers Manour, for they come in vaine"
Taylor's Works

Mockery. "*It will be a delusion, a mockery, and a snare*" Thomas, Lord Denman, in his judgment on the case of O'Connell *v* The Queen

Modal'ity, in scholastic philosophy, means the *mode* in which any thing exists Kant divides our judgment into three modalities: (1) *Problematic*, touching possible events, (2) *Assertoric*, touching real events, (3) *Apodictic*, touching necessary events

Modish (*Lady Betty*), in *The Careless Husband*, by Cibber The name explains the character This was Mrs Oldfield's favourite character, and *The Tatler* (No 10) accordingly calls this charming actress "Lady Betty Modish" (*See* NARCISSA)

Mo'do. The fiend that urges to murder, and one of the five that possessed "Poor Tom" (*See* MAHU) (*Shakespeare King Lear*, iv 1)

Mo'dred, in the romance of *The Round Table*, is represented as the treacherous knight He revolted from his Uncle Arthur, whose wife he seduced, was mortally wounded in the battle of Camlan, in Cornwall, and was buried in the island of Avalon.

Sir Modred The nephew of King Arthur He hated Sir Lancelot, sowed discord amongst the Knights of the Round Table, and tampered with the "lords of the White Horse," the brood that Hengist left When the king went to chastise Sir Lancelot for tampering with the queen, he left Sir Modred in charge of the kingdom. Modred raised a revolt, and the king was slain in his attempt to quash it. (*Tennyson Idylls of the King; Guenevere*)

Mods. In Oxford a contracted form of moderations The three necessary examinations in Oxford are the Smalls, the Mods, and the Greats No one can take a class till he has passed the Mods. There are no Mods at Cambridge.

"While I was reading for Mods I was not so unsettled in my mind"—*Grant Allen The Backslider*, part i i

Modus Operandi (Latin). The mode of operation, the way in which a thing is done or should be done.

Modus Vivendi (*A*) A mutual arrangement whereby persons not at the time being on friendly terms can be induced to live together in harmony. This may apply to individuals, to societies, or to peoples (as the South Africans and the Boers)

Mofussil (East Indies) The subordinate divisions of a district the seat of government being called *sudder* Provincial

"To tell a man that fatal charges have been laid against him and refuse him an opportunity for explanation, this is not even Mofussil justice"—*The Times*

Mogul Cards. The best playing-cards were so called because the wrapper, or "duty card" (when cards were subject to excise duty) contained the portrait of the Great Mogul. Those cards which contained some mark, speck, or other imperfection, were called "Harrys"

Moha'di [*Mohammed*]. The twelfth Imaum who is said to be living in concealment till Antichrist appears, when he will come again and overthrow the great enemy

Mohair. (Probably the Arabic *mukhayyar*, goat's hair cloth) It is the hair of the Angora goat, introduced into Spain by the Moors, and thence brought into Germany

Mohak'abad' (*Al*) Abu-Rihan, the geographer and astronomer in the eleventh century

Mohocks. A class of ruffians who in the 18th century infested the streets of London So called from the Indian Mohawks One of their "new inventions" was to roll persons down Snow Hill in a

tub; another was to overturn coaches on rubbish-heaps (See *Gay's Trivia*, iii.)

A vivid picture of the misdoings in the streets of London by these and other brawlers is given in *The Spectator*, No 324.

"You sent your Mohocks next abroad,
With razors armed, and knives,
Who on night-walkers made inroad
And scared our maids and wives.
They scared the watch, and windows broke."
Plot upon Plot (about 1711)

Mohun. Captain Hill and Lord Mohun made a dastardly attack on an actor named Mountford, on his way to Mrs. Bracegirdle's house in Howard Street. Hill was jealous of the actor, and induced the "noble lord" to join him in this "valiant quarrel." Mountford died next day. Hill fled, and was never heard of more. Mohun was tried for his life, but acquitted. (*See* ISSACHAR.) (*Howell's State Trials*, vol. xii. p. 947.)

Mohyronus (*Edricus*). Said to cure wounds by sympathy. He did not apply his powder to the wounds, but to a cloth dipped in the blood.

Moiré Antique (French) is silk, etc., *moiré* (watered) in the *antique* style, or to resemble the material worn in olden times. The figuring of tin like frost-work or scales is called *moiré métallique*.

Mokan'na. [*See* KHORASSAN.]

Molière. *The Italian Molière.* Carlo Goldoni (1707-1793).
The Spanish Molière. Leandro Fernandez Moratin (1760-1828).

Mo'linism. The system of grace and election taught by Louis Mo'lina, the Spanish Jesuit (1535-1600).

"Those Jansenists re-nicknamed Molinists."
Browning. The Ring and the Book.

Moll (*Kentish*). Mary Carlson, commonly known as the German Princess. She was sentenced to transportation, but, being found at large, was hanged at Tyburn in 1672.

Moll Cutpurse. Mary Frith, a woman of masculine vigour, who not unfrequently assumed man's attire. She was a notorious thief and cutpurse, who once attacked General Fairfax on Hounslow Heath, for which she was sent to Newgate. She escaped by bribery, and died at last of dropsy in the seventy-fifth year of her age. (Time of Charles I.)

Moll Flanders. A woman of extraordinary beauty, born in the Old Bailey. She was twelve years a courtesan, five times a wife, twelve years a thief, eight years a transport in Virginia, but ultimately grew rich, lived honestly, and died a penitent. (Charles II.'s reign.) (*See* Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*.)

Moll Thomson's Mark. As "Take away this bottle, it has Moll Thomson's mark on it." Moll Thomson is M. T. (*empty*).

Molly. *He's a regular Molly.* Said of a man or big boy who betties or interferes with women's work, such as kitchen business, dressmaking, personal decoration, and so on.

Molly Coddle (*A*). A pampered creature, afraid that the winds of heaven should visit him too roughly; though a male, a Molly, not a valetudinarian, but ever fearing lest he should be so.

Molly Maguires. An Irish secret society organised in 1843. Stout, active young Irishmen, dressed up in women's clothes, blackened faces, and otherwise disguised, to surprise those employed to enforce the payment of rents. Their victims were ducked in bog-holes, and many were beaten most unmercifully.

"The judge who tried the murderer was elected by the Molly Maguires; the jurors who assisted him were themselves Molly Maguires. A score of Molly Maguires came forward to swear that the person was sixty miles from the spot on which he had been seen to fire at William Dunn, and the jurors returned a verdict of Not Guilty."—*W. Hepworth Dixon. New America*, ii. 28.

Molly Mog. This celebrated beauty was an innkeeper's daughter, at Oakingham, Berks. She was the toast of all the gay sparks, in the former half of the eighteenth century, and died in 1766, at an advanced age. Gay has a ballad on this *Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Molly Mog died at the age of sixty-seven, a spinster, Mr. Standen, of Arborfield, the enamoured swain alluded to in the ballad, died 1730. It is said that Molly's sister Sally was the greater beauty. A portrait of Gay still hangs in the inn.

Molmutius. A mythical king of Britain, who promulgated the laws called the Molmutine, and established the privilege of sanctuary. He is alluded to in *Cymbeline*, iii. 1 (*Shakespeare*).

Moloch. Any influence which demands from us the sacrifice of what we hold most dear. Thus, *war* is a Moloch, *king mob* is a Moloch, the *guillotine* was the Moloch of the French Revolution, etc. The allusion is to the god of the Ammonites, to whom children were "made

to pass through the fire" in sacrifice Milton says he was "worshipped in Rabba, in Argob, and Basan, to the stream of utmost Arnon" (*Paradise Lost*, book i 392-398)

Mo'ly. Wild garlic, called sorcerer's garlic There are many sorts, all of which flower in May, except "the sweet moly of Montpelier," which blossoms in September The most noted are 'the great moly of Homer," the Indian moly, the moly of Hungary, serpent's moly, the yellow moly, Spanish purple moly, Spanish silver-capped moly, and Dioscorides's moly Pope describes it and its effects in one of his odes, and Milton refers to it in his *Comus*. (Greek, *molu*)

"That moly
That Hermês once to wise Ulysses gave"
Milton Comus 653-6

Mome (*French*), says Cotgrave, is a Momus, find-fault, carping fellow. So called from Momus, the god of raillery.

"Or ressent doniques les mommes,
De mordre les escuts unens"
J du Bellay A P de Ronsard

Mo'miers (French, *men of mummery*) An Evangelical party of Switzerland, somewhat resembling our Methodists They arose in 1818 and made way both in Germany and France.

Mommur. The realm of O'beron (*Middle Age Romance*)

Mo'mus. One who carps at everything Momus, the sleepy god, was always railing and carping

Momus, being asked to pass judgment on the relative merits of Neptune, Vulcan, and Minerva, ruled at them all He said the horns of a bull ought to have been placed in the shoulders where they would have been of much greater force, as for man he said Jupiter ought to have made him with a window in his breast whereby his real thoughts might be revealed Hence Dr Brewer says that every unreasonable carper is called a "Momus"

Momus's Lattice or **Window.** Momus blamed Vulcan because he did not set a window or lattice in the human breast for discerning secret thoughts

"Were Momus' lattice in our breasts "
Byron Heaven, iii 1

Mo'nacicl'lo [*little monk*] A sort of incubus in the mythology of Naples It is described as a thick little man, dressed in a monk's garment and broad-brimmed hat Those who will follow when he beckons will be led to a spot where treasure is concealed Sometimes, however, it is his pleasure to pull the bed-clothes off, and sometimes to sit perched on a sleeper.

Monarchi'ans. A theological party of the third century, who maintained that God is one, immutable and primary Then opponents turned upon them, and nicknamed them *Patripassians* (*q v*), saying that according to such a doctrine God the Father must have suffered on the cross.

Mon'archy. *Fifth-monarchy men* Those who believed that the second coming of Christ was at hand, and that at His second coming He would establish the fifth universal monarchy. The five are these the Assyrian, the Persian, the Macedonian, the Roman, and the Millennium

Monday Pops. A contraction of "Monday Populars," meaning popular concerts for classical music, introduced at St James's Hall by Mr. Arthur Chappell in 1858. There are Saturday Pops also

Money. Shortly after the Gallic invasion, Lucius Furius built a temple to Juno Mone'ta (the *Monitress*) on the spot where the house of Manlius Capitolinus stood This spot of the Capitol was selected because Manlius was the first man alarmed by the cackling of the sacred geese This temple was subsequently converted into a mint, and the "ases" there coined were called *moneta*

" Juno is represented on medals with instruments of coinage, as the hammer, anvil, pincers, and die (See *Livy*, vii 28, and Cicero, *De Divinitate*, i 15)

The oldest coin of Greece bore the impress of an ox Hence a bribe for silence was said to be an "ox on the tongue." Subsequently each province had its own impress

Athens, an owl (the bird of wisdom)
Bacchis (the vine-land of Greece)
Delphos, a dolphin
Macedonia, a buckler (from its love of war)
Rhodes, the disc of the sun (the Colossus was an image to the sun)

Rome had a different impress for each coin

For the As, the head of Janus on one side and the prow of a ship on the reverse
The *Semeas*, the head of Jupiter and the letter S
The *Triens* the head of a woman (= Rome or Minerva) and four points to denote four ounces
The *Quadrans*, the head of Hercules and three points to denote three ounces
The *Sextans* the head of Mercury, and two points to denote two ounces

Bowed money Bent coin, given as a pledge of love.

"I thing forth I bowed groat and an old penny bowed he gave it [me] her"—*Coney-catching* (Time Elizabeth)

Money makes the Mare to go. (*See* MARE)

Monim'ia, in Otway's tragedy of *The Orphan* Sir Walter Scott says, "More tears have been shed for the sorrows of Monimia, than for those of Juliet and Desdemona."

Monism. The doctrine of the oneness of mind and matter, God and the universe It ignores all that is supernatural, and the dualism of mind and matter, God and creation, and, as this is the case, of course, there can be no opposition between God and the world, as unity cannot be in opposition to itself. Monism teaches that "all are but parts of one stupendous whole, whose body nature is, and God the soul," hence, whatever is, only conforms to the cosmical laws of the universal ALL

Haeckel, of Jena, in 1866, revived this theory, and explains it thus "Monism (the correlative of Dualism) denotes a unitary conception, in opposition to a supernatural one. Mind can never exist without matter, nor matter without mind" As God is the same "yesterday, to-day, and for ever," creation must be the same, or God would not be unchangeable.

Monitor. So the Romans called the nursery teacher The *Military Monitor* was an officer to tell young soldiers of the faults committed against the service. The *House Monitor* was a slave to call the family of a morning, to announce meal-times, and so on.

Monitor. A warship resembling a raft, with a movable turret

Monk, in printing, is a black smear or blotch made by leaving too much ink on the part Caxton set up his printing-press in the *scriptorium* of Westminster Abbey, and the associations of this place gave rise to the slang expressions *monk* and *friar* for black and white defects (*See* FRIAR, CHAPEL)

Give a man a monk (French, "*Luy bailler le moyne*)" To do one a mischief Rabelais says that Grangousier (after the battle of Pierrocho'le) asked "what was become of Friar John," to which Gargantua replied, "No doubt the enemy has the monk," alluding to the pugnacious feats of this wonderful churchman, who knocked men down like ninepins (*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, book i 45)

Monk Lewis. Matthew Gregory Lewis is so called from his novel entitled *The Monk.* (1773-1818.)

Monk listening to a Bird. (*See* FELIX, HILDESHEIM)

Monk of Westminster. Richard of Cirencester, the historian. (Fourteenth century)

Monkey (*sl.*). £500 (*See* MARYGOLD.)

Monkey = the Devil, an imp of mischief Hence, a meddlesome child is spoken to as "you little monkey," and is called "a regular imp," or "imp of mischief" The allusion is to the old drawings of devils, with long tails and monkey ugliness.

To get (or *have*) *one's monkey up* To be riled. Here the allusion is also to the devil or evil spirit in man, he will be "in a devil of a temper" Even taken literally, monkeys are extremely irritable and easily provoked

Monkey, in sailor language, is the vessel which contains the full allowance of grog. Halliwell (*Archaic Dictionary*) has—

Moncorn, 'Beere corne, barley bygge, or moncorne'"—(1552)

To suck the monkey Sailors call the vessel which contains their full allowance of grog "a monkey." Hence, to "suck the monkey" is surreptitiously to suck liquor from a cask through a straw. Again, when the milk has been taken from a cocoanut, and rum has been substituted, "sucking the monkey" means drinking this rum. Probably "monkey" in all such cases is a corruption of *moncorn* (ale or beer). (See *Marryat's Peter Simple*) (*See* MONKEY SPOONS.)

Monkey Board. The step behind an omnibus on which the conductor stands, or rather skips about like a monkey

Monkey Boat. A long, narrow boat.

Monkey Jacket. A coat with no more tail than a monkey, or, more strictly speaking, an ape.

Monkey-puzzle. The name given to a Chilian pine, whose twisted and prickly branches puzzle even a monkey to climb.

Monkey Spoons. Spoons at one time given in Holland at marriages, christenings, and funerals They may still be picked up occasionally at curiosity shops. The spoon at weddings was given to some immediate relative of the bride, and just below the monkey on the handle was a heart At funerals the spoon was given to the officiating clergyman Among the Dutch, drinking is called "sucking the monkey"

(*sucking de monky*), and one fond of drink was called "a monkey sucker" The Dutchman began the day with an appetiser—*i e* rum, with a pinch of salt, served in a monkey spoon (*monky lepel*), and these appetisers were freely used at weddings, christenings, and funerals

Monkey with a Long Tail (*A*). A mortgage A monkey (*q v.*) is slang for £500

Monkey's Allowance. More kicks than halfpence The allusion is to the monkeys carried about for show; they pick up the halfpence, but carry them to the master, who keeps kicking or ill-treating the poor creatures to urge them to incessant tricks

Monkey's Money. *I will pay you in monkey's money* ("*en monnoie de singe*") —in goods, in personal work, in mumbling and grimace The French had a law that when a monkey passed the Petit Pont, of Paris, if it was for sale it was to pay four deniers (two thirds of a penny) for toll, but if it belonged to a showman and was not for sale, it should suffice if the monkey went through his tricks.

"It was an original by Master Charles Charmois, principal painter to King Megistus [of France], paid for in court fashion with 'monkey's money'"—*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, iv 3

Mon'kir and **Na'kir,** according to Mahometan mythology, are two angels who interrogate the dead immediately they are buried The first two questions they ask are, "Who is your Lord?" and "Who is your prophet?" Their voices are like thunder, their aspects hideous, and those not approved of they lash into perdition with whips *half-iron and half-flame.* (*See* MUNKAR)

"Do you not see those spectres that are stirring the burning coals? They are Monkir and Nakir"—*Beckford Vathek*

Monmouth. The town at the mouth of the Monnow

Monmouth The surname of Henry V of England, who was born there.

Monmouth Cap. A soldier's cap.

"The soldiers that the Monmouth wear,
Or castles' tops their enemies rent"

"The best caps were formerly made at Monmouth, where the capper's chapel doth still remain"—*Fuller Worthies of Wales*, p 50

Monmouth Street (London) takes its name from the unfortunate son of Charles II, executed for rebellion in 1685 Now Dudley Street

Monnaie de Basoche. Worthless coin, coin not current, counters "Brummagem halfpennies." Coins were at one time made and circulated by the lawyers of France, which had no currency beyond their own community (*See* BASOCHIANS)

Mono'nia (3 syl) Munster.

"Remember the glories of Brien the brave
Though the days of the hero are o'er,
Though lost to Monomia, and cold in the grave,
He returns to Kincora [his palace] no more"
T Moore Irish Melodies, No 1

Monoph'agous. The eater of one sort of food only. (Greek, *monos phagein*)

Monoph'ysites (4 syl.) A religious sect in the Levant, who maintained that Jesus Christ had only one nature, and that divine and human were combined in much the same way as the body and soul in man (Greek, *monos phusis*, one nature)

Monoth'elism consisted in the doctrine that, although Christ has two distinct natures, He never had but *one will*, His human will being merged in the divine (Greek, *monos-thelema*, one single will.)

Monroe Doctrine. The American States are never to entangle themselves in the broils of Europe, nor to suffer the powers of the Old World to interfere in the affairs of the New, and they are to account any attempt on the part of the Old World to plant their systems of government in any part of North America dangerous to American peace and safety James Monroe was twice president of the United States (1816 and 1820)

Monsieur. Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, brother to Louis XIV, was called *Monsieur*, other gentlemen were only Monsieur This or That (1674-1723)

Monsieur le Coadjuteur Paul de Gondi, afterwards Cardinal de Retz (Ross) (1614-1679)

Monsieur le Duc Henri-Jules de Bourbon, eldest son of the Prince de Conde. (1692-1740)

Monsieur le Grand The Great Equerry of France

Monsieur le Prince Prince de Condé (1621-1686) (*See* MADAME)

Monsieur de Paris. The public executioner or Jack Ketch of France.

"Ricardo de Albertes was a personal friend of all the 'Messieurs de Paris,' who served the republic He attended all capital executions and possesses a curious library"—*Newspaper Paragraph*, January 25th, 1893

Monsoon is a corruption of the Malay word *mooseem* (year or season). For six

months it is a north-east trade-wind, and for six months a south west

Monster (*The*) Renwick Williams, a wretch who used to prowl about London, wounding respectable women with a double-edged knife He was convicted of several offences in July, 1790

The green-eyed monster, Jealousy, so called by Shakespeare in *Othello*.

"Beware of Jealousy!
It is a green-eyed monster that doth mock
The meat it feeds on" Act III 3

Monstors. See each under its name, as COCKATRICE, CHICHIVACHE, CHIMÆRA, etc

Mont, in chiromancy, is the technical word for the eminences at the roots of the fingers

That at the root of the
thumb is the Mont de Mars
index finger is the Mont de Jupiter
long finger is the Mont de Saturne
ring finger is the Mont de Soleil
little finger is the Mont de Venus

∴ There are two others: one between the thumb and index finger, called the Mont de Mercure, and one opposite called the Mont de Lune (*See* FINGER)

Mont de Piété. A pawn *dépôt* These *dépôts*, called "*monti di pietà*" (charity loans), were first instituted under Leo X., at Rome, by charitable persons who wished to rescue the poor and needy from usurious money-lenders. They advanced small sums of money on the security of pledges, at a rate of interest barely sufficient to cover the working expenses of the institution Both the name and system were introduced into France and Spain. The model Loan Fund of Ireland is formed on the same system. Public granaries for the sale of corn are called in Italian *Monti frumentarii* "Monte" means a public or State loan, hence also a "bank"

Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, formerly called Belen Here nine Druidesses sold to sailors the arrows to charm away storms The arrows had to be discharged by a young man twenty-one years old

Montagnards [the *mountain party*] The extreme democratic politicians in the French Revolution, so called because they occupied the highest tier of benches in the hall of the National Convention The opposite party sat on the level of the floor, called the "plain"

Mon'tague (3 syl.). The head of a faction in Verona (*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet*) The device of the family is a *mountain* with *sharply-peaked* crest (*mont-agu* or *acu*)

Monta'nists. Heretics of the second century, so called from Monta'nus, a Phrygian, who asserted that he had received from the Holy Ghost special knowledge that had not been vouchsafed to the apostles

Montan'to. *Signior Montanto* A master of fence rather than a soldier, a tongue-doughty knight It is a word of fence, and hence Ben Jonson says, "Your *punto*, your *reverso*, your *stoccata*, your *imbroccata*, your *passada*, your *montanto*" (*Every Man in his Humour.*)

Monteer Cap. So called from *monteros d'Espinoza* (mountaineers), who once formed the interior guard of the palace of the Spanish king The way they came to be appointed is thus accounted for:—Sancha, wife of Don Sancho Garcia, Count of Castile, entered into a plot to poison her husband, but one of the mountaineers of Espinoza revealed the plot and saved the count's life Ever after the sovereigns of Castile recruited their body-guards from men of this estate.

Monteith'. A scalloped basin to cool and wash glasses in, a sort of punch-bowl, made of silver or pewter, with a movable rim scalloped at the top, so called from its inventor

"New things produce new names, and thus
Monteith
Has by one vessel saved his name from death"
King

Montem. A custom formerly observed every three years by the boys of Eton school, who proceeded on Whit Tuesday *ad montem* (to a mound called Salt Hill), near the Bath Road, and exacted a gratuity called *salt* from all who passed by Sometimes as much as £1,000 was thus collected. The custom was abolished in 1847

Monte'ro-cap (*A*) properly means a huntsman's cap, but Sir Walter Scott tells us that Sir Jeffrey Hudson wore "a large Montero hat," meaning a Spanish hat with a feather. (*Peveril of the Peak*, chap xxxv.)

Montesinos (*The Cave of*). Close to the castle of Rochafrida, to which a knight of the same name, who had received some cause of offence at the French court, retired. Tradition ascribes the river Guadiana to this cave as its source, whence the river is sometimes called Montesinos

Montezu'ma's Realm. Mexico Montezuma, the last emperor, was seized by Cortes, and compelled to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain (1519)

Montezu'ma's Watch. A curious stone, weighing twenty-four tons, of basaltic porphyry, in Mexico This immense stone is cut into figures denoting the Mexican division of time, and may be termed their calendar

Montfaucon Watch (*A*). "*Le guet de Montfaucon.*" A man hanged Montfaucon is an eminence near Paris, once used as the Tyburn or place of execution At one time it was crowded with gibbets, but at the Revolution they were destroyed, and it became the dustbin of the city, "*Une route pour les immondices de Paris et l'équarrissage des chevaux*" In 1841 this sink of corruption and infection was moved to "*La plaine des Vertus*," surely a strange satire on the word

Montgomery, in North Wales so called from Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who won the castle of Baldwyn, lieutenant of the marches to William the Conqueror Before this time it was called "The Faldwyn"

Montgomery's division, all on one side This is a French proverb, and refers to the Free Companies of the sixteenth century, of which Montgomery was a noted chief The booty he took was all given to his banditti, and nothing was left to the victims (*See* Lion's Share)

Month of Sundays (*A*) An indefinite long time, never. (*See* Never)

"Such another chance might never turn up in a month of Sundays'—*Boldrewood Robbery Under Arms*, chap xl

Month's Mind (*A*). An irresistible longing (for something), a great desire

"I see you have a month's mind for them'—*Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona* i 2

Months.

January. So called from "Janus," the Roman deity that kept the gates of heaven. The image of Janus is represented with two faces looking opposite ways. One face is *old*, and is emblematical of time past, the other is *young*, as the emblem of time future The Dutch used to call this month *Lann-maand* (frosty-month), the Saxons, *Wulf-monath*, because wolves were very troublesome then from the great scarcity of food After the introduction of Christianity, the name was changed to *Se æftera geóla* (the after-yule), it was also called *Forma-monath* (first month) In the French Republican calendar it was called *Nivôse* (snow-month, December 20th to 20th January).

February. So called from "Februa," a name of Juno, from the Sabine word *februo* (to purify) Juno was so called because she presided over the purification of women, which took place in this month. The Dutch used to term the month *Spokkel-maand* (vegetation-month); the ancient Saxons, *Spote-cál* (from the sprouting of pot-wort or kele), they changed it subsequently to *Sol-monath* (from the returning sun) In the French Republican calendar it was called *Pluviôse* (rain-month, 20th January to 20th February)

March. So called from "Mars," the Roman war-god and patron deity. The old Dutch name for it was *Lent-maand* (lengthening-month), because the days sensibly lengthen, the old Saxon name was *Hréth-monath* (rough month, from its boisterous winds), the name was subsequently changed to *Length-monath* (lengthening month), it was also called *Hyd-monath* (boisterous-month) In the French Republican calendar it was called *Ventôse* (windy-month, February 20th to March 20th)

April So called from the Latin *aperio* (to open), in allusion to the unfolding of the leaves The old Dutch name was *Gras maand* (grass-month); the old Saxon, *Easter-monath* (orient or paschal-month). In the French Republican calendar it was called *Germinal* (the time of budding, March 21st to the 19th of April).

May is the old Latin *magus*, softened into *maius*, similar to the Sanskrit *mah* (to grow), that is, the growing-month The old Dutch name was *Blou-maand* (blossoming month); the Old Saxon, *Trimilchi* (three milch), because cows were milked thrice a day in this month. In the French Republican calendar the month was called *Floréal* (the time of flowers, April 20th to May 20th)

June. So called from the "Juniores" or soldiers of the state, not from Juno, the queen-goddess The old Dutch name was *Zomer-maand* (summer-month), the old Saxon, *Sere-monath* (dry-month), and *Lida-æra* (joy-time). In the French Republican calendar the month was called *Prairial* (meadow-month, May 20th to June 18th)

July. Mark Antony gave this month the name of Julius, from Julius Cæsar, who was born in it It had been previously called *Quintilis* (fifth-month),

The old Dutch name for it was *Hooy-maand* (hay-month), the old Saxon, *Mæd-monath* (because the cattle were turned into the meadows to feed), and *Lida æfter* (the second mild or genial month) In the French Republican calendar it was called *Messidor* (harvest-month, June 19th to July 18th)

August So called in honour of Augustus Cæsar: not because it was his birth-month, but because it was the month in which he entered upon his first consulship, celebrated three triumphs, received the oath of allegiance from the legions which occupied the Janiculum, reduced Egypt, and put an end to the civil wars He was born in September The old Dutch name for August was *Oost-maand* (harvest-month); the old Saxon, *Weod-monath* (weed-month, where weed signifies vegetation in general. In the French Republican calendar it was called *Thermidor* (hot-month, July 19th to August 17th).

September The seventh month from March, where the year used to commence The old Dutch name was *Herst-maand* (autumn-month), the old Saxon, *Gerst-monath* (barley-monath), or *Hærfest-monath*, and after the introduction of Christianity *Halig-monath* (holy-month, the nativity of the Virgin Mary being on the 8th, the exaltation of the Cross on the 14th, Holy-Rood Day on the 26th, and St Michael's Day on the 29th). In the French Republican calendar it was called *Fructidor* (fruit-month, August 18th to September 21st)

October The eighth month of the Alban calendar The old Dutch name was *Wyn-maand*, the Old Saxon, *Win-monath* (wine-month, or the time of vintage), it was also called *Teo-monath* (tenth-month), and *Winter-fylleth* (winter full-moon). In the French Republican calendar it was called *Vendémiaire* (time of vintage, September 22nd to October 21st)

November The ninth Alban month The old Dutch name was *Slaght-maand* (slaughter-month, the time when the beasts were slain and salted down for winter use), the old Saxon, *Wind-monath* (wind-month, when the fishermen drew their boats ashore, and gave over fishing till the next spring), it was also called *Blot-monath*—the same as *Slaght maand* In the French Republican calendar it was called *Brumaire* (fog-month, October 22nd to November 21st)

December The tenth month of the old Alban calendar. The old Dutch name was *Winter-maand* (winter-month), the old Saxon, *Mid-winter-monath* (mid-winter-month), whereas June was *Mid-samor-monath* Christian Saxons called December *Se mæ geóla* (the anti-yule). In the French Republican calendar it was called *Frimaire* (hoar-frost month, from November 22nd to December 20th)

Monthawi (*-il*), [*the destroyer*] One of Mahomet's lances, confiscated from the Jews when they were exiled from Medina

Montjoie St. Denis. The war-cry of the French *Montjoie* is a corruption of *Mons Jovis*, as the little mounds were called which served as direction-posts in ancient times, hence it was applied to whatever showed or indicated the way, as the banner of St Denis, called the Oriflamme The Burgundians had for their war-cry, "Montjoie St André," the dukes of Bourbon, "Montjoie Notre Dame," and the kings of England used to have "Montjoie St George" There seems no sufficient reason to suppose that Montjoie St Denis is a corruption of "St Denis mon joie"—*i.e.* "St Denis is my hope"

Montjoie The cry of the French heralds in the ancient tournaments, and the title of the French king-of-arms

Montrognon (*Baron of*), Lord of Bourglastic, Tortebesse, and elsewhere A huge mass of muscle, who existed only to eat and drink He was a descendant of Esau on his father's side, and of Gargantua on his mother's. He once performed a gigantic feat—he killed six hundred Saracens who happened to get in his way as he was going to dinner He was bandy-legged, could lift immense weights, had an elastic stomach, and four rows of teeth In *Croquemitaine* he is made one of the paladins of Charlemagne, and was one of the four knights sent in search of Croquemitaine and Fear-fortress

Montserrat'. The Catalonians aver that this mountain was riven and shattered at the Crucifixion. Every rift is filled with evergreens Similar legends exist with regard to many other mountains (Latin, *mons serra'tus*, the mountain jagged like a saw)

Monumental City. Baltimore, U S, is so called because it abounds in monuments: witness the obelisk, the 104 churches, etc

Monumental Effigies. In the age of chivalry the woman in monumental brasses and effigies is placed on the

man's right hand, but when chivalry declined she was placed on his left hand

Monumental Figures. No. 1

(1) Those in stone, with plain sloping roofs, and without inscriptions, are the oldest

(2) In 1160 these plain prismatic roofs began to be ornamented

(3) In the same century the sloping roofs gave place to armorial bearings.

(4) In the thirteenth century we see flat roofs, and figures carved on the lids

(5) The next stage was an arch, built over the monument to protect it

(6) The sixth stage was a chapel annexed to the church

(7) The last stage was the head bound and feet tied, with children at the base, or cherubims at the feet

Monumental Figures. No 2.

Figures with their hands on their breasts, and chalices, represent *priests*

Figures with crozier, mitre, and pontificals, represent *prelates.*

Figures with armour represent *knights*

Figures with legs crossed represent either *crusaders* or *married men*

Female figures with a mantle and large ring represent *nuns*

Monumental Figures. No 3.

Those in *scale* armour are the most ancient (time, Henry II.)

Those in *chain* armour or ring-mail come next (time, Richard I. to Henry III.)

Those with children or cherubims, between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Brasses are for the most part subsequent to the thirteenth century.

Monumental Figures No 4

Saints lie to the east of the altar, and are elevated above the ground, the higher the elevation, the greater the sanctity. Martyrs are much elevated

Holy men not canonised lie on a level with the pavement

Founders of chapels, etc., lie with their monument built into the wall

Monumental Inscriptions.

Capital letters and Latin inscriptions are of the first twelve centuries

Lombardic capitals and French inscriptions, of the thirteenth century,

German text, of the fourteenth century.

English and Roman print, subsequent to the fourteenth century.

Tablets against the wall came in with the Reformation

Moohel. A Jew whose office it is to circumcise the young Jewish boys

Moon means "measurer" of time (Anglo-Saxon, *mōna*, masc. gen.). It is masculine in all the Teutonic languages, in the Edda the *son* of Mundilfori is Màni (moon), and *daughter* Sól (*sun*) so it is still with the Lithuanians and Arabians, and so was it with the ancient Mexicans, Slavi, Hindus, etc., so that it was a most unlucky dictum of Harris, in his *Hermes* that all nations ascribe to the Sun a masculine, and to the Moon a feminine gender (Gothic, *mena*, masc., Sanskrit, *mâs*, masc., from *mâ*, to measure.) The Sanskrit *mâtram* is an instrument for measuring, hence Greek *metron*, French, *metre*, English, *meter*

The Germans have *Frau Nonne* (Mrs Sun) and *Herr Mond* (Mr. Moon).

Moon, represented in five different phases (1) new, (2) full, (3) crescent or decrescent, (4) half, and (5) gibbous, or more than half

Moon, in pictures of the Assumption of the Virgin, is represented as a crescent under her feet, in the Crucifixion it is eclipsed, and placed on one side of the cross, the sun being on the other, in the Creation and Last Judgment it is also introduced by artists.

Hecate The moon before she has risen and after she has set

Astarte The crescent moon, "the moon with crescent horns"

Diana. The moon in the open vault of heaven, who "hunts the clouds"

Cynthia Same as Diana.

Selenē or *Luna* The moon personified, properly the full moon, who loved the sleeping Endymion.

Endymion Moonlight on a bank, field, or garden

"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!" *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*, v. 1

Phœbe The moon as the sister of the sun. (*See* ASTAPTE, ASHTAROTH, etc.)

Moon Astolpho found treasured in the moon everything wasted on this earth, such as misspent time and wealth, broken vows, unanswered prayers, fruitless tears, abortive attempts, unfulfilled desires and intentions, etc. All bribes were hung on gold and silver hooks, prince's favours were kept in bellows, wasted talent was kept in vases, each marked with the proper name, etc. *Orlando Furioso*, bk xvm (See *Rape of the Lock*, c v.)

Moon (*See under* MAHOMET.)

The moon is called "triform," because it presents itself to us either round, or

waxing with horns towards the east, or waning with horns towards the west

Island of the moon Madagascar is so named by the natives

Minions of the moon Thieves who rob by night. (See 1 *Henry IV*, i 2)

Mountains of the Moon means simply White Mountains The Arabs call a white horse "moon-coloured" (*Jackson*)

He cries for the moon He craves to have what is wholly beyond his reach The allusion is to foolish children who want the moon for a plaything The French say "He wants to take the moon between his teeth" ("*Il veut prendre la lune avec le dents*"), alluding to the old proverb about "the moon," and a "green cheese"

To cast beyond the moon To make extravagant conjectures, to cast your thoughts or guesses beyond all reason

To level at the moon To be very ambitious, to aim in shooting at the moon.

You have found an elephant in the moon —found a mare's nest Sir Paul Neal, a conceited virtuoso of the seventeenth century, gave out that he had discovered "an elephant in the moon" It turned out that a mouse had crept into his telescope, which had been mistaken for an elephant in the moon Samuel Butler has a satirical poem on the subject called *The Elephant in the Moon*

You would have me believe, I suppose, that the moon is a green cheese—i e the most absurd thing possible. A green cheese is a cream cheese which is eaten green or fresh, and is not kept to mature like other cheeses

Man in the moon (*See* MAN)

Hares sacred to the moon, not because Diana was a great huntress, but because the Hindus affirm that the outline of a hare is distinctly visible on the moon

Once in a blue moon. (*See* BLUE)

Moon-calf is an inanimate, shapeless mass (*Pliny Natural History*, x 64) This abortion was supposed to be produced by the influence of the moon The primary meaning of calf is not the young of a cow, but the issue arising 'from throwing out," as a push, a protuberance, hence the calves of the legs

"A false conception, called *mola*, i e moon-calf a lump of flesh without shape or life'—*Holland Pliny* vii 15

Moon-drop. In Latin, *rorus lunæ*, a vaporous drop supposed to be shed by the moon on certain herbs and other objects, when influenced by incantations.

"Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vaporous drop profound,
I'll catch it ere it come to ground.
Shakespeare Macbeth, iii 5

Moon-maker [*Sayendé Nah*], a surname given to the Veiled Prophet (*q v*), who caused a moon to issue from a deep well, so brilliant that the real moon was eclipsed by it.

Moon-rakers. The people of Wiltshire are so called In the "good old times" they were noted smugglers, and one day, seeing the coastguard on the watch, they sunk in the sea some smuggled whisky. When they supposed the coast was clear they employed rakes to get their goods in hand again, when lo! the coastguard reappeared and demanded of them what they were doing Pointing to the reflection of the moon in the water, they replied, "We are trying to rake out that cream-cheese yonder"

Moon's Men. Thieves and highwaymen who ply their trade by night

The fortune of us that are but Moon-men doth ebb and flow like the sea *Shakespeare 1 Henry IV* i 2

Moonlight Flitting (*A*). A clandestine removal of one's furniture during the night, to avoid paying one's rent or having the furniture seized in payment thereof

Moonstone. A mineral so called on account of the play of light which it exhibits Wilkie Collins has a novel called *The Moonstone*

"The moonstone contains bluish-white spots which, when held to the light, present a silvery play of colour not unlike that of the moon"—*Ure Chemical Dictionary*

Moor-slayer or Mata-moros A name given to St. James, the patron-saint of Spain, because in almost all encounters with the Moors he came on his white horse to the aid of the Christians So, at least, it is said

Moors. In the Middle Ages, the Europeans called all Mahometans *Moors*, in the same manner as the Eastern nations called all inhabitants of Europe *Franks*. Camoens, in the *Lusiad*, terms the Indians "Moors." (Bk. viii)

Moore (*Thomas*), called "Anacreon Moore," because the character of his poetry resembles that of Anacreon, the Greek poet of love and wine He also translated Anacreon's *Odes* (1779-1852)

Moot Point (*A*). A doubtful or unsettled question The Anglo-Saxon *motian* is "to debate," and a moot point is one *sub judice*, or under debate.

Moots were debates which formerly took place in the halls and libraries of Inns of Court. The benchers and the

barristers, as well as the students, took an active part in these moots Sir Simonds D'Ewes, in his *Diary* (1625-1629), says.

"I had lived mooted in Law French before I was called to the bar —*Nineteenth Century*, November, 1892 p 775

Mop. In many places statute fairs are held, where servants seek to be hired Carters fasten to their hats a piece of whipcord; shepherds, a lock of wool, grooms, a piece of sponge, etc When hired they mount a cockade with streamers Some few days after the statute fair, a second, called a Mop, is held for the benefit of those not already hired. This fair mops or wipes up the refuse of the statute fair, carrying away the dregs of the servants left

Mop One of Queen Mab's attendants

All mops and brooms Intoxicated.

Mora-stone, near Upsa'la, where the Swedes used anciently to elect their kings

Moral. *The moral Gower* John Gower, the poet, is so called by Chaucer (1320-1402)

Father of moral philosophy Thomas Aqui'nas (1227-1274)

Moralist. *The great moralist of Fleet Street* Dr Johnson (1709-1784)

Moran's Collar which strangled the wearer if he deviated from the strict rules of equity Moran was the wise councillor of Feredach the Just, an early king of Ireland, before the Christian era Of course, the collar is an allegory of obvious meaning

Morasteen [*great stone*]. The ancient Danes selected their king from the sacred line of royalty The man chosen was taken to the Landsthing, or local court, and placed on the morasteen, while the magnates ranged themselves around on stones of inferior size This was the Danish mode of installation

Morat. *Morat and Marathon twin names shall stand* (*Childe Harold*, iii. 64). Morat, in Switzerland, is famous for the battle fought in 1476, in which the Swiss defeated Charles le Téméraire of Burgundy

Moratorium. A legal permission to defer for a stated time the payment of a bond, debt, cheque, or other obligation This is done to enable the creditor to pull himself round by borrowing money, selling effects or otherwise raising funds to satisfy obligations The device was adopted in 1891 in the Argentine Republics during the money panic caused by the Baring Brothers' "difficulty," a default of some twenty millions sterling

Mora'vians or *Bohemian Brethren.* A religious community tracing its origin from John Huss, expelled by persecution from Bohemia and Moravia in the eighteenth century They are often called *The United brethren*

Morbleu! (French) A corruption of *Mort de Dieu* (*See* VENTRE ST GRIS)

More. *To be no more* To exist no longer, to be dead.

"Cæsar is no more"
Shakespeare Julius Cæsar

More Kicks than Ha'pence. Like the monkey which plays tricks for his master The monkey gets the kicks and the master the ha'pence

More Last Words. When Richard Baxter lost his wife, he published a broadsheet, headed *Last Words of Mrs Baxter*, which had an immense sale. The printer, for his own profit, brought out a spurious broadsheet, headed *More Last Words*, but Baxter issued a small handbill with this concise sentence "Mrs Baxter did not say anything else."

More of More Hall. A legendary hero who armed himself with an armour of spikes; and, concealing himself in the cave where the dragon of Wantley dwelt, slew the monster by kicking it on the mouth, where alone it was mortal

More the Merrier (*The*) The author of this phrase was Henry Parrot

More one has, the More he Desires (*The*) In French, *Plus il en a, plus il en veut* In Latin, *Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt*

My more having would be a source
To make me hunger more
Shakespeare Macbeth, iii. 1.

More'no (3 syl) Don Antonio Moreno, a gentleman of Barcelona, who entertained Don Quixote with mock-heroic hospitality

Morestone. *Would you remove Morestone?* (*See* MORTSTONE)

Morgan le Fay. (*See below.*) W Morris, in his *Earthly Paradise* (August), makes Morgan the bride of Ogier the Dane, after his earthly career was ended

Morgan le Fay, Morgaine la Fée, or **Morgana the Fairy.** Daughter of Queen Igrayne, and half-sister of King Arthur, who revealed to him the intrigues of Sir Lancelot and Guinevere.

She gave him a cup containing a magic draught, and Arthur had no sooner drunk it than his eyes were opened to the perfidy of his wife and friend.

Morganat'ic Marriage (*A*) A marriage in which the wife does not take the husband's rank, because legally, or according to court bye-laws, the marriage is not recognised This sort of marriage is effected when a man of high rank marries a woman of inferior position The children in this case do not inherit the title or entails of the father The word is based on the Gothic *morgjan*, "to curtail" or "limit," and the marriage settlement was called *morgengabe* or *morgengnade*, whence the Low Latin *matrimonium ad legem morganaticam*, in which the dowry is to be considered all the portion the wife will receive, as the estates cannot pass to her or to her children

A *morganatic marriage* is called "left-handed," because a man pledges his troth with his left hand instead of his right The "hand-fasted" marriages of Scotland and Ireland were morganatic, and the "hand-fasted" bride could be put away for a fresh union

Morgane (2 syl) A fay to whose charge Zephyr committed young Passelyon and his cousin Bennucq Passelyon fell in love with Morgane's daughter, and the adventures of these young lovers are related in the romance of *Perceforest*, vol III. (*See* MORGAN)

Morgans. A Stock Exchange term, signifying the French 6 per cents, which were floated by the Morgans.

Morgan'te. A ferocious giant, converted by Orlando to Christianity. After performing the most wonderful feats, he died at last from the bite of a crab (*See below*)

Morgante Maggio're. A semi-comic romance in verse, by Pulci, of Florence (1494) He was the inventor of this species of poetry, called by the French *bernesque*, from Berni, who greatly excelled in it Translated by Byron

Morgia'na. The clever, faithful, female slave of Ali Baba, who pries into the forty jars, and discovers that every jar, but one, contains a man She takes oil from the only one containing it, and, having made it boiling hot, pours enough into each jar to kill the thief concealed there At last she kills the captain of the gang, and marries her master's son (*Arabian Nights' Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*)

Morglay. A sword (*glaive de la mort*, the sword of Sir Bevis of Southampton), a generic name for a sword. (*See* SWORD)

"Had I been accompanied with my Toledo or Morglay —*Every Woman in her Humour*

"Carrying them morglays in their hands *Beaumont and Fletcher Honest Man*

Morgue, a dead-house, is generally associated with *mort* (death), but this is a blunder, as the word means *visage* and was first applied to prison vestibules, where new criminals were placed to be scrutinised, that the prison officials might become familiar with their faces and general appearance

"On me conduit donc un petit chastelet, ou du gouldet estant pose dans la morgue on homme gros comme le poing, vint a mort —*Assauly de Le Prison de M Dassoucy* (1670) p 65

Morgue Undroit ou l'on tient quelque temps ceux que l'on arreste afin que les escroues ne puissent les reconnoitre ensuit —*Fleming and Tibbins*, vol II p 655

Morgue la Faye, who watched over the birth of Ogier the Dane, and after he had finished his earthly career, restored him to perpetual youth, and took him to live with her in everlasting love in the isle and castle of Av'alon

Moribund. Declining, in a dying state, on its last legs Turkey is called a moribund state Institutions on the decline are called moribund Applied to institutions, commercial companies, states, etc (Latin, *moribundus*, ready to die.)

Morriso'nianism. The religious system of James Morison, the chief peculiarities being the doctrines of universal atonement, and the ability of man unaided to receive or reject the Gospel James Morison, in 1841, separated from the "United Secession," now merged into the "United Presbyterian" The Morisonians call themselves the "Evangelical Union"

Morley (*Mrs.*) The name under which Queen Anne corresponded with Mrs Freeman (the Duchess of Marlborough).

Morma, in Pepys's *Diary*, is Elizabeth, daughter of John Dickens, who died October 22nd, 1662

Mormon. The last of a pretended line of Hebrew prophets, and the pretended author of *The Book of Mormon*, or *Golden Bible*, written on golden plates This work was in reality written by the Rev. Solomon Spalding, but was claimed by Joseph Smith as a direct revelation to him by the angel Mormon. Spalding died in 1816, Smith, 1844.

Mormon Creed. (1) God is a person with the form and flesh of man (2) Man is a part of the substance of God, and will himself become a god (3) Man was not created by God, but existed from all eternity, and will never cease to exist (4) There is no such thing as original sin (5) The earth is only one of many inhabited spheres (6) God is president of men made gods, angels, good men, and spirits waiting to receive a tabernacle of flesh (7) Man's household of wives is his kingdom not for earth only, but also in his future state (8) Mormonism is the kingdom of God on earth (*W. Hepworth Dixon New America*, i 24)

Mormonism. The religious and social system of the Latter day Saints so called from their gospel, termed *The Book of Mormon*. Joe Smith, the founder of the system, was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, his partner was Rigdon. The manuscript which he declared to be written on gold plates, was a novel written by Spalding He was cited thirty-nine times into courts of law, and was at last assassinated by a gang of ruffians, who broke into his prison at Carthage, and shot him like a dog His wife's name was Emma, he lived at Nauvoo, in Illinois, his successor was Brigham Young, a carpenter by trade, who led the "Saints" (as the Mormons are called), driven from home by force, to the valley of the Salt Lake, 1,500 miles distant, generally called Utah, but by the Mormons themselves *Deseret* (Bee-country), the New Jerusalem. Abraham is their model man and Sarai their model woman, and English their language Young's house was called the Bee-hive Every man, woman, and child capable of work has work to do in the community

Morning The first glass of whisky drunk by Scotch fishermen in salutation to the dawn Thus one fisherman will say to another, "Hae ye had your morning, Tam?" or "I haena had my morning, yet, Jock."

"Having declined Mrs Hodkhart's compliment of 'a morning,' he made his adieus"—*Sir W Scott Waverley*, chap xlv

Morning Star of the Reformation. John Wyclife (1324-1384).

Morocco. The name of Banks's bay horse (*See* BANKS *and* HORSE.)

Morocco. Strong ale made from burnt malt, used in the annual feast at Sevenhalls, Westmoreland (the seat of the Hon. Mary Howard), on the opening of Milnthorpe Fair This liquor is put into a large glass of unique form, and the person whose turn it is to drink is called the "colt" He is required to stand on one leg, and say "Luck to Sevens as long as Kent flows," then drain the glass to the bottom, or forfeit one shilling The act is termed "drinking the constable." The feast consists of radishes, oaten cake, and butter.

Morocco Men (*The*) Public-house and perambulating touts for lottery insurances Their rendezvous was a tavern in Oxford Market, on the Portland estate, at the close of the eighteenth century. In 1796 the great State lottery employed 7,500 Morocco men to dispose of their tickets

Moros. The fool in the play entitled *The Longer Thou Livest the More Fool Thou Art*, by William Wager

Morpheus (2 syl., *the Sleeper*) Son of Sleep, and god of dreams so called because he gives these airy nothings their form and fashion

Morrel. One of the shepherds in the *Shepherd's Calendar*, by Spenser.

Morrice (*Gil or Child*) The natural son of an earl and the wife of Lord Barnard or John Stewart, "brought forth in her father's house wi' mickle sin and shame," and brought up "in the gude grene wode" One day he sent Willie to the baron's hall, requesting his mother to come without delay to Greenwood, and by way of token sent with him a "gay mantel" made by herself Willie went into the dinner-hall, and blurted out his message before all who were present, adding, "and there is the silken sarke your ain hand sewd the sleeve" Lord Barnard thinking the Child to be a paramour of his wife, forbade her to leave the hall and, riding himself to Greenwood, slew Morrice with a broadsword, and setting his head on a spear, gave it to "the meanest man in a his train" to carry it to the lady When the baron returned Lady Barnard said to him, "Wi' that same spear, O pierce my heart, and put me out o' pain," but the baron replied, "Enough of blood by me's been spilt, ean, ean I yew the dead," adding—

"I'll ay lament for Gil Morrice,
As gin he were mine ain,
I'll ken forget the cheery days
On which the youth was slain"
Relques of Ancient English Poetry, ed. iii 1

Dr. Percy says this pathetic tale suggested to Home the plot of *Douglas* (a tragedy).

Morris Dance, brought to England in the reign of Edward III, when John of Gaunt returned from Spain In the dance, bells were jingled, and staves or swords clashed It was a military dance of the Moors or Moriscos, in which five men and a boy engaged, the boy wore a *morione* or head-piece, and was called Mad Morion (*See* MAID MARIAN)

Morse Alphabet (*The*). An alphabet used in telegraphic messages, invented by Professor Samuel F B Morse, of Massachusetts The right-hand deflection of the electric needle corresponds to a dash, and the left-hand to a dot, and by means of dashes and dots every word may be spelt at length Military signalling is performed in England by short and long flashes of a flag or some other instrument, the short flash corresponds with the dot, and the long with the dash The following ten varieties will show how these two symbols are capable of endless combinations, · | · · | — | · · — | — · | etc

Mort-safe. A wrought-iron frame to prevent dead bodies from being exhumed by resurrectionists (See *Notes and Queries*, March 14th, 1891, p 210.)

Mortal. *I saw a mortal lot of people* —*i e* a vast number Mortal is the French *a mort*, as in the sentence, "*Il y avait du monde à mort*" Legomdec says, "*Ce mot* [mort] *ne s'emploie jamais au propre, mais seulement au figuré, avec la signification de multitude, grand nombre, foule.*"

Mortar-board. A college cap A corruption of the French *mortier*, the cap worn by the ancient kings of France, and still used officially by the chief justice or president of the court of justice. As a college cap has a square board on the top, the mortier-board was soon transformed into mortar-board

Mortars differ from guns, in having their trunnions placed behind the vent They are short pieces, intended to project shells at high angles (45°), and the shells thus projected fall almost vertically on the object struck, forcing in the strongest buildings, and (bursting at the same time) firing everything around Their splinters are very destructive

Morte d'Arthur, compiled by Sir Thomas Malory, from French originals, edited by Southey, the poet-laureate. The compilation contains—

The Prophecies of Merlin.

The Quest of the St Grail

The Romance of Sir Lancelot of the Lake

The History of Sir Tristram etc etc Tennyson has a *Morte d'Arthur* among his poems

Mortgage. (*See* WELSH MORTGAGE)

Morther. *Well, Mor where have you been this long while?* (Norfolk) *I say, Mor, come hither!* (Norfolk) Mor or Morther means a lass, a wench It is the Dutch *moer* (a woman) In Norfolk they call a lad a *boy*, from the Dutch *boer* (a farmer), English *boor* "Well, boy" and "Well, mor" are to be heard daily in every part of the county.

"When once a rare-hair'd mother you,
And I red-faced chubby boy,
Sly tricks you played me not a few
For mischief was your greatest joy
Bloomfield Richard and Kate

Mor'timer. So called from an ancestor in crusading times, noted for his exploits on the shores of the Dead Sea (*De Mortuo Mari*)

Mortlake Tapestry. The best English tapestry made at Mortlake (Middlesex), in the reign of James I

"Why Tods, do you think me
Wrought in a loom some Dutch-piece weaved at Mortlake?" *City Match*

Mortstone. *He may remove Mortstone.* A Devonshire proverb, said incredulously of husbands who pretend to be masters of their wives It also means, "If you have done what you say, you can accomplish anything"

Morven. Fingal's realm, probably Argyllshire and its neighbourhood

Mosa'ic Work is not connected with the proper name Moses, but with the Muses (Latin, *opus musæ'um, musivum*, or *musivum*, Greek, *mouseion*, French, *mosaïque*, Italian, *mosaico*). Pliny says it was so called because these tesselated floors were first used in the grottoes consecrated to the Muses (xxxv 21, s 42) The most famous workman in mosaic work was Sosus of Pergamos, who wrought the rich pavement in the common-hall, called Asaroton œcon (*Pliny Natural History*, xxxvi 1, 64)

Moscow. So called from the river Moscowa, on which it is built

The monarch of Moscow A large bell weighing 193 tons, 21 feet high, and 21 feet in diameter

[*So-and-So*] *was my Moscow* The turning-point of my good fortune, leading to future shoals and misery The

reference is to Napoleon's disastrous expedition, when his star hastened to its setting

'Juan was my Moscow [the ruin of my reputation]' *Byron Don Juan*, xi 36

Mosen (Spanish) A corruption of Mio Señor, corresponding to the Castilian *Don*.

Moses' Horns. Exodus xxxiv 30, "All the children of Israel saw Moses, and the skin of his face *shone*," translated in the Vulgate, "*Cornuta esset facies sua*" Rays of light were called horns Hence in Habakkuk (iii 4) we read of God, "His brightness was as the light, and He had horns [*rays of light*] coming out of His hand" Michel Angelo depicted Moses with horns, following the Vulgate.

The French translation of Habacuc iii 4 is—'*Sa splendeur était comme la lumière même et des rayons sortaient de sa main*'

Moses' Rod. So the divining-rod was usually called The divining-rod was employed to discover water or mineral treasure In *Blackwood's Magazine* (May, 1850) we are told that nobody sinks a well in North Somersetshire without consulting the *jouser* (as the rod-diviner is called) The Abbé Richard is stated in the *Monde* to be an extremely expert diviner of water, and amongst others discovered the "Christmas Fountain" on M de Metternich's estate, in 1863 In the *Quarterly Review* (No 44) we have an account of Lady Noel's divining skill (See *World of Wonders*, pt ix p 283)

Moses Slow of Speech. The account given in the *Talmud* (vi.) is as follows —Pharaoh was one day sitting on his throne with Moses on his lap, when the child took off the king's crown and put it on his own head The "wise men" tried to persuade the king that this was treason, for which the child ought to be put to death, but Jethro, priest of Midian, replied, "It is the act of a child who knows no better Let two plates" (he continued) "be set before him, one containing gold and the other red-hot coals, and you will readily see he will prefer the latter to the former" The experiment being tried the little boy snatched up the live coal, put it into his mouth, and burnt his tongue so severely that he was ever after "heavy or slow of speech"

Moses Primrose. Son of the Rev. Dr Primrose, very green, and with a good opinion of himself He is chiefly known for his wonderful bargain with a Jew at the neighbouring fair, when he gave a good horse in exchange for a gross of worthless green spectacles, with copper rims and shagreen cases (*Goldsmith Vicar of Wakefield*)

Mos'lem or Moslemin. Plural of Mussulman, sometimes written Mussulmans The word is Turkish, and means *true believer*.

Mosse. *Napping, as Mosse took his mare.* Wilbraham says Mosse took his mare napping, because he could not catch her when awake

"Till day come catch him as Mosse his grey mare, napping"—*Christmas Prince*

Mosstrooper. A robber, a bandit The marauders who infested the borders of England and Scotland were so called because they encamped on the *mosses*

Mote and Beam (Matt. vii 3-5) *Ut alio peccâtum videa, in te ipsum non rides* (Petronius) Here *peccatum* means a louse, and *ipsum* a tyke.

Moth. Page to Don Adriano de Armado, all jest and playfulness, cunning and versatile (*Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*)

Mother. *Mother and Head of all Churches* So is St John Lateran of Rome called It occupies the site of the splendid palace of Plautius Lateranus, which escheated to the Crown from treason, and was given to the Church by the Emperor Constantine From the balcony of this church the Pope blesses the people of the whole world

Mother Ann. Ann Lee, the "spiritual mother" of the Shakers (1735-1784)

Mother Bunch. (1) Mother Bunch whose fairy tales are notorious These tales are in *Pasquil's Jests, with the Merriments of Mother Bunch* (1653)

(2) The other Mother Bunch is called *Mother Bunch's Closet newly Broke Open*, containing rare secrets of art and nature, tried and experienced by learned philosophers, and recommended to all ingenious young men and maids, teaching them how to get good wives and husbands (1760.)

Mother Carey's Chickens. Stormy petrels. Mother Carey is *Mater Cara* The French call these birds *oiseaux de Notre Dame* or *ames Sainte Marie* Chickens are the young of any fowl, or any small bird.

'They are called the "sailors'" friends, come to warn them of an approaching storm, and it is most unlucky to kill them The legend is that [illegible] "Mother Carey's chickens"

(See *Captain Marryat's Poor Jack*, where the superstition is fully related.)

Mother Carey's Goose The great Black Petrel or Fulmar of the Pacific Ocean

Mother Carey is plucking her goose. It is snowing. (*See* HULDA.)

Mother Country. One's native country, but the term applies specially to England, in relation to America and the Colonies The inhabitants of North America, Australia, etc., are for the most part descendants of English parents, and therefore England may be termed the mother country. The Germans call their native country *Fatherland*

Mother Douglas. A noted procuress, introduced in *The Minor* by Foote She also figures in Hogarth's *March to Finchley* Mother Douglas resided at the north-east corner of Covent Garden, her house was superbly furnished and decorated She grew very fat, and with pious up-turned eyes used to pray for the safe return of her "babes" from battle She died 1761

Mother Earth. When Junius Brutus (after the death of Lucretia) formed one of the deputation to Delphi to ask the Oracle which of the three would succeed Tarquin, the response was, "He who should first kiss his mother" Junius instantly threw himself on the ground, exclaiming, "Thus, then, I kiss thee, Mother Earth," and he was elected Consul.

Mother Goose. A name associated with nursery rhymes. She was born in Boston, and her eldest daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Fleet, the printer. Mrs Goose used to sing the rhymes to her grandson, and Thomas Fleet printed the first edition in 1719

Mother Hubbard. The old lady whose whole time seems to have been devoted to her dog, who always kept her on the trot, and always made game of her Her temper was proof against this wilfulness on the part of her dog, and her politeness never forsook her, for when she saw Master Doggie dressed in his fine clothes—

"The dame made a curtsey, the dog made a bow;
The dame said, 'Your servant,' the dog said, 'Bow-wow!'"

Mother Huddle's Oven. Where folk are dried up so that they live for ever. (*Howard Pyle Robin Hood*, 211.)

Mother Shipton lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and was famous for her prophecies, in which she foretold the death of Wolsey, Lord Percy, etc., and many wonderful events of future times All her "prophecies" are still extant.

Mother-sick. Hysterical.

Mother-wit. Native wit, a ready reply, the wit which "our mother gave us." In ancient authors the terms used to express a ready reply, courteous but not profound Thus, when Louis XIV expressed some anxiety lest Polignac should be inconvenienced by a shower of falling rain, the mother-wit of the cardinal replied, "It is nothing, I assure your Majesty, the rain of Marly never makes us wet"

Mother of Believers. Ay-e'-shah, the second and favourite wife of Mahomet, so called because Mahomet being the "Father of Believers," his wife of wives was Mother of Believers

Mother of Books. Alexandria was so called from its library, which was the largest ever collected before the invention of printing

Mother of Cities [*Umm-al-Bilad*] Balkh is so called

Mother of Pearl. The inner iridescent layers of the shells of many bivalve molluscs, especially that of the pearl oyster

Mother of the Gracchi. A hard, strong-minded, rigid woman, without one soft point or effeminate weakness Always in the right and maintaining her right with the fortitude of a martyr

Mother's Apron Strings. (*See* TIED . .)

Mothering Sunday is Sunday in Mid-Lent, a great holiday, when the Pope blesses the golden rose, and children go home to their mothers to feast on "mothering cakes." It is said that the day received its appellation from the ancient custom of visiting their "mother church," and making offerings on the altar on that day Used by school-children it means a holiday, when they went home to spend the day with their mother or parents

Motion. *The laws of motion*, according to Galileo and Newton.

(1) If no force acts on a body in motion, it will continue to move uniformly in a straight line.

(2) If force acts on a body, it will produce a change of motion proportionate to the force, and in the same direction (as that in which the force acts).

(3) When one body exerts force on another, that *other* body reacts on it with equal force

Motley. *Men of motley* Licensed fools, so called because of their dress

'Motley is the only wear'
Shakespeare As You Like It, II 7

Motu Pro'prio. A law brought in by Consalvi, to abolish monopolies in the Papal States (1757).

Mouch (*To*) To live as a vagrant

Mouchard (French) A spy, "*qui fait comme les mouches, qui vient où il y a du bien sans en avoir l'air*" At the close of the seventeenth century, those *petits-maîtres* who frequented the Tuileries to see and be seen were called *mouchards* (fly-men). (*Dictionnaire Etymologique de Ménage*)

Moulds. *In the moulds* In the grave

"After sir John and her [the minister's wife] were laith in the moulds" —*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet* (Letter xi)

Mound. The largest artificial mound in Europe is Silbury Hill, near Avebury (Wiltshire) It covers 5 acres, 34 perches, and measures at the base 2,027 feet, its diameter at top is 120 feet, its slope is 316 feet, perpendicular height, 107 feet; and it is altogether one of the most stupendous monuments of human labour in the world

Alyattes, in Asia Minor, described by Herodotus, is somewhat larger than Silbury Hill

Mount Zion. The Celestial City or Heaven (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*)

'I am come from the City of Destruction, and am going to Mount Zion" (Part I)

Mountain (*The*) or **Montagnards.** The extreme democratical party in the first French Revolution, so called because they seated themselves on the highest benches of the hall in which the National Convention met. Their leaders were Danton and Robespierre, but under them were Marat, Couthon, Thuriot, St André, Legendre, Camille-Desmoulins, Carnot, St Just, and Collot d'Herbois, the men who introduced the "Reign of Terror" Extreme Radicals are still called in France the "Mountain Party," or *Montagnards*

Old Man of the Mountain. Imaum Hassan ben Sabbah el Homairi The Sheik Al Jebal was so called, because his residence was in the mountain fastnesses of Syria He was the prince of a Mahometan sect called Assassins (*q v.*), and founder of a dynasty in Syria, put an end to by the Moguls in the twelfth century In Rymer's *Fœdera* (vol i) two letters of this sheik are inserted It is not the province of this *Book of Fables* to dispute their genuineness

If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. If what I seek will not come to me without my stir, I must exert myself to obtain it, if we cannot do as we wish, we must do as we can When Mahomet first announced his system, the Arabs demanded supernatural proofs of his commission 'Moses and Jesus," said they, 'wrought miracles in testimony of their divine authority, and if thou art indeed the prophet of God, do so likewise." To this Mahomet replied, "It would be tempting God to do so, and bring down His anger, as in the case of Pharaoh" Not satisfied with this answer, he commanded Mount Safa to come to him, and when it stirred not at his bidding, exclaimed, "God is merciful. Had it obeyed my words, it would have fallen on us to our destruction I will therefore go to the mountain and thank God that He has had mercy on a stiff-necked generation"

The mountain in labour A mighty effort made for a small effect The allusion is to the celebrated line of Horace, "*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*," which Creech translates, "The travailing mountain yields a silly mouse," and Boileau, "*La montagne en travail enfante une souris*"

Mountain Ash (*The*), or "Rowan-tree," botanically called *Pyrus aucuparia*, which does not belong to the same family of plants as the *pyrinæ*, or Common Ash. The Mountain Ash is *icosandria*, but the Common Ash is *diandria* The Mountain Ash is *pentagynia*, but the Common Ash is *monogynia* The Mountain Ash is of the Natural Order *rosaceæ*, but the common Ash is of the Natural Order *asperifoliæ*, yet the two trees resemble each other in many respects The Rowan or Rown-tree is called in Westmoreland the 'Wiggen-tree" It was greatly venerated by the Druids, and was called the 'Witchen" by the early Britons, because it was supposed to ward off witches

"Their spells were vain The hags returned
To their queen in sorrowful mood,
Crying that witches have no power
Where thrives the Rowan-tree wood"
Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heughs (a ballad)

Mountain-dew. Whisky

Mountains of Mole-hills. *To make mountains of mole-hills.* To make a

great fuss about trifles "*Et cloâca unum facêre*" (*Cicero*)

Mountebank. The bank or bench was the counter on which shopkeepers of yore displayed their goods Street-vendors used to *mount* on their *bank* to patter to the public The French word is "*saltim banque*," and the Italian word "*Cantambanco*" (i.e. *canta in banco*, one who patters from his bank)

☞ In Italian, *montambanco* (a quack-doctor) is also in use

"Se disent estre quelque traict, ou quelque Iuif converti, il se faignent medecin du roy de Perse et comme tel il montent l'eschaffault le plus, pour debiter ses drogues, il etourdissent de son babil toute l'assemblee."—*Histoire Generale des Larrons* book i chap xxix

There were temporary mountebanks as well as more regular merchants In Africa, the names of Dolon and Sustion of Icaria are distinguished In France, Tabarin, Tabarin, Turlupin, Gautier-Garguille, Gros-Guillaume, Guillot-Gorju, Belleche, Gaultier-Garguille, and Gringalet (a motley number of fees) In England, Andrew Borde, and some few others of inferior note

Mourning.

Black. To express the privation of light and joy, the midnight gloom of sorrow for the loss sustained The colour of mourning in Europe It was also the colour of mourning in ancient Greece and in the Roman Empire

Black and white striped. To express sorrow and hope The mourning of the South-Sea Islanders.

Greyish brown The colour of the earth, to which the dead return The colour of mourning in Ethiopia

Pale brown The colour of withered leaves The mourning of Persia

Sky-blue To express the assured hope that the deceased has gone to heaven The colour of mourning in Syria, Cappadocia, and Armenia

Deep blue, in Bokhâra, is the colour of mourning (Hamway) The Romans in the Republic wore dark blue for mourning

Purple and violet. To express royalty, "kings and priests to God" The colour of mourning for cardinals and the kings of France The colour of mourning in Turkey is violet

White. Emblem of "white-handed hope" The colour of mourning in China Henry VIII wore *white* for Anne Boleyn The ladies of ancient Rome and Sparta wore white for mourning It was the colour of mourning in Spain till 1498 In England it is still customary in some of the provinces to wear white silk hat-bands and white gloves for the unmarried

Yellow The sear and yellow leaf The colour of mourning in Egypt and in Burmah, where also it is the colour of the monastic order In Brittany, widows' caps among the *paysannes* are yellow. Anne Boleyn wore yellow mourning for Catherine of Aragon Some say yellow is in token of exaltation

Mournival. Four cards all alike, as four aces, four kings, etc, in a game of cards called *Gleek* Gleek is three cards alike

"A mournival of aces gleek of knaves,
Just mine a piece" *Albumazar*, iii 5

Poole in his *English Parnassus* called the four elements *Nature's just mournival*

Mouse. The soul or spirit was often supposed in olden times to assume a zoomorphic form, and to make its way at death through the mouth of man in a visible form, sometimes as a pigeon, sometimes as a mouse or rat A red mouse indicated a pure soul, a black mouse, a soul blackened by pollution, a pigeon or dove, a saintly soul

Exorcists used to drive out evil spirits from the human body, and Harsnet gives several instances of such expulsions in his *Popular Impostures* (1601)

No doubt pigeons were at one time trained to represent the departing soul, and also to represent the Holy Ghost

Mouse, Mousie, terms of endearment Other terms of endearment from animals are, *bird* or *birdie* (as "My bonnie bird"); *puss, pussy, lamb, lamb kin*, "You little monkey" is an endearing reproof to a child. Dog and pig are used in a bad sense, as 'You dirty dog,' "You filthy pig" Brave as a lion surly as a bear, crafty as a fox, proud as a peacock, fleet as a hare, and several phrases of a like character are in common use

'God bless you mouse the bridegroom said,
And smiled her on the lips'
Barnes' Alt Eng, p 17

Mouse Tower (*The*), on the Rhine, said to be so called because Bishop Hatto (*q v*) was there devoured by mice The tower, however, was built by Bishop Siegfried, two hundred years after the death of Bishop Hatto, as a toll-house for collecting the duties upon all goods which passed by. The word *maus* or *mauth* means "toll," and the toll collected on corn being very unpopular, gave rise to the tradition referred to The catastrophe was fixed on Bishop Hatto, a noted statesman and councillor of Otho the Great, proverbial for his cunning perfidy (*See* HATTO)

Moussa. Moses.

Moussali. A Persian musician Haroun al Raschid was going to divorce his late favourite Marizah or Marinda, but the poet Moussali sang some verses to him which so touched his heart, that he went in search of the lady and made peace with her. (*D'Herbelot*)

Mouth. *Down in the mouth* (*See under* Down)

His mouth was made, he was trained or reduced to obedience, like a horse trained to the bit

"At first, of course, the firework showed fight . . . but in the end 'his mouth was made,' his paces formed, and he became a very serviceable and willing animal."—*Le Fanu, House on the Churchyard*, ch. xcix.

Mouth Waters. *That makes my mouth water* "*Cela fait venir l'eau a la bouche*" The fragrance of appetising food excites the salivary glands. The phrase means—that makes me long for or desire it

Moutons. *Revenons à nos moutons* Return we to our subject. The phrase is taken from an old French play, called *L'Avocat*, by Patelin, in which a woollen-draper charges a shepherd with stealing sheep. In telling his grievance he kept for ever running away from his subject, and to throw discredit on the defendant's attorney, accused him of stealing a piece of cloth. The judge had to pull him up every moment with, "*Mais, mon ami, revenons à nos moutons*" (What about the sheep, tell me about the sheep, now return to the story of the sheep).

Movable. *The first movable* Sir Thomas Browne (*Religio Medici*, p. 56, 27) uses the phrase, "Beyond the first movable," meaning outside the material creation. According to Ptolemy the '*primum mobile*" (the first movable and first mover of all things) was the boundary of creation, above which came the empyrean heaven, or seat of God.

Moving the Adjournment of the House. This is the only method which the rules of the house leave to a member for bringing up suddenly, and without notice, any business which is not on the order paper

Moving the Previous Question. A parliamentary dodge for burking an obnoxious bill. The method is as follows.—A 'question," or bill, is before the house, an objector does not wish to commit himself by moving its rejection, so he moves "the previous question," and the Speaker moves, from the chair, "that the question be *not* put"—that is, that the house be not asked to come to any decision on the main question, but be invited to pass to the "orders of the day." In other words, that the subject be shelved or burked

N B. A motion for "the previous question" cannot be made on an amendment, nor in a select committee, nor yet in a committee of the whole house. The phrase is simply a method of avoiding a decision on the question before the House.

Moving the World. *Give me where to stand, and I will move the world.* So said Archimedes of Syracuse, and the instrument he would have used is the lever

Mow, a heap, and **Mow,** to cut down, are quite different words. Mow, a heap, is the Anglo-Saxon *mowe*, but mow, to cut down, is the Anglo-Saxon *máw-an*

There is a third *Mow* (a wry face), which is the French *moue*, as "*Faire la moue e* [*quel qu'un*]," to make faces at someone, and "*Faire la moue*," to pout or sulk (Dutch, *mowe*)

Mowis. The bridegroom of snow, who (according to American Indian tradition) wooed and won a beautiful bride, but when morning dawned, Mowis left the wigwam, and melted into the sunshine. The bride hunted for him night and day in the forests, but never saw him more

Mozaide (2 syl.) or **Monzaida.** The "Moor," settled in Calicut, who befriended Vasco da Gama when he first landed on the Indian continent

"The Moor attends, Mozaide, whose zealous care,
In former days reveal'd each treacherous snare."
Camoens, Lusiad, bk. iv.

Much or Mudge. The miller's son, in Robin Hood dances whose great feat was to bang with a bladder of peas the heads of the gaping spectators. Represents the Fool.

Much Ado about Nothing. The plot is from a novel of Belleforest, copied from one by Bandello (18th vol., vi.) There is a story resembling it in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, bk. v., another in the *Geneura* of G. Tuberville, and Spenser has a similar one in the *Faerie Queene*, book ii. canto iv.

Much Ado about Nothing. After a war in Messina, Claudio, Benedick, and some other soldiers went to visit Leonato the governor, when the former fell in love with Hero, the governor's daughter, but Benedick and Beatrice, being great rattle-pates, fell to jesting, and each

positively disliked the other. By a slight artifice their hatred was converted into love, and Beatrice was betrothed to the Paduan lord In regard to Hero, the day of her nuptials was fixed, but Don John, who hated Claudio and Leonato, induced Margaret, the lady's maid, to dress up like her mistress, and to talk familiarly with one Borachio, a servant of Don John's; and while this chit-chat was going on, the Don led Claudio and Leonato to overhear it. Each thought it to be Hero, and when she appeared as a bride next morning at church, they both denounced her as a light woman The friar, being persuaded that there was some mistake, induced Hero to picture, and gave out that she was dead Leonato now challenged Claudio for being the cause of Hero's death, and Benedick, urged on by Beatrice, did the same At this crisis Borachio was arrested, and confessed the trick, Don John fled, the mystery was duly cleared up, and the two lords married the two ladies

Mucia'na Cautio. A law-quirk, so called from Mu'cius Scæ'vola, a Roman pontifex, and the most learned of jurists

Muc'klebackit. *Elspeth Mucklebackit*, mother of Saunders

Little Jennie Mucklebackit. Child of Saunders

Maggie Mucklebackit. Wife of Saunders

Saunders Mucklebackit. The old fisherman at Mussleerag

Steenie Mucklebackit Eldest son of Saunders (drowned) (*Sir Walter Scott The Antiquary*)

Muc'klewrath. *Habakkuk Mucklewrath* A fanatic preacher (*Sir Walter Scott Old Mortality*)

John Mucklewrath. Smith at Cannyeckan village Dame Mucklewrath, his wife, is a perfect virago (*Sir Walter Scott Waverley*)

Mud-honey. So Tennyson calls the dirty pleasures of men-about-town (*Maud*)

Mudar'ra. Son of a Moorish princess and Gonçalo Bustos de Salas de Lara, who murdered his uncle Rodrigo, while hunting, to avenge the death of his seven half-brothers. (*See* LARA, *The seven infants of Lara*)

Muff (*A*) A dull, stupid person. Sir Henry Muff, one of the candidates in Dudley's interlude, called *The Rival Candidates* (1774), is a stupid, blundering dolt He is not only unsuccessful in his election, but he finds that his daughter has engaged herself during his absence.

Muffins and Crumpets. Muffins is *pain-moufflet* Du Cange describes the *panis mofletus* as bread of a more delicate nature than ordinary, for the use of prebends, etc, and says it was made fresh every day Crumpets is *crumple-ettes*, cakes with little crumples

Muffled Cats catch no Mice. (In Italian, "*Gatta guantata non piglia sorice*") Said of those who work in gloves for fear of soiling their fingers.

Mufti. *We went in mufti*—out of uniform, *incog*

The French say *en pékin*, and French soldiers call civilians *pékins* An officer who had kept Talleyrand waiting, said he had been detained by some pékins. "What are they?" asked Talleyrand "Oh,' said the officer, "we call everybody who is not *military* a pekin" "And we," said Talleyrand, "call everybody military that is not *civil*" Mufti is an Eastern word, signifying a judge

Mug-house. An ale-house was so called in the eighteenth century. Some hundred persons assembled in a large tap room to drink, sing, and spout One of the number was made chairman Ale was served to the guests in their own mugs, and the place where the mug was to stand was chalked on the table

Mugello. The giant slain by Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne The tale is interesting, for it is said that the Medici took the three balls of this giant's mace for their device Everyone knows that pawnbrokers have adopted the three balls as a symbol of their trade (*See under* BALLS for another account)

Muggins A small borough magnate, a village leader To *mug* is to drink, and Mr Muggins is Mr Drinker

Muggleto'nian. A follower of one Lodowic Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who, about 1651, set up for a prophet He was sentenced to stand in the pillory, and was fined £500.

Mugwump (*A*) A word borrowed from the Algonquin, meaning one who acts and thinks independently. In Eliot's Indian Bible the word "centurion" in the Acts is rendered *mugwump*. Those who refuse to follow the dictum of a caucus are called in the United States *mugwumps*. The chief of

the Indians of Esopus is entitled the *Mugwump* Turncoats are mugwumps, and all political Pharisees whose party vote cannot be relied on.

"'I suppose I am a political mugwump,' said the Englishman 'Not yet, replied Mr Reed You will be when you have returned to your allegiance'"—*The Liverpool Echo* July 10th, 1880

Mugwump Press (*The*) Those newspapers which are not organs of any special political party, but being "neither hot nor cold," are disliked by all party men"

"The Mugwump Press, whose function it is to enlighten the feeble-minded —*The New York Tribune*, 1882

Mulat'to (Spanish). A mule, a mongrel applied to the male offspring of a negress by a white man A female offspring is called a "Mulatta" (*See* CREOLE)

Mulberry. The fruit was originally white, and became blood-red from the blood of Pyramus and Thisbē The tale is, that Thisbē was to meet her lover at the white mulberry-tree near the tomb of Ninus, in a suburb of Babylon Being scared by a lion, Thisbē fled, and, dropping her veil, it was besmeared with blood Pyramus, thinking his lady-love had been devoured by a lion, slew himself, and Thisbē, coming up soon afterwards, stabbed herself also The blood of the lovers stained the white fruit of the mulberry-tree into its present colour

The botanical name is Morus, from the Greek *moros* (a fool), so called, we are told in the *Hortus Anglicus* because "it is reputed the wisest of all flowers, as it never buds till the cold weather is put and gone"

In the *Seven Champions* (pt i chap iv) we are told that Eglantine daughter of the King of Thessaly, was transformed into a mulberry-tree

Mulciber—*i e* Vulcan It is said that he took the part of Juno against Jupiter, and Jupiter hurled him out of heaven He was three days in falling, and at last was picked up, half dead and with one leg broken, by the fishermen of the island of Lemnos (See *Milton Paradise Lost*, book i, 740, etc)

Mule. Mahomet's favourite white mule was Daldah (*See* FADDA)

To shoe one's mule. To appropriate part of the money committed to one's trust This is a French locution—

"*Ferrer la mule*—*i e* L'action d'un domestique qui trompe son maître sur le prix fixé des choses qu'il a achetées en son nom Elle dut son origine au prétexte, facile à employer de la dépense faite pour *ferrer la mule*"—*Encyclopédie des Proverbes Français*

"He had the keeping and disposall of the moneys, and yet shod not his own mule —*History of France* (1555)

Mull. *To make a mull of a job* is to fail to do it properly. The failure of a peg-top to spin is called a mull, hence also any blunder or failure (Scotch, *mull*, dust, or a contraction of *muddle*) The people of Madras are called "Mulls," because they are in a less advanced state of civilisation than the other two presidencies, in consequence of which they are held by them in low estimation. (Anglo-Saxon, *myl*, dust)

Mulla. Awbeg, a tributary of the Blackwater, in Ireland, which flowed close by Spenser's home Spenser is called by Shenstone "the bard of Mulla's silver stream"

Mul'mutine Laws. The code of Dunvallo Mulmutius, sixteenth King of the Britons (about B C 400) This code was translated by Gildas from British into Latin, and by Alfred into Anglo-Saxon These laws obtained in England till the Conquest (*Holinshed History of England*, m. 1)

"Mulmutius made our laws
Who was the first of Britain which did put
His brows within a golden crown, and called
Himself a King
Shakespeare Cymbeline iii 1

Mulmutius was the son of Cloten King of Cornwall (See Geoffrey of Monmouth, *British History*, ii 17)

Mulready Envelope (*The*, 1840), is an envelope resembling a half-sheet of letter-paper, when folded The space left for the address formed the centre of an ornamental design by Mulready, the artist When the penny postage envelopes were first introduced, these were the stamped envelopes of the day, which, however, remained in circulation only one year, and were more fit for a comic annual than anything else

"A set of those odd-looking envelope-things
Where Britain (who seems to be crucified)
flings
To her right and her left, funny people with
wings
Amongst elephants, Quakers, and Chinese
kings,—
And paper and wax, and small Queen's heads
in pecks
Which when notes are too big you must stick
on their backs *Ingoldsby Legends*

Multipliers. Alchemists, who pretended to multiply gold and silver An act was passed (2 Henry IV, c. iv) making the "art of multiplication" felony. In the *Canterbury Tales*, the Chanoun Yeman says he was reduced to poverty by alchemy, adding "Lo, such advantage is it to multiply" (*Prologue to Chanounes Tale*)

Multitudes. Dame Juliana Berners, in her *Booke of St. Albans*, says, in designating companies we must not use the

names of multitudes promiscuously, and examples her remark thus —

"'We say a *congregacyon* of people a *hoost* of men, a *felyshyppynge* of jomen and a *bevy* of ladyes we must speak of a *herde* of deer, swannys cranys or wrenys a *sege* of herons or bytournys, a *musse* of peroches a *watche* of nyghtyngales, a *flyghte* of doves a *claterynge* of chowghes, a *pryde* of lyons a *sleuthe* of beeres a *gagle* of geys a *skulke* of foxes a *sustle* of freres a *pontificalytie* of prestys and a *superfluite* of nonnes"—*Boke of St Albans* (1486)

She adds, that a strict regard to these nicetics better distinguishes "gentylmen from ungentylmen," than regard to the rules of grammar, or even to the moral law. (*See* NUMBERS)

Multum in Parvo (Latin) Much [information] condensed into few words or into a small compass

Mum. A strong beer made in Brunswick, so called from Christian Mummel, by whom it was first brewed

Mum (a mask) hence mummer

Mum's the word Keep what is told you a profound secret (*See* MUMCHANCE)

'Bent up your lips, and give no words but—mum'
Shakespeare 2 Henry VI, i 2

Mumbo Jumbo. A bogie or bugbear in the Mandingo towns of Africa As the Kaffirs have many wives, it not unfrequently happens that the house becomes quite unbearable In such a case, either the husband or an agent dresses himself in disguise, and at dusk approaches the unruly house with a following, and makes the most hideous noises possible When the women have been sufficiently scared, "Mumbo" seizes the chief offender, ties her to a tree and scourges her with Mumbo's rod, amidst the derision of all present Mumbo is not an idol any more than the American Lynch, but one disguised to punish unruly wives (See *Mungo Park Travels in the Interior of Africa*)

Mumchance. Silence Mumchance was a game of chance with dice, in which silence was indispensable (Mum is connected with mumble, German, *mummc*, a muffle, Danish, *mumle*, to mumble)

"And for 'mumchance,' however the *chance* may fall,
You must be *mum* for fear of spoiling all"
Machiavelli's Dogg

Mummy is the Egyptian word *mum*, wax, from the custom of anointing the body with wax and wrapping it in cere-cloth (Persian, *mumia*, wax Italian *mummia*, French, *momie*) (*See* BEATEN)

Mummy Wheat. Wheat said to have been taken from some of the Egyptian mummies, and sown in British soil It is, however, a delusion to suppose that seed would preserve its vitality for some hundreds of years No seed will do so, and what is called mummy wheat is a species of corn commonly grown on the southern shores of the Mediterranean

Mumpers. Beggars Leland calls it a gipsy word In Norwich Christmas waits used to be called "Mumpers" In Lincolnshire, "Boxing-day" is called *Mumping-day* (*q v*) To mump is to beg Beggars are called the "Mumping Society."

"A parcel of wretches hopping about by the assistance of their crutches, like so many Lincoln's Inn Fields mumpers drawing into a body to attack [infest or beset] the couch of some charitable lord —*Ned Ward The London Spy*, part v

Mumping Day. St Thomas's Day, December 21 A day on which the poor used to go about begging, or, as it was called, "going a-gooding," that is, getting gifts to procure *good things* for Christmas (*mump*, to beg).

∴ In Warwickshire the term used was "going a-corning," *i e*, getting gifts of corn In Staffordshire the custom is spoken of simply as "a gooding." (*See* MUMPERS)

Munchausen (*Baron*) The hero of a volume of travels, who meets with the most marvellous adventures The incidents have been compiled from various sources, and the name is said to have pointed to Hieronymus Karl Friedrich von Munchhausen, a German officer in the Russian army, noted for his marvellous stories (1720-1797) It is a satire either on Baron de Tott, or on Bruce, whose *Travels in Abyssinia* were looked upon as mythical when they first appeared The author is Rudolf Erich Raspe, and the sources from which the adventures were compiled, are Bebel's *Facetiæ* Castighone's *Cortegiano*, Bidermann's *Utopia*, and some of the baron's own stories

Mundane Egg (*The*) In the Phœnician, Egyptian Hindu, and Japanese systems, it is represented that the world was hatched from an egg In some mythologies a bird is represented as laying the mundane egg on the primordial waters

Mundilfori. One of the giant race, who had a son and daughter of such surpassing beauty that their father called them Mani and Sol (*moon* and *sun*). (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Mundungus. Bad tobacco

Mundungus in Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* (1768) is meant for Samuel Sharp, a surgeon who published *Letters from Italy*. Tobias Smollett who published *Travels through France and Italy* (1766) "one continual strain" was called "snuff-mungus."

Mu'nera. The daughter of Pollente, the Saracen, to whom he gave all the spoils he unjustly took from those who fell into his power. Talus, the iron page of Sir Artegal, chopped off her golden hands and silver feet, and tossed her over the castle wall into the moat. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, bk. v. 2.)

Munkar and Nakir. Two black angels of appalling aspect, the inquisitors of the dead. The Koran says that during the inquisition the soul is united to the body. If the scrutiny is satisfactory, the soul is gently drawn forth from the lips of the deceased, and the body is left to repose in peace; if not, the body is beaten about the head with iron clubs, and the soul is wrenched forth by racking torments.

Munnin. Memory, one of the two ravens that sit perched on the shoulders of Odin, the other is Hugin (thought). (*Scandinavian mythology*.)

Munta'bur [*Mount Tabor*]. The royal residence of the soldan whose daughter married Otnit, King of Lombardy.

Mu'rad. Son of Hadra'ma and Marsillus, King of Portugal, Castile, Aragon, Leon, and Valence, when those countries were held by the Moors. He was called "Lord of the Lion," because he always led about a lion in silken fetters. When he carried defiance to Charlemagne at Fronsac, the lion fell in love with Aude the Fair, Murad chastised it, and the lion tore him to pieces. (*Cloquemitaine*, vii.)

Mus'cadins of Paris. French dudes or exquisites, who aped the London mashers in the first French Revolution. Their dress was top-boots with thick soles, knee-breeches, a dress-coat with long tails, and a high stiff collar, and a thick cudgel called a *constitution*. It was thought to be John Bullish to assume a huskiness of voice, a discourtesy of manners, and a swaggering vulgarity of speech and behaviour. Probably so called from being "perfumed like a popinjay."

"Cockneys of London, Muscadins of Paris."
Byron Don Juan, viii. 124.

Muscular Christianity. Healthy or strong-minded religion, which braces a man to fight the battle of life bravely and manfully. This expression has been erroneously attributed to Charles Kingsley. (*See* his *Life*, ii. 74, 75.)

Muses. Nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses of poetry, history, and other arts and sciences. The paintings of Herculaneum show all nine in their respective attributes. In the National-Museum of Paris is the famous collection with which Pius VI. enriched the Vatican. Lesueur left a celebrated picture of the same subject.

Muse'um. The most celebrated are the British Museum in London, the Louvre at Paris, the Vatican at Rome, the Museum of Florence, that of St. Petersburg, and those of Dresden, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin.

A walking museum. So Longinus, author of a work on *The Sublime*, was called. (A.D. 213-273.)

Mushroom (an archaic form is *mushrump*). (French, *mousseron*, a white mushroom; Latin, *muscus*, moss.)

"Nostrum fungus muscārum, eo quod in loco pulverizatus intellectum muscis."—*Albertus Magnus*, vii. 315.

Music. *Father of music.* Giovanni Battista Pietro Aloisio da Palestrina. Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina was "the prince of musicians." (1529-1594.)

Father of Greek music. Terpander. (*Flourished* B.C. 676.)

The prince of music. G. Pietro A. da Palestrina (1529-1594).

Music hath charms, etc., from Congreve's *Mourning Bride*, i. 1.

Music. *Men of genius averse to music.* The following men of genius were actually averse to music. Edmund Burke. Byron had no ear for music, and neither vocal nor instrumental music afforded him the slightest pleasure. Charles Fox, Hume, Dr. Johnson, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Peel, William Pitt, Pope preferred a street organ to Handel's oratorios, the poet Rogers felt actual discomfort at the sounds of music; Sir Walter Scott, the poet Southey, and Tennyson. Seven of these twelve were actually poets, and five were orators. The Princess Mathilde (Demidoff), an excellent artist, with a veritable passion for art, may be added to those who have had a real antipathy to music.

Music of the Spheres. Pythagoras was the first who suggested the notion so beautifully expressed by Shakespeare—

"There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims."
Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Plato says that a siren sits on each planet, who carols a most sweet song, agreeing to the motion of her own particular planet, but harmonising with all the others Hence Milton speaks of the "celestial syrens' harmony, that sit upon the nine enfolded spheres" (*Arcades*) (*See* NINE SPHERES)

Maximus Tyrius says that the mere proper motion of the planets must create sounds, and as the planets move at regular intervals the sounds must harmonise.

Musical Notation. (*See* Do)

Musical Small-coal Man (*The*) Thomas Britton (1651-1714)

Musicians. *Father of musicians* Jubal, "the father of all such as handle the harp and organ" (Gen iv 21)

Musidora. (*See* DAMON)

Mu'sits or **Musets.** Gaps in a hedge, places through which a hare makes his way to escape the hounds

> 'The many musits through the which he goes
> Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.
> *Shakespeare Venus and Adonis*

The passing of the hare through these gaps is termed *musing* The word is from *musse* (old French), a little hole

Musket is the Spanish *mosquête*, a musket

Muslin. So called from Mosul, in Asia, where it was first manufactured (French, *mousseline*, Italian, *mussolino*)

Musnud. Cushioned seats, reserved in Persia for persons of distinction.

Muspel. A region of fire, whence Surtur will collect flames to set fire to the universe. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Muspelheim (3 syl) The abode of fire which at the beginning of time existed in the south. It was light, warm, and radiant, but was guarded by Surt with a flaming sword Sparks were collected therefrom to make the stars. (*Scandinavian mythology*) (*See* MANHEIM)

The Muspelheim is a noted Scandinavian poem of the 4th century Muspelheim is the Scandinavian hell, and the subject of the poem is the Last Judgment The Great Surt or Suttur is Antichrist, who at the end of the world will set fire to all creation The poem is in alternate verse, and shows both imagination and poetic talent"

Mustard. Connected with *must* In 1382 Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, granted to the town of Dijon, noted for its mustard, armorial bearings, with the motto MOULT ME TARDE (*Multum ardeo*, I ardently desire) The arms and motto, engraved on the principal gate, were adopted as a trade mark by the mustard merchants, and got shortened into Moult-tarde (to burn much).

The nasturtium is of the mustard family, in Spanish *mastuerco*, and the Italian *mastarda* is mustard

Mustard. *After meat, mustard* I have now no longer need of it. "*C'est de la moutarde apres dîner.*"

Musulman (plural, *Musulmans* or *Moslems*)—that is, *Moslemin*, plural of *Moslem* A Mahometan, so called from the Arabic *muslim*, a believer.

Mutantur. "*Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis,*" is by Nicholas Borbonius, a Latin poet of the sixteenth century Dr. Sandys says that the Emperor Lothair, of the Holy Roman Empire, had already said, "*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*"

Mute as a Fish. Quite silent Some fish make noises, but these are mechanical, not organic.

Mutes at Funerals. This was a Roman custom The undertaker, attended with lictors dressed in black, marched with the corpse and the undertaker, as master of the ceremonies, assigned to each follower his proper place in the procession.

Mutton (French, *mouton*) A gold coin impressed with the image of a lamb

Mutton-eating King (*The*) Charles II of England The witty Earl of Rochester wrote this mock epitaph on his patron —

> "Here lies our mutton-eating king,
> Whose word no man relies on
> He never said a foolish thing,
> And never did a wise one"

Come and eat your mutton with me. Come and dine with me.

Mutton-fist. A large, coarse, red fist

Muttons. A Stock Exchange term for the Turkish '65 loan, partly secured by the sheep-tax

Revenons à nos moutons. (*See* MOUTONS)

Mutual Friends. Can two persons be called *mutual* friends? Does not the word of necessity imply three or more than three? (*See* the controversy in *Notes and Queries*, June 9, 1894, p. 451)

> 'A mutual flame was quickly caught,
> Was quickly, too, reflected
> For neither bosom lodged a thought
> Which virtue keeps concealed'
> *Edwin and Emma,*

(Mutual = reciprocal)

Muzzle. *To muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn* Not to pay for work done, to expect other persons will work for nothing. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and to withhold that hire is to muzzle the ox that treadeth out your corn

My Eye (*All*). (*See under* ALL.)

Mynheer Closh. A Dutchman. *Closh* or *Claus* is an abbreviation of Nicholaus, a common name in Holland. Sandy, a contraction of Alexander, is a similar nickname for a Scotchman.

My'nian Sails. The ship Argo, so called because its crew were natives of Mynia

"When his black whirlwinds o'er the ocean rolled
And rent the Mynian sails"
Camoens Lusiad, bk. vi

Myr'midons of the Law. Bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, and other law menials Any rough fellow employed to annoy another is the employer's myrmidon

The Myrmidons were a people of Thessaly who followed Achilles to the siege of Troy, and were distinguished for their savage brutality, rude behaviour, and thirst for rapine

Myron. A Greek statuary and sculptor born in Bœotia, B C 480 A fellow-disciple of Polyclĕtus, and a younger contemporary of Phidias His great works are in bronze. By far the most celebrated of his statues were his Discobolus and his Cow. The cow is represented lowing (Discobolus is a quoit or discus player) It is said that the cow was so true to nature that a bull mistook it for a living animal.

There are several similar legends Thus it is said that Apelles painted Alexander's horse so realistically that a living horse mistook it and began to neigh Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life, that Felipe IV mistook the painting for the man and reproved it severely for not being with the fleet Zeuxis painted some grapes so well that birds flew at them to peck them Quentin Matsys painted a fly on a picture so humanly that Mandyn the artist, tried to brush it off with his handkerchief Parrhasios, of Ephesus, painted a curtain so well that Zeuxis was deceived by it and told him to draw it aside that he might see the picture behind it

Myrra. An Ionian slave, the beloved concubine of Sardanapa'lus, the Assyrian king She roused him from his indolence to oppose Arbac'ēs the Mede, who aspired to his throne, and when she found that his cause was hopeless induced him to place himself on a funeral pile, which she fired with her own hand, and springing into the flames, perished with her beloved lord and master. (*Byron Sardanapalus*)

Myr'rophores (3 syl., the *myrrh bearers*) The three Marys who went to see the sepulchre, bearing myrrh and spices In Christian art they are represented as carrying vases of myrrh in their hands.

Myrtle (*The*). If you look at a leaf of myrtle in a strong light, you will see that it is pierced with innumerable little punctures. According to fable, Phædra, wife of Theseus, fell in love with Hippolotus, her step-son, and when Hippolotus went to the arena to exercise his horses, Phædra repaired to a myrtle-tree in Trœzen to await his return, and beguiled the time by piercing the leaves with a hair-pin The puncturies referred to are an abiding memento of this tradition

In the *Orlando Furioso* Astolpho is changed into a myrtle-tree by Acrisia

Myrtle The ancient Jews believed that the eating of myrtle leaves conferred the power of detecting witches, and it was a superstition that if the leaves crackled in the hands the person beloved would prove faithful.

The myrtle which dropped blood Æneas (book iii.) is represented as tearing up the Myrtle which dropped blood Polydorus tells us that the barbarous inhabitants of the country pierced the Myrtle (then a living being) with spears and arrows. The body of the Myrtle took root and grew into the bleeding tree

Mysteries of Woods and Rivers. The art of hunting and fishing.

Mystery. A kind of mediæval drama, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history.

Mystery or **Mysterium** Said to make up the number 666 referred to in Rev xvii 5 This would not be worthy notice, except for the fact that the word "mystery" was, till the time of the Reformation, inscribed on the Pope's mitre

⁂ Almost any phrase or long name can be twisted into this number. (*See* NUMBER OF THE BEAST.)

Mysteries. *The three greater mysteries* (in Christianity) The Trinity, Original Sin, and the Incarnation

Surely the resurrection of the body should be added

Mysterious Three (*The*) of Scandinavian mythology were "Hai" (the Mighty) the "Like-Mighty," and the "Third Person," who sat on three thrones above the rainbow. Then came

the "Æsir" of which Odin was chief, who lived in Asgard (between the rainbow and earth), next come the "Vanir," or gods of the ocean, air, and clouds, of which deities Niord was chief.

N

N. This letter represents a wriggling eel, and is called in Hebrew *nun* (a fish)

N, in Spanish, has sometimes a mark over it, thus—ñ. This mark is called a *tilde*, and alters the sense and pronunciation of a word Thus, "pena" means *punishment*, but "peña," a *rock* (*See* MARKS IN GRAMMAR)

N. (One whose name is not given) (*See* M or N)

N, a numeral Greek $\nu = 50$, but $\bar{\nu} = 50{,}000$ $\bar{\bar{N}}$ (Rom) = 900, but $\bar{\bar{\bar{N}}} = 900{,}000$.

N added to Greek words ending in a short vowel to lengthen it "by position," and "l" added to French words beginning with a vowel, when they follow a word ending with a vowel (as *a l'on* for *a on*), is called N or L "epheleys'tic" (tagged-on), Greek, *epi helko*. (*See* MARKS IN GRAMMAR)

N. H. Bugs The letters are the initials of Norfolk Howard, in allusion to a Mr Bugg who in 1863, changed his name to Norfolk Howard

nth, or **nth plus One,** in University slang, means to the utmost degree Thus, *Cut to the nth* means wholly unnoticed by a friend The expression is taken from the index of a mathematical formula, where n stands for any number, and $n + 1$, one more than any number

Nab. The fairy which offers Orpheus for food in the infernal regions a roasted ant, a flea's thigh, butterflies' brains, some sucking mites, a rambow-tart, and other delicacies of like nature, to be washed down with dewdrops, beer made from seven barleycorns, and the supernaculum of earth-born topers (*King Orpheus and Eurydice*)

Nab. To seize without warning A contraction of *apprehend*. (Norwegian, *nappe*, to catch at, *nap*, snatch, Swedish, *nappa*) Our nap (to filch or steal) is a variety of the same word

The keeper or catch of a latch or bolt is called the *nab*

Nab-man. A sheriff's officer. (*See* NAB.)

"Old Downton has sent the nabman after him at last."—*Sir W. Scott Guy Mannering* (dramatised by Terry, ii 3)

Nabo or **Nebo.** One of the divinities of the Assyrians, supposed to be the moon (*See* Isa xlvi 1) Many of the kings of Babylon assumed the name

Nabonassar is Nabo-n-assar, Nabo-of-Asshur or Assyria

Nabochadanasar is Nabo-chadon (or adon)-[n]-assur, *i e* Nabo-king-of-Asshur or Assyria

Nabopolassar is Nabo-[son of]-pal-Assyrian

Nebuchadnezzar is Nebo-chad (or adon) n-assur, *i e* Nebo or Nebo-king-of-Asshur

" Belchazzar is Baal-eh'-azzar, *i e* Baal-chadon-n-assar, or Baal-king-of Asshur

Nabob' (generally called Na'bob) Corruption of the Hindu word *nauab*, the plural of *naib* An administrator of a province and commander of the Indian army under the Mogul Empire These men acquired great wealth and lived in Eastern splendour, so that they gave rise to the phrase, "Rich as the nawáb" corrupted into "*Rich as a nabob.*" In England we apply the phrase to a merchant who has attained great wealth in the Indies, and has returned to live in his native country

Nabonassar or **Nebo-adon-Assur.** (Nebo, Prince of Assyria) Founder of the Babylonian and Chaldæan kingdom, and first of the dynasty of Nabonassar

Era of Nabonassar began Wednesday, February 26th, 747 B.C., the day of Nabonassar's accession It was used by Ptolemy, and by the Babylonians, in all their astronomical calculations

Naboth's Vineyard. The possession of another coveted by one able to possess himself of it (1 Kings xxi 1-10)

"The little Manor House property had always been a Naboth's vineyard to his father."—*Good Words*, 1867

Nadab, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel* is meant for Lord Howard, of Escrick or Escriek, a profligate who laid claim to great piety Nadab offered incense with strange fire, and was slain by the Lord (Lev x 2) and Lord Howard, while imprisoned in the Tower, is said to have mixed the consecrated wafer with a compound of roasted apples and sugar, called lamb's-wool

"And canting Nadab let oblivion damn,
Who made new porridge of the paschal lamb."
Absalom and Achitophel, part i 53-9

Na'dir. An Arabic word, signifying that point in the heavens which is directly opposite to the zenith

From zenith down to nadir From the

highest point of elevation to the lowest depth.

Nadir. A representation of the planetary system

"We then lost (1691) a most beautiful table fabricated of different metals Saturn was of copper, Jupiter of gold, Mars of iron the sun of latten, Mercury of amber, Venus of tin, and the Moon of silver It was the most celebrated piece in all England —*Ingulphus*

Nadir Shah. Kouli Khan, a Persian warrior. (1687-1747)

Nag. A horse This is an example of *n* of the article joined to the following noun, as in the word newt = an ewt (Danish and Norwegian, *oeg*, Anglo-Saxon *eoh* or *eh* Latin, *eq[uus]*, Dutch, *negge*) Taylor (1630) has *naggon*, as—

"Wert thou George with thy naggon,
That fowghtes with the dragon

∵ Shakespeare's *naunt* and *nuncle* are mine-aunt and mine-uncle

Nag, Nagging. Constant fault-finding (Anglo-Saxon, *gnag-an*, to gnaw, bite) We call a slight but constant pain, like a tooth-ache, a *nagging pain.*

Nag's Head Consecration. On the passing of the first Act of Uniformity in Queen Elizabeth's reign, fourteen bishops vacated their sees, and all the other sees, except Llandaff, were at the time vacant. The question was how to obtain consecration so as to preserve the succession called "apostolic" unbroken, as Llandaff refused to officiate at Parker's consecration In this dilemma (the story runs) Scory, a deposed bishop, was sent for, and officiated at the *Nag's Head* tavern, in Cheapside, thus transmitting the succession

∵ Such is the tale Strype refutes the story, and so does Dr Hook. We are told that it was not the *consecration* which took place at the *Nag's Head*, but only that those who took part in it dined there subsequently We are furthermore told that the Bishops Barlow, Scory, Coverdale, and Hodgkins, all officiated at the consecration

Naga. Serpents, the king of them is Sesha, the sacred serpent of Vishnu (*Hindu mythology*)

Na'glfar. The giants' ship, in which they will embark on "the last day" to give battle to the gods It is made of the nails of the dead (Old Norse, *nagl*, a human nail, and *fara*, to make.) (*Scandinavian mythology*) Piloted by Hrymer.

Nahushtan. Trumpery bits of brass (2 Kings xviii 4)

Naiads. Nymphs of lakes fountains, rivers, and streams. (*Classical mythology*) (*See* FAIRY)

Nail.

Down on the nail, Pay down on the nail In ready money In Latin "*Super unguem*," in French "*Sur l'ongle*," as, "*Boire la goutte sur l'ongle*" (*see* SUPERNACULUM), "*Payer rubis sur l'ongle*," where *rubis* means red wine. The Latin *ungulus* (from *ungues*) means a "shot" or reckoning, hence *ungulum dare*, to pay one's reckoning

"Quo quibus præs, et curiatis placita fiat solucio super unguem"—*An Indenture dated July 17th, 1330* (*Scot's Ict*)

O'Keefe says "In the centre of Lyme Exchange is a pillar with a circular plate of copper about three feet in diameter called *The Nail*, on which the earnest of all stock-exchange bargains has to be paid" (*Recollections*)

A similar custom prevailed at Bristol, where were four pillars, called *nails*, in front of the Exchange for a similar purpose In Liverpool Exchange there is a plate of copper called *The Nail*, on which bargains are settled

Hang on the nail Up the spout, put in pawn. The custom referred to is that of hanging each pawn on a nail, with a number attached, and giving the customer a duplicate thereof Very similar to the custom of guarding hats, cloaks, walking-sticks, and umbrellas, in public exhibitions and assemblies

To hit the nail on the head To come to a right conclusion. In Latin, "*Rem tenes*" The Germans have the exact phrase, "*Den Nagel auf den kopf treffen.*"

Nail (*For want of a*) "For want of a nail, the shoe is lost, for want of a shoe, the horse is lost, and for want of a horse, the rider is lost" (*Herbert Jacula Prudentum*)

Nail-money. Six crowns given to the "roy des harnoys" for affixing the arms of a knight to the pavilion.

Nail fixed in the Temple (*of Jupiter*) On September 13th a nail was annually driven into the wall of the temple of Jupiter This was originally done to tally the year, but subsequently it lapsed into a religious ceremony for warding off calamities from the city Originally the nail was driven in the wall by the prætor maximus, subsequently by one of the consuls and lastly by the dictator (See *Livy*, vii 3)

Nail in One's Coffin. *To drive a nail into one's coffin* To shorten life by anxiety drink, etc Topers call a dram

"a nail in their coffin," in jocular allusion to the teetotal axiom

"Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt,
But every grin so merry draws one out"
Peter Pindar (John Wolcot) *Expostulatory Ode*, Ode xv

Nail One's Colours to the Mast (*Fig*) To refuse to surrender When the colours are nailed to the mast they cannot be lowered in proof of submission

Nailed. Caught and secured in jail. (*See* CLOU)

I nailed him (or *it*) I hooked him, I pinned him, meaning I secured him Isaiah (xxii 23) says, "I will fasten him as a nail in a sure place" However, the idea may still be, I secured him by making him pay down the earnest on *The Nail* (See *Pay on the Nail*, second clause)

Nails driven into Cottage Walls. This was a Roman practice, under the notion that it kept off the plague L Manlius was named dictator (A.U.C 390) "to drive the nail"

Our cottagers still *nail horseshoes* to thresholds to ward off evil spirits Mr Coutts, the banker, had two rusty horseshoes fastened on the highest step outside Holly Lodge

Nails of the Cross. *The nails with which our Lord was fastened to the cross* were, in the Middle Ages, objects of great reverence Sir John Maundeville says, "He had two in his hondes, and two in his feet, and of on of theise the emperour of Constantynoble made a bridille to his hors, to bere him in bataylle, and throghe vertue thereof he overcam his enemyes" (c VII) Fifteen are shown as relics (*See* IRON CROWN)

Nain Rouge A Lutin or goblin of Normandy, kind to fishermen There is another called *Le petit homme rouge*

Naiveté (pron *nah'-eve-ty*). Ingenuous simplicity; the artless innocence of one ignorant of the conventions of society The term is also applied to poetry, painting, and sculpture. The word is formed from the Latin *natus, natura*, etc, meaning nature without art

Naked Lady. Meadow saffron (*Colchicum Autumnale*) Called naked because like the almond, peach, etc, the flowers come out before the leaves It is poetically called "the leafless orphan of the year," the flowers being orphaned or destitute of foliage Some call it "Naked Boy," and the "Naked Boy Courts" of London were places where meadow saffron was sold.

Naked Truth. The fable says that Truth and Falsehood went bathing, Falsehood came first out of the water, and dressed herself in Truth's garments. Truth unwilling to take those of Falsehood, went naked

Nakeer. (*See* MUNKAR)

Nala, a legendary king of India, whose love for Damayanti and subsequent misfortunes have supplied subjects for numerous poems Dean Milman has translated into English the episode from the *Mahabhárata*, and W Yates the famous Sanskrit poem called *Nalodaya*

Na'ma. A daughter of the race of man who was beloved by the angel Zaraph Her one wish was to love purely, intensely, and wholly, but she fixed her love on a seraph, a creature, more than on her Creator, therefore, in punishment, she was condemned to abide on earth, "unchanged in heart and frame," so long as the earth endureth but when time is no more, both she and her angel lover will be admitted into those courts "where love never dies" (*Moore Loves of the Angels*, story III)

Namby Pamby Philips. Ambrose Philips (1671-1749) His nickname was bestowed upon him by Harry Carey, the dramatist, for his verses addressed to Lord Carteret's children, and was adopted by Pope This was not John Philips, author of the *Splendid Shilling* "Namby" is a baby way of pronouncing Ambrose, and "Pamby" is a jingling reduplication.

Miverity says "This sort of verse has been called [Namby Pamby] after the name of its author"

Name.

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet"
Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet, II 2

To take God's name in vain. To use it profanely, thoughtlessly, or irreverently

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain" Exod xx 7

Name. Fairies are extremely averse to having their names known, indeed there seems to be a strange identity between personality and name Thus we are forbidden to take God's "name in vain," and when Jacob wrestled with the angel, he was anxious to know his opponent's name (Compare the Greek *onoma* and the Latin *nomen*)

Name-son. Name-sake, also name-child, etc.

"God for ever bless your honour, I am your name-son, sure enough"—*Smollett Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves*

Name the Day. Fix the day of marriage.

Names.

To call a person names To blackguard a person by calling him nicknames

Names *of the Puritans.*

Praise-God Barebones A leather-seller in Fleet Street

If-Jesus-Christ-had-not died-for-thee-thou-hadst-been-damned Barebones His son, usually called Damned Dr Barebones

Nancy. The sailor's choice in Dibdin's exquisite song beginning, "'Twas post meridian half-past four" At half-past four he parted by signal from his Nancy; at eight he bade her a long adieu, next morn a storm arose, and four sailors were washed overboard, "but love forbade the waves to snatch our tar from Nancy", when the storm ceased an enemy appeared, but when the battle was hottest our gallant friend 'put up a prayer and thought on Nancy"

Miss Nancy Mrs Anna Oldfield, a celebrated actress, buried in Westminster Abbey She died in 1730, and her remains lay in state, attended by two noblemen She was buried in a very fine Brussels lace head-dress, a holland shift, with a tucker and double-ruffles of the same lace, new kid gloves, etc

"O Nancy! In woollen? 'Twould a saint provoke"
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke"
Pope Moral Essays

Miss Nancy. An effeminate young man

Nancy of the Vale. A village maiden who preferred Stephon to the gay lordlings who sought her (*Shenstone*)

Nankeen. So called from Nankin, in China. It is the natural colour of Nankin cotton

Nanna. Wife of Balder When the blind-god slew her husband she threw herself upon his funeral pile and was burnt to death.

Nannie, to whom Burns has addressed several of his songs, was Miss Fleming, daughter of a farmer in the parish of Tarbolton, Ayrshire.

Nantes (1 syl) *Edict of Nantes* The decree of Henri IV. of France published from Nantes in 1598, securing freedom of religion to all Protestants. Louis XIV repealed this edict in 1685.

Nap. *To go nap* To stake all the winnings on the cards in hand hence, to risk all on one venture Nap is a game of cards so called from Napoleon III

Nap (*A*), a doze or short sleep, as "To take a nap," is the Anglo-Saxon *hneppian* or *hnapp-ian* (to take a nap; the nap of cloth is the Anglo-Saxon *hnoppa*)

Naphtha. The drug used by Medea for anointing the wedding robe of Glaucē, daughter of King Creon, whereby she was burnt to death on the morning of her marriage with Jason

Na'pier's Bones. A method invented by Baron Napier, of Merchist on, for shortening the labour of trigonometrical calculations Certain figures are arranged on little slips of paper or ivory, and simply by shifting these slips the result required is obtained They are called *bones* because the baron used bone or ivory rods instead of cardboard.

Napoleon III. Few men have had so many nicknames

MAN OF DECEMBER, so called because his *coup d'état* was in December 2nd and he was made emperor December 2nd, 1852

MAN OF SEDAN and by a pun *Man of Sedantaire* It was at Sedan he surrendered his sword to William I King of Prussia (1870)

MAN OF SILENCE from his great taciturnity

COMTE DE ARENENBERG, the name and title he assumed when he escaped from the fortress of Ham

BADINGUET the name of the mason who changed clothes with him when he escaped from Ham The emperor's partisans were called *Badinguens*, those of the empress were *Montijoueurs*

BOUSTRAPA IS a compound of Bonaparte and Strasbourg, and Paris, the places of his noted escapade

RANTIPOLE = human-scarum, half-fool and half-madman

VERMIFUGE A patronymic, which cannot be rendered

"There are some very curious numerical coincidences connected with Napoleon III and Eugénie The last complete year of their reign was 1869 (In 1870 Napoleon was dethroned and exiled)

Now, if to the year of coronation (1852), you add either the birth of Napoleon, or the birth of Eugénie or the capitulation of Paris, or the date of marriage, the sum will always be 1869 For example

1852 Coronation	1852	1852	1852
1 Birth of Napoleon 9	1 Birth of Eugenie 8	1 Date of marriage 3	1 Capitulation of Paris 1
1869	1869	1869	1869

And it to the year of *marriage* (1853) these dates are added, they will give 1870, the fatal year

Napping. *To catch one napping.* To find a person unprepared or off his guard (Anglo-Saxon, *knappung*, slumbering)

Nappy Ale. Strong ale is so called because it makes one nappy, or because it contains a nap or frothy head.

Naraka. The hell of the Hindus It has twenty-eight divisions, in some of which the victims are mangled by ravens and owls, in others they will be doomed to swallow cakes boiling hot, or walk over burning sands. Each division has its name *Rurava* (fearful) is for liars and false witnesses, *Rodha* (obstruction) for those who plunder a town, kill a cow, or strangle a man, *Sukara* (swine) for drunkards and stealers of gold, etc.

Narcissa, in the *Night Thoughts*, was Elizabeth Lee, Dr Young's stepdaughter In Night III the poet says she was clandestinely buried at Montpelier, because, being a Protestant she was 'denied the charity that dogs enjoy" (For Pope's Narcissa *see* NANCY)

Narcissus (*The*). This charming flower is named from the son of Cephisus This beautiful youth saw his reflection in a fountain, and thought it the presiding nymph of the place. He tried to reach it, and jumped into the fountain, where he died 'The nymphs came to take up the body that they might pay it funeral honours, but found only a flower, which they called Narcissus, after the name of the son of Cephisus (*Ovid's Metamorphoses*, iii 346, etc)

Plutarch says the plant is called Narcissus from the Greek *narke* (numbness) and that it is properly *narcotic* meaning the plant which produces numbness or palsy

"Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen
Canst thou not tell me of a gentle pair,
That likest thy Narcissus are?'
Milton Comus, 235, etc

⁂ Echo fell in love with Narcissus

Nardac. The highest title of honour in the realm of Lilliput Gulliver received this distinction for carrying off the whole fleet of the Blefuscudians. (*Swift Gulliver's Travels, Voyage to Lilliput*, v)

Narrow House *or* **Home.** A coffin, the grave Gray calls the grave a "narrow cell"

'Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep"
Elegy

Narrowdale Noon (*Tall*). To defer a matter till Narrowdale noon is to defer it indefinitely "Christmas is coming" runs, "So is Narrowdale Noon" Your . was deferred or delayed, like Narrowdale Noon Narrowdale is in Derbyshire The Dovedale is a valley about three miles long, and nowhere more than a quarter of a mile broad It is approached from the north by a "narrow dale," in which dwell a few cotters, who never see the sun all the winter, and when its beams first pierce the dale in the spring it is only for a few minutes in the afternoon

Narses (2 syl) A Roman general against the Goths, the terror of children (473-568) (*See* BOGIE)

'The name of Narses was the formidable sound with which the Assyrian mothers were accustomed to terrify their infants'—*Gibbon Dec me and Fall*, etc, viii 219

Narwhal. Drinking-cups made of the bone of the narwhal used to be greatly valued, from the supposition that they counteracted the fatal effects of poison

Nascby (Northamptonshire) is the Saxon *navela* (the navel) It is so called because it was considered the navel or centre of England Similarly, Delphi was called the 'navel of the earth," and in this temple was a white stone kept bound with a red ribbon, to represent the navel and umbilical cord

Nasi. The president of the Jewish Sanhedrim.

Na'so. The "surname" of Ovid, the Roman poet, author of *Metamorphoses*. Naso means "nose," hence Holofernes' pun "And why Naso, but for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy" (*Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2)

Nasser. The Arabian merchant whose fables are the delight of the Arabs. D Herbelot tells us that when Mahomet read to them the history of the Old Testament, they cried out with one voice that Nasser's tales were the best, upon which Mahomet gave his malediction on Nasser, and all who read him

Na'strond [*dead-man's region*] The worst marsh in the infernal regions, where serpents pour forth venom incessantly from the high walls. Here the murderer and the perjured will be doomed to live for ever (Old Norse, *nâ*, a dead body, and *strond*, a strand) (*Scandinavian mythology*) (*See* LIKSTROND)

Nathan'iel (*Sir*) A grotesque curate in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Nation of Gentlemen. So George IV called the Scotch when, in 1822, he visited that country

Nation of Shopkeepers. Napoleon was not the first to call the English "a nation of shopkeepers" in contempt

National Anthem. Both the music and words were composed by Dr Henry Carey in 1740 However, in Antwerp cathedral is a MS copy of it which affirms that the words and music were by Dr John Bull, adding that it was composed on the occasion of the discovery of Gunpowder Plot, to which the words "frustrate their knavish tricks" especially allude

National Anthems.

Of Austria. Haydn's *Hymn to the Emperor.*

Belgian The *Brabançonne*

Denmark. *Song of Dannebrog* [a flag with a white cross, which fell from heaven in the 13th century at the prayer of Waldemar II].

England *Rule Britannia*, words by Thomson, music by Handel, and *God Save the King* (*See above*)

France Ancient, the *Chanson de Roland* Since the Revolution, the *Marseillaise* and the *Chant du Départ.*

Germany Arndt's *Des Deutschen Vaterland* "Heil Dir im Siegeskranz"

Hungary The *Rakoczy March*

Italy *Daghela Avanti un Passo* [i.e. Move a step onward] 1821 Garibaldi's warlike *Hymn*, and Godfredo Mameli's *Italian Brethren, Italy has Awaked*, composed by Mercantini

Russia *God Protect the Czar*

Scotland Several Jacobite songs, the most popular being *The King shall Enjoy his own Again, When the King Comes o'er the Water*, and *Lillibullero* of 1688

National Colours. (*See* Colours)

National Convention. The assembly of deputies which assumed the government of France on the overthrow of the throne in 1792 It succeeded the National Assembly

National Debt Money borrowed by the Government, on the security of the taxes, which are pledged to the lenders for the payment of interest

The National Debt in William III's reign was £15,730,439

At the commencement of the American war, £128 583,635

At the close thereof, £249,851,628.

At the close of the French war, £840,850,491

Cancelled between 1817 and 1854, £85,538,790.

Created by Crimean war, £68,623,199.

In 1866, £802,842,949.

In 1872 it was £792,740,000

In 1875 it was £714,797,715.

In 1879 it was £702,130,591.

In 1892 it was £677,679,571.

In 1893 it was £671,042,842.

National Exhibition. So Douglas Jerrold called a public execution at the Old Bailey These scandals were abolished in 1868. Executions now take place in the prison yard.

National Workshops.—The English name of "Ateliers nationaux," established by the French provisional government in February, 1848, and which were abolished in three months, after a sanguinary contest

Native. In feudal times, one born a serf After the Conquest, the natives were the serfs of the Normans Wat Tyler said to Richard II

"The firste peticion was that he scholde make alle men fre thro Yngelonde and quiete so that there scholde not be eny native man after that time."—*Higden Polychronicon*, VIII 457

Nativity (*The*) means Christmas Day, the anniversary of the birth of Jesus

The Cave of the Nativity is under the chancel of the "church of the Nativity" In the recess, a few feet above the ground is a stone slab with a star cut in it, to mark the spot where the Saviour was born Near it is a hollow scraped out of the rock, said to be the place where the infant Jesus was laid

To cast a man's nativity is to construct a plan or map out of the position, etc., of the twelve houses which belong to him, and to explain the scheme

Natty. Tidy, methodical, and neat (Italian *netto*, French *net*, Welsh *nith*)

Natty Bumppo, called "Leather Stocking" He appears in five of Fenimore Cooper's novels as the Deerslayer; the Pathfinder, the Hawk-eye (*La Longue Carabine*), in the *Last of the Mohicans*, Natty Bumppo, in the *Pioneers*, and the Trapper in the *Prairie*, in which he dies

Natural (*A*) A born idiot; one on whom education can make no impression As nature made him, so he remains

A natural child. One not born in lawful wedlock The Romans called the children of concubines *naturales*,

children according to nature, and not according to Law.

"Cui pater est populus, pater est sibi nullus omnes.
Cui pater est populus non habet ille patrem."
Ovid

Nature. *In a state of nature.* Nude or naked.

Naught (*not "nought"*). Naught is *Ne* (negative), *aught* (anything). Saxon *náht*, which is *ne áht* (not anything).

"A headless man had a letter [o] to write
He who read it [*naught*] had lost his sight
The dumb repeated it [*naught*] word for word,
And deaf was the man who listened and heard [*naught*]."
Dr Wheatell.

Naught, meaning bad.

"The water is naught."—2 Kings, ii 19

Naughty Figs (Jeremiah xxiv 2). Worthless, vile (Anglo-Saxon *náht*, i e *n* negative, *aht* aught) We still say a "naughty boy," a "naughty girl," and a "naughty child"

"One basket had very good figs, even like the figs that are first ripe The other basket had very naughty figs, which could not be eaten"

Navigation. *Father of navigation.* Don Henrique, Duke of Visco, the greatest man that Portugal ever produced (1394-1460)

Father of British inland navigation. Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater (1736-1803).

Navvy. A contraction of navigator One employed to make railways.

"Canals were thought of as lines of inland navigation and a tavern built by the side of a canal was called a 'Navigation Inn' Hence it happened that the men employed in excavating canals were called 'navigators,' shortened into navvies"—*Spencer Principles of Sociology*, vol i appendix C, p 831

Nay-word. Pass-word. Slender in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, says—

"We have a nay-word how to know each other I come to her in white and cry *Mum*, she cries *Budget*, and by that we know one another"—*Shakespeare*

Nayres (1 syl) The aristocratic class of India (*See* Poleas)

Nazaræans or **Nazarenes** (3 syl). A sect of Jewish Christians, who believed Christ to be the Messiah, that He was born of the Holy Ghost, and that He possessed a Divine nature, but they nevertheless conformed to the Mosaic rites and ceremonies. (*See below*)

Nazare'ne (3 syl) A native of Nazareth hence our Lord is so called (John xviii 5, 7, Acts xxiv 5)

Nazareth. *Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?* (John i 46) A general insinuation against any family or place of ill repute. Can any great man come from such an insignificant village as Nazareth?

Nazarite (3 syl) One separated or set apart to the Lord by a vow These Nazarites were to refrain from strong drinks, and to suffer their hair to grow. (Hebrew, *nazar*, to separate Numb vi 1-21)

Ne plus Ultra (Latin) The perfection or most perfect state to which a thing can be brought We have Ne-plus-ultra corkscrews, and a multitude of other things.

Ne Sutor, etc (*See* Cobbler.)

Neæra. Any sweetheart or lady love She is mentioned by Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus

"To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair"
Milton Lycidas

Neapolitan. A native of Naples, pertaining to Naples

Near, meaning *mean*, is rather a curious play on the word *close* (close-fisted) What is "close by" is near

Near Side and **Off Side.** Left side and right side "Near wheel" means that to the coachman's left hand, and "near horse" (in a pair) means that to the left hand of the driver. In a four-in-hand the two horses on the left side of the coachman are the near wheeler and the near leader. Those on the right hand side of the coachman are "off horses" Thus, which seems an anomaly, arose when the driver *walked* beside his team The teamster always walks with his right arm nearest the horse, and therefore, in a pair of horses, the horse on the left side is nearer than the one on his right.

Thus, 2 is the near wheeler and 1 the near leader, 4 is the off wheeler and 3 the off leader.

Neat as a Bandbox. A band-box is a slight box for caps, hats, and other similar articles

Neat as a Pin, or **Neat as a New Pin.** Very prim and tidy.

Neat as Wax. Certainly the waxen cells of bees are the perfection of neatness and good order

Nebo, the god of science and literature, is said to have invented cuneiform writing His temple was at Borsippa, but his worship was carried wherever Babylonian letters penetrated. Thus we

had Mount Nebo in Moab, and the city of Nebo in Judea.

Nebraska, U S A word of Indian origin, meaning the 'shallow river"

Nebuchadnezzar. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (July 21, 1877) says that the compound Russian word *Nebuch-ad-ne-tzar* means, "There is no god but the czar" Of course this is not the meaning of the Babylonian proper name, but the coincidence is curious The *-nezzar* of Nebuchadnezzar means Assyria, and appears in such words as Nabonassar, Bel-ch-azzar, Nebo-pol-assar, Tiglath-Pil-eser, Esar-haden, and so on Nabonassar is *Nebo-adan-Assur* (Nebo prince of Assyria) Nebuchadnezzar is *Nebo-chuh-adun-Assar* (Nebo, loyal prince-of Assyria). Nebo was probably an Assyrian god, but it was no unusual thing for kings to assume the names of gods, as Bel-ch-azzar, where Bel = Baal (Baal king-of Assyria) (*See* NABO)

Nebuchadnez'zar. The prophet Daniel says that Nebuchadnezzar walked in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon and said, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built . . by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?" And "the same hour . he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws" (iv. 29-33)

Necessity. *Make a virtue of necessity* (*Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1)

'Quintilian has *laudem virtutis necessitati damus* St Jerome (epistle 51 section 6), *Fait de necessitate virtutem* In the *Roman de la Rose*, line 1168, we find *s'il ne fait de necessite virtu*, and Boccaccio has *si come savia fatta della necessita*

Necessity the tyrant's plea (*Milton Paradise Lost*, book iv verse 393)

Neck. "*Oh that the Roman people had but one neck, that I might cut it off at a blow!*" The words of Caligula, the Roman emperor

To break the neck of an enterprise. To begin it successfully, and overcome the first difficulties Well begun is half done The allusion is to killing fowls by breaking their necks

Neck-verse (Psalm li 1). "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy lovingkindness according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions" This verse was so called because it was the trial-verse of those who claimed benefit of clergy and if they could read it, the ordinary of Newgate said, "*Legit ut clericus,*" and the convict *saved his neck*, being only burnt in the hand and set at liberty

'If a clerk had been taken
For stealing of bacon
For burglary murder, or rape
If he could but rehearse
(Well prompt) his neck-verse
He never could fail to escape'
British Apollo (1740)

Neck-weed. A slang term for hemp, of which the hangman's rope is made.

Neck and Crop. Entirely The crop is the gorge of a bird

Neck and Heels. *I bundled him out neck and heels* There was a certain punishment formerly in vogue which consisted in bringing the chin and knees of the culprit forcibly together, and then thrusting the victim into a cage.

Neck and Neck. Very near together in merit, very close competitors. A phrase used in horse races, when two or more horses run each other very closely

Neck or Nothing. Desperate A racing phrase, to win by a neck or to be nowhere—*i e* not counted at all because unworthy of notice

Necked. *A stiff-necked people.* Obstinate and self-willed In the Psalms we read, 'Speak not with a stiff neck" (lxxv 5), and in Jeremiah xvii 23, "They obeyed not, but made their necks stiff," and Isaiah (xlviii 4) says, "Thy neck is an iron sinew" The allusion is to a wilful horse, ox, or ass, which will not answer to the reins

Necklace. A necklace of coral or white bryony beads used to be worn round the necks of children to aid their teething Necklaces of hyoscyamus or henbane-root have been recommended for the same purpose. In Italy coral beloques are worn as a charm against the "evil eye"

The diamond necklace (1785) (*See* DIAMOND NECKLACE)

The fatal necklace Cadmos received on his wedding-day the present of a necklace, which proved fatal to everyone who possessed it Some say that Vulcan, and others that Europa, gave the necklace to Cadmos Harmonia's necklace (*q v*) was a similar fatal gift. (*See* FATAL GIFTS)

Necromancy means prophesying by calling up the dead, as the witch of Endor called up Samuel. (Greek, *nekros*, the dead; *manteia* prophecy)

Nec'tar. Wine conferring immortality, and drunk by the gods The Koran tells us "the righteous shall be given to drink pure wine sealed with musk" The food of the gods is *Ambro'sia* (Greek *nektar*)

Neddy (a man's name) A contraction and diminutive of Mine Edward—Mine Eddy, My N'Eddy *Teddy* is the French *tu, toi,* form, and *Neddy* the nunation form. (Ed', Ted, Ned)

Neddy A donkey, a low cart used in Dublin, so called because its jolting keeps the riders eternally nodding

"The 'set-down' was succeeded by the Noddy so called from its oscillating motion backwards and forwards —*Sketches of Ireland* (1847)

Neddy A dunce; a euphemism for "an ass"

Need Makes the old Wife Trot. In German, "*Die noth macht ein alte weib traben*," in Italian, "*Bisogna fa trottere la vecchia*," in French, "*Besoin fait trotter la vieille*," the Scotch say "*Need gars naked men rin*"

Needs must when the Devil Drives. The French say "*Il faut marcher quand le diable est aux trousses*," and the Italians say "*Bisogna andare, quando il diavolo è nella coda.*" If I must, I must

"He must needs go that the Devil drives."
Shakespeare All's Well That Ends Well, i 3

Needfire. Fire obtained by friction It has been supposed to defeat sorcery, and cure diseases assigned to witchcraft. (Danish, *gnide*, to rub)

Needful (*The*) Ready money, cash The one thing needful for this life

Needham. *You are on the high-road to Needham*—to ruin or poverty The pun is on the word need Needham is in Suffolk (*See* LAND OF NOD)

Needle. *To hit the needle* Hit the right nail on the head, to make a perfect hit A term in archery, equal to hitting the bull's-eye

Eye of a needle (*See* EYE)

Negative Pregnant (*A*) A denial which implies an affirmative, and is so interpreted A law term

Ne'gro. Fuller says a negro is "God's image cut in ebony"

Negro Offspring.

White father and negro mother. Offspring, mulatto, mulatta

White father and mulatta mother Offspring, quarteron, -rona

White father and quarterona mother. Offspring, quintero, quintera

White father and quintera mother. Offspring, white

Negro'ni. A princess, a friend of Lucrezia di Bor'gia, Duchess of Ferra'ra She invited to a banquet the nobles who had insulted her friend, and killed them with poisoned wine (*Donizetti Lucrezia di Borgia, an opera*)

Ne'gus. So called from Colonel Francis Negus, who first concocted it, in the time of George I

Nehalle'nia. The Flemish deity who presided over commerce and navigation

Nehushtan (2 Kings xviii 4) Bits of brass, worthless fragments When Hezekiah broke in pieces the brazen serpent, he called the broken pieces Nehushtan

"Such matters to the agitator are Nehushtan"
—*Nineteenth Century*, December 1892, p 968

Neiges d'Antan (*The*) A thing of the past. Literally, "last year's snows"

"Where are the snows of yester-year?"
Rossetti

"The whole has melted away like *the neiges d'antan*"—*Nineteenth Century*, June, 1891, p 898.

Neken. (*See* NEC)

Nekszeb. The city of Transoxiana

Nell's Point, in Barry Island Famous for a well to which women resort on Holy Thursday, and having washed their eyes with the water of the well, each woman drops into it a pin

Nem. Con. Unanimously A contraction of the Latin *nemine contradicente* (no one opposing)

Nem. Diss. Without a dissentient voice (Latin, *nemine dissentiente*)

Nem'ean Games (*The*). One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated at Nem'ea, in Ar'golis, every alternate year, the first and third of each Olympiad The victor's reward was at first a crown of olive-leaves, but subsequently a garland of ivy Pindar has eleven odes in honour of victors at these games

Nem'ean Lion (*The*). The first of the labours of Hercules was to kill the Nemean lion (of Ar'golis), which kept the people in constant alarm. Its skin was so tough that his club made no impression on the beast, so Hercules caught it in his arms and squeezed it to death. He ever after wore the skin as a mantle.

"Ere Nemea's beast resigned his shaggy spoils"
Statius, i.

Nemesis. Retribution, or rather the righteous anger of God A female Greek deity, whose mother was Night.

Nemo Me Impune Lacessit. No one injures me with impunity The motto of the Order of the Thistle. It was first used on the coins of James VI of Scotland (James I of England) A strange motto for Puritans to adopt (Matt. xviii 21, 22).

Neol'ogy. The Rationalistic interpretation of Scripture The word is Greek, and means new-(theo)-logy. Those who accept this system are called *Neolo'gians*

Ne'optol'emos or *Pyr'rhos* Son of Achilles, called *Pyr'rhos* from his yellow hair, and *Ne'optol'emos* because he was a new soldier, or one that came late to the siege of Troy According to Virgil, it was this young man that slew the aged Priam. On his return home he was murdered by Orestes, at Delphi

Nepen'the (3 syl) or *Nepen'thēs*, a drug to drive away care and superinduce love. Polydamna, wife of Tho'nis (or Thone 1 syl), King of Egypt, gave nepenthe to Helen (daughter of Jove and Leda) Homer speaks of a magic potion called *nepenthē*, which made persons forget their woes (*Odyssey*, iv. 228)

"That nepenthes which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave the Jove-born Helena"
Milton Comus 695, 696

∴ The water of Ardenne had the opposite effect

Neper's Bones. (*See* NAPIER)

Neph'elo-coccygia. A town in the clouds built by the cuckoos It was built to cut off from the gods the incense offered by man, so as to compel them to come to terms (*Aristophanes, The Birds*)

'Without flying to Nephelo-coccygia we can meet with sharpers and bullies'—*Macaulay*

Nephew (French *neveu*, Latin *nepos*). Both in Latin and in archaic English the word means a grandchild, or descendant Hence, in 1 Tim v 4, we read—"If a woman have children or nephews [grandchildren]" Propertius has it, "*Me inter sevos laudabit Roma nepotes* [posterity]"

∴ Niece (Latin *neptis*) also means a granddaughter or female descendant. (*See* NEPOTISM)

Nep'omuk. St John Nepomuk, a native of Bohemia, was the almoner of Wenceslas IV and refused to reveal to the emperor the confession of the empress After having heroically endured torture, he was taken from the rack and cast into the Moldau Nepomuk is the French *ne*, born, and Pomuk, the village of his birth. A stone image of this saint stands on the Carl Brucke over the Moldau, in Prague. (1330-1383)

Nep'otism. An unjust elevation of our own kinsmen to places of wealth and trust at our disposal. (Latin, *nepos*, a nephew or kinsman)

Nep'tune (2 syl) The sea. In Roman mythology, the divine monarch of the ocean (*See* BEN)

A son of Neptune A seaman or sailor

Neptune's Horse. Hippocampos; it had but two legs, the hinder part of the body being that of a fish (*See* HORSE)

Neptu'nian or **Nep tunist.** One who follows the opinion of Werner, in the belief that all the great rocks of the earth were once held in solution in water, and have been deposited as sediment The *Vulcanists* or *Plutonians* ascribe them to the agency of fire

Ne'reids (2 syl) Sea-nymphs, daughter of Nereus (2 syl), fifty in number

Nereids or *Ner'ēdes* (4 syl) Sea-nymphs Camoens, in his *Lusiad*, gives the names of three—Doto, Nyse, and Nerine, but he has spiritualised their office, and makes them the sea-guardians of the virtuous They went before the fleet of Ga'ma, and when the treacherous pilot supplied by Zacocia, King of Mozam'bique, steered the ship of Vasco da Gama towards a sunken rock, these guardian nymphs pressed against the prow, lifting it from the water and turning it round. The pilot, looking to see the cause of this strange occurrence, beheld the rock which had nearly proved the ruin of the whole fleet (bk n)

Nereus (2 syl) A sea-god represented as a very old man, whose special dominion was the Ægean Sea

Neri'ne (3 syl). One of the Nereids (*See* NISE)

Neris'sa. Portia's waiting-maid clever, self-confident, and coquettish (*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*)

Nero. Emperor of Rome Some say he set fire to Rome to see "how Troy would look when it was in flames" others say he forbade the flames to be put out and went to a high tower, where he sang verses to his lute "Upon the Burning of Old Troy."

A Nero Any bloody-minded man, relentless tyrant, or evil-doer of extraordinary savagery

Nero of the North Christian II of Denmark (1480, 1531-1558, 1559)

Nero's Friend. After Nero's fall, when his statues and monuments were torn down by order of the Senate, and every mark of dishonour was accorded to his memory, some unknown hand during the night went to his grave and strewed it with violets

Nesr. An idol of the ancient Arabs It was in the form of a vulture, and was worshipped by the tribe of Hemyer

Nesrem. A statue some fifty cubits high in the form of an old woman. It was hollow within for the sake of giving secret oracles (*Arabian mythology*)

Nessus. *Shirt of Nessus.* A source of misfortune from which there is no escape, a fatal present, anything that wounds the susceptibilities Thus Renan has "the Nessus-shirt of ridicule." Hercules ordered Nessus (the centaur) to carry his wife Dejanira across a river The centaur ill-treated the woman, and Hercules shot him with a poisoned arrow. Nessus, in revenge, gave Dejanira his tunic, saying to whomsoever she gave it would love her exclusively. Dejanira gave it to her husband, who was devoured by poison as soon as he put it on; but, after enduring agony, the hero threw himself on a funeral pile, and was consumed (*See* HERMONIA'S ROBE)

> 'While to my limbs th envenomed mantle clings
> Drenched in the centaur's black, malignant gore'
>
> West *Triumphs of the Gout* (*Lucian*)

Nest *To feather one's nest* (*See* FEATHER)

Nest-egg (*1*) Some money laid by. The allusion is to the custom of placing an egg in a hen's nest to induce her to lay her eggs there If a person has saved a little money, it serves as an inducement to him to increase his store

Nestor. King of Pylos, in Greece, the oldest and most experienced of the chieftains who went to the siege of Troy A "Nestor" means the oldest and wisest man of a class or company. (*Homer Iliad*)

Nestor of the chemical revolution A term applied by Lavoisier to Dr. Black (1728-1799)

Nestor of Europe Leopold, King of Belgium (1790, 1831-1865)

Nesto'rians. Followers of Nesto'rius, Patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century He maintained that Christ had two distinct natures, and that Mary was the mother of His human nature, which was the mere shell or husk of the divine

Nethinim. The hewers of wood and drawers of water for the house of God, an office which the Gibeonites were condemned to by Joshua (Joshua ix. 27) The word means *given* to God.

Nettle. Camden says the Romans brought over the seed of this plant, that they might have nettles to chafe their limbs with when they encountered the cold of Britain

Nettles. *It is ill work plucking nettles with bare hands*, or belling the cat It is ill work to interfere in matters which cannot but prove disagreeable or even worse In French, "*Attacher le grelot*"

Nettoyer (French) "*Nettoyer une personne, c'est a dire luy gagner tout son argent*" (*Ordon Cornettes Françoises*) Our English phrase, "I cleaned him out," is precisely tantamount to it.

Never. There are numerous locutions to express this idea, as—

At the coming of the Coquelgrues (*Rabelais Pantagruel*)
At the Latter Lammas (*See* LAMMAS)
On the Greek Calends (*q.v.*)
In the reign of Queen Dick (*See* DICK)
On St. Tib's Eve (*See* TIB'S EVE)
In a month of five Sundays
(In) la semaine des trois jeudis
When two Fridays come together
When three Sundays come together
When Dover and Calais meet (*See* DOVER)
When Dudman and Ramehead meet (*See* DUDMAN)
When the world grows honest
When the Yellow River runs clear

Never Say Die. Never despair; never give up.

Nevers. Il Conte di Nevers, the husband of Valentina Being asked by the Governor of the Louvre to join in the massacre of the Protestants, he replied that his family contained a long list of warriors, but not one assassin He was one of the Catholics who fell in the dreadful slaughter (*Meyerbeer Gli Ugonotti, an opera*)

New Brooms sweep Clean. New servants work hard, new masters keep a sharp look out (In French, "*Il n'est rien tel que balai neuf*")

New Christians. Certain Jews of Portugal, who yielded to compulsion and suffered themselves to be baptised,

but in secret observed the Mosaic ceremonies (Fifteenth century)

New Jerusalem. The paradise of Christians, in allusion to Rev xxi.

New Man. The regenerated man. In Scripture phrase the unregenerated state is called the old man (*q v*)

New Style. The reformed or Gregorian calendar, adopted in England in September, 1752.

New Testament. The oldest MSS extant are —(1) The Codex Sinaiticus (ℵ), published at the expense of Alexander II of Russia since the Crimean war This codex contains nearly the whole of the Old and New Testaments, and was discovered in the convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, by Constantius Tischendorf It is ascribed to the fourth century (2) The Codex Vaticanus (B), in the Vatican Library Written on vellum in Egypt about the fourth century (3) The Codex Alexandrinus (A), belonging to the fifth century It was presented to Charles I in 1628 by Cyrillus Lucaris, Patriarch of Alexandria, and is preserved in the British Museum It consists of four folio volumes on parchment, and contains the Old and New Testaments (except the first twenty-four chapters of St Matthew) and the Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians

New World. America, the Eastern Hemisphere is called the Old World

New Year's Day. January 1st The ancient Romans began their year in March, hence such words as September, October, November, December, meaning the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th month, had a rational meaning Since the introduction of the Christian era, Christmas Day, Lady Day, Easter Day, and March 1st have in turns been considered as New Year's Day, but since the reform of the calendar in the sixteenth century, January 1st has been accepted as New Year's Day, because it was the eighth day after the Nativity, when Jesus was circumcised (Luke ii. 21). (*See* NEW STYLE)

"The civil and legal year began March 25th till after the alteration of the style, in 1752, when it was fixed, like the historic year, to January 1st In Scotland the legal year was changed to January 1st as far back as 1600, the proclamation was made Nov 27, 1599

New Year's Gifts. The Greeks transmitted the custom to the Romans, and the Romans to the early Britons The Roman presents were called *strenæ*, whence the French term *étrenne* (a New Year's gift) Our forefathers used to bribe the magistrates with gifts on New Year's Day—a custom abolished by law in 1290 but even down to the reign of James II the monarchs received their *tokens*

N B Nonius Marcellus says that Tatius, King of the Sabines, was presented with some branches of trees cut from the forest sacred to the goddess Strena (*strength*), on New Year's Day, and from this happy omen established the custom

News. The letters N W used to be prefixed to newspapers to show that they obtained information from the four quarters of the world, and the supposition that our word news is thence derived is at least ingenious, but the old-fashioned way of spelling the word, *news*, is fatal to the conceit The French *nouvelles* seems to be the real source (*See* NOTARICA)

"News is conveyed by letter, word of mouth,
And comes to us from North East West and South
Wit's Recreations

Newcastle (Northumberland) was once called Monkchester, from the monks who settled there in Anglo-Saxon times, it was called Newcastle from the castle built there by Robert, son of the Conqueror, in 1080, to defend the neighbourhood from the Scots

Newcastle (Staffordshire) is so called from the new castle built to supply the place of an older one which stood at Chesterton under Lyne, about two miles distant

Carry coals to Newcastle A work of supererogation, Newcastle being the great sent of coals The Latins have "*Aquam mari infundere*" ('To pour water into the sea'); '*Stellas cælo addere*" ("To add stars to the sky"), "*Noctuas Athenas*" ('To carry owls to Athens," which abounds in them)

Newcastle Programme. (*See* PEOPLE'S CHARTER)

Newcome (*Colonel*). A character in Thackeray's novel called *The Newcomes*

Newcomes. Strangers newly arrived

Newgate. Before this was set up, London had but three gates Aldgate, Aldersgate, and Ludgate The new one was added in the reign of Henry I

Newgate. Nash, in his *Pierce Pinilesse*,

says that Newgate is "a common name for all prisons, as *homo* is a common name for a man or woman"

Newgate Fashion. Two by two Prisoners used to be conveyed to Newgate coupled together in twos.

"Must we all march?
Yes, two and two, Newgate fashion"
Shakespeare 1 *Henry IV*, iii 3.

Newgate Fringe. The hair worn under the chin, or between the chin and the neck So called because it occupies the position of the rope when men are about to be hanged

Newgate Knocker (*obs*) A lock of hair twisted into a curl, usually worn by costermongers and other persons of similar stations in life So called because it resembles a knocker, and the wearers of it are too often inmates of Newgate Newgate as a prison is abolished, but many phrases referring to the prison still remain

Newland. *An Abraham Newland* A bank-note, so called from Abraham Newland, one of the governors of the Bank of England in the early part of the nineteenth century, to whom the notes were made payable

'I've often heard say
Sham Abraham's oh sham
But must not sham Abraham Newland'
The Light

'Trees are notes issued from the bank of Nature, and is current as those payable to Abraham Newland'—*G Colman The Poor Gentleman* 1 2

Newton (*Sir Isaac*) discovered the prismatic colours of light (1642-1727)

'Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light"
Pope

The Newton of Harmony Jean Philippe Rameau was so called from his work entitled a *Dissertation on the Principles of Harmony* (1683-1764)

Newtonian Philosophy. The astronomical system at present received, together with that of universal gravitation. So called after Sir Isaac Newton, who established the former and discovered the latter (*See* APPLE.)

Next Door to. . . Very nearly, as 'next door to a fool."

Next to Nothing. A very little. As, "It will cost next to nothing," "He eats next to nothing."

Nibelung. A mythical king of Norway, whose subjects are called Nibelungers and territory the Nibelungenland There were two contemporary kings in this realm, against whom Siegfried, Prince of the Netherlands, fought He slew the twelve giants who formed their paladins with 700 of their chiefs, and made them country tributary (Lay m) The word is from *nebel* (darkness), and means the children of mist or darkness (*See* NIBELUNGEN-LIED)

Nibelungen Hoard. A mythical mass of gold and precious stones, which Siegfried obtained from the Nibelungs, and gave to his wife Kriemhild as her marriage portion. It was guarded by Albric the dwarf After the murder of Siegfried, his widow removed the hoard to Worms, here Hagan seized it, and buried it secretly beneath "the Rhine at Lochham," intending at a future time to enjoy it, "but that was ne'er to be" Kriemhild married Etzel with the view of avenging her wrongs. In time Gunther, with Hagan and a host of Burgundians, went to visit King Etzel, and Kriemhild stirred up a great broil, at the end of which a most terrible slaughter ensued (*See* KRIEMHILD)

'Twas much as twelve huge waggons in four whole nights and days
Could carry from the mountain down to the salt sea bray
Though toand fro each waggon thrice journeyed every day

'It was made up of nothing but precious stones and gold
Were all the world bought from it, and down the value told,
Not a mark the less would there be left than erst there was I ween"
Nibelungen-Lied, xix

Nibelungen-Lied. A famous German epic of the thirteenth century, probably a compilation of different lays It is divided into two parts, one ending with the death of Siegfried, and the other with the death of Kriemhild, his widow The first part contains the marriage of Gunther, King of Burgundy, with Queen Brunhild, the marriage of Siegfried with Kriemhild, his death by Hagan, the removal of the "Nibelungen hoard" to Burgundy, and its seizure by Hagan, who buried it somewhere under the Rhine This part contains nineteen lays, divided into 1,188 four-line stanzas. The second part contains the marriage of the widow Kriemhild with King Etzel, the visit of the Burgundians to the court of the Hunnish king, and the death of all the principal characters, including Hagan and Kriemhild This part, sometimes called *The Nibelungen-Nöt*, from the last three words, contains twenty lays, divided into 1,271 four-line stanzas The two parts contain thirty-nine lays, 2,159 stanzas, or 9,836 lines The tale is based on a legend in the Volsunga Saga.

Nibelungen-Nôt. The second part of the famous German epic called the *Nibelungen-Lied* (*q.v.*)

Nibelungers. Whoever possessed the 'Nibelungen hoard" (*q.v.*) Thus at one time certain people of Norway were so called, but when Siegfried possessed himself of the hoard he was called King of the Nibelungers, and at the death of Siegfried, when the hoard was removed to Burgundy, the Burgundians were so called (*See* NIBELUNG.)

In all these Teutonic names ie = e, and ei = i

Nic Frog. (*See* FROG.)

Nice. *The Council of Nice* The first œcumenical council of the Christian Church, held under Constantine the Great at Nice, or Nicæa, in Asia Minor, to condemn the Arian heresy (325). The seventh œcumenical council was also held at Nice (787).

Nice as Ninepence. A corruption of "Nice as nine-pins" In the game of nine-pins, the "men" are set in three rows with the utmost exactitude of nicety Nine-pence is an Irish shilling of 1561 (*See* NINEPENCE.)

Nice'an Barks or **Nycean Barks.** Edgar Poe, in his lyric *To Helen*, says—

"Helen thy beauty is to me
Like those Nicean barks of yore,
That gently o'er a perfumed sea
The weary, way-worn wanderer bore
To his own native shore"

The way-worn wanderer was Dionysos or Bacchus, after his renowned conquests His native shore was the Western Horn, called the Amalthean Horn And the Nicean barks were vessels sent from the island Nysa, to which in infancy Dionysos was conveyed to screen him from Rhea The perfumed sea was the sea surrounding Nysa, a paradisal island

Nicene Creed. (*See* NICE, COUNCIL OF.)

Niche. *A niche in the Temple of Fame* The Temple of Fame was the Pantheon, converted (1791) into a receptacle for illustrious Frenchmen A niche in the temple is a place for a monument recording your name and deeds

Nicholas (*St*) The patron saint of boys, as St. Catherine is of girls In Germany, a person assembles the children of a family or school on the 6th December (the eve of St Nicholas), and distributes gilt nuts and sweetmeats but if any naughty child is present, he receives the redoubtable punishment of the *Klaubauf* The same as *Santa Claus* and the Dutch *Kriss Kringle* (*q.v.*) (*See* SANTA KLAUS.)

St Nicholas. Patron saint of parish clerks This is because he was the patron of scholars, who used to be called *clerks*

St. Nicholas Patron saint of sailors. because he allayed a storm on a voyage to the Holy Land.

St Nicholas The patron saint of Russia

St Nicholas The patron saint of Aberdeen

St Nicholas, in Christian art, is represented in episcopal robes, and has either three purses or golden balls, or three children, as his distinctive symbols The three purses are in allusion to the three purses given by him to three sisters to enable them to marry The three children allude to the legend that an Asiatic gentleman sent his three boys to school at Athens, but told them to call on St Nicholas for his benediction, they stopped at Myra for the night, and the innkeeper, to secure their baggage, murdered them in bed, and put their mangled bodies into a pickling-tub with some pork, intending to sell the whole as such St. Nicholas had a vision of the whole affair, and went to the inn, when the man confessed the crime, and St Nicholas raised the murdered boys to life again (*See* Hone's *Everyday Book*, vol i col 1556, Mattie Wace, *Metrical Life of St Nicholas*.)

Clerks or *Knights of St Nicholas* Thieves, so called because St Nicholas was then patron saint; not that he aided them in their wrong-doing, but because on one occasion he induced some thieves to restore their plunder. Probably St Nicholas is simply a pun for Nick, and thieves may be called the devil's clerks or knights with much propriety.

"I think 'tonder come prancing down the hills from Kingston a couple of St Nicholas's clerks" —*Rowley Match at Midnight* (1633)

Nick, in Scandinavian mythology, is a water-wraith or kelpie There are nicks in sea, lake, river, and waterfall Both Catholic and Protestant clergy have laboured to stir up an aversion to these beings They are sometimes represented as half-child, half-horse, the hoofs being reversed, and sometimes as old men sitting on rocks wringing the water from their hair This kelpie must not be confounded with the *nix* (*q.v.*)

Old Nick is the Scandinavian wraith under the form and fashion of an old

man Butler says the word is derived from Nicholas Machavel, but this can be only a poetical satire, as the term existed many years before the birth of that Florentine

"Nick Machavel had ne'er a trick
(Though he gives name to our old Nick)
But was below the least of these."
Hudibras iii 1

Old Nick. Grimm says the word Nick is Neken or Nikken, the evil spirit of the North In Scandinavia there is scarcely a river without its Niki or wraith (*See* NICKAR and NICOR Anglo-Saxon *nicor*, a monster)

He nicked it Won, hit, accomplished it A nick is a winning throw of dice Hence Florio (p 250) says "To tye or nicke a caste of dice"

To nick the nick To hit the exact moment. Tallies used to be called 'nicksticks" Hence, to make a record of anything is "to nick it down," as publicans nick a score on a tally

In the nick of time Just at the right moment The allusion is to tallies marked with nicks or notches Shakespeare has, "'Tis now the pick of noon" (*Romeo and Juliet*, ii 4), in allusion to the custom of picking tallies with a pin, as they do at Cambridge University still. If a man enters chapel just before the doors close, he would be just in time to get nicked or pricked, and would be at the nick or prick of time.

Nicka-Nan Night. The night preceding Shrove Tuesday is so called in Cornwall, because boys play tricks and practical jokes on that night

Nickar or *Hnickar* The name assumed by Odin when he impersonates the destroying principle. (*Grimm Deutsche Mythologie.*)

Nickel Silver. A mixed metal of copper, zinc, and nickel, containing more nickel than what is called "German silver" From its hardness it is well adapted for electroplating (German, *nickel*, which also means a strumpet)

Nicker. One who nicks or hits a mark exactly Certain night-lurkers, whose game was to break windows with halfpence, assumed this name in the early part of the eighteenth century.

"His scattered pence the flying Nicker flings,
And with the copper shower the casement rings"
Gay Trivia, iii

Nick'leby (*Mrs*) An endless talker, always introducing something quite foreign to the matter in hand, and plumming herself on her penetration (*Dickens Nicholas Nickleby.*)

Nickname. "An eke name," written *A nike name* An additional name, an agnomen The "eke" of a beehive is the piece added to the bottom to enlarge the hive. (*See* NOW-A-DAYS)

Nicknames. *National Nicknames*

For an *American* of the United States, "Brother Jonathan" (*q v*)
For a *Dutchman*, "Mynheer Frog" (*q v*), and "Mynheer Closh" (*q v*)
For an *Englishman*, "John Bull" (*See* BULL)
For a *Frenchman*, "Crapaud" (*q v*), Johnny or Jean, Robert Macaire
For *French Canadians*, "Jean Baptiste"
For *French reformers*, "Brissotins"
For *French peasantry*, "Jacques Bonhomme"
For a *Glaswegian*, "Glasgow Keelie"
For a *German*, "Cousin Michael" or "Michel" (*q v*)
For an *Irishman*, "Paddy"
For a *Liverpudlian*, "Dicky Sam"
For a *Londoner*, "A Cockney" (*q v*)
For a *Russian*, "A bear"
For a *Scot*, "Sawney" (*q v*)
For a *Swiss*, "Colin Tampon" (*q v*).
For a *Turk*, "Infidel"

Nick'nev'en. A gigantic malignant hag of Scotch superstition Dunbar has well described this spirit in his *Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy.*

Nicodemused into Nothing, that is, the prospects of one's life ruined by a silly name, according to the proverb, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him" It is from Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* (vol i 19), on the evil influence of a silly name on the mind of the bearer of it.

"How many Cæsars and Pompeys by mere inspiration of the names have been rendered worthy of them and how many might have done well in the world had they not been Nicodemused into nothing"
(This is, to call a man Nicodemus would be enough to sink a navy)

Nicola'itans. The followers of Nicolaus (second century) They were Gnostics in doctrine and Epicureans in practice.

Nic'olas. (*See* NICHOLAS)

Nicor (*A*) A sea-devil, in Scandinavian mythology, who eats sailors

"My brother saw a nicor in the Northern sea It was three fathoms long, with the body of a bison-bull and the head of a cat the beard of a man, and tusks an ell long, lying down on its breast It was watching for the fishermen"—*Kingsley Hypatia* chap xii

Nic'otine (3 syl.) is so named from Jean Nicot, Lord of Villemain, who

purchased some tobacco at Lisbon in 1560, introduced it into France, and had the honour of fixing his name on the plant Our word tobacco is from the Indian *tabaco* (the tube used by the Indians for inhaling the smoke)

Nidhogg. The monster serpent, hid in the pit Hvergelmer, which for ever gnaws at the roots of the mundane ash-tree Yggdrasil' (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Niece. (*See* Nephew)

Niflheim (2 syl, *mist-home*). The region of endless cold and everlasting night, ruled over by Hela It consists of nine worlds, to which are consigned those who die of disease or old age This region existed "from the beginning" in the North, and in the middle thereof was the well Hvergelmeer, from which flowed twelve rivers (Old Norse, *nifl* mist, and *heim*, home) In the South was the world called Muspelheim (*q v*) (*Scandinavian mythology*) (*See* Hvergelmer Mandheim)

Night. The celebrated statue of *Night*, in Florence, is the *chef d'œuvre* of Michael Angelo. In the gallery of the Luxembourg, Paris, is the famous picture of *Night* by Rubens, and at Versailles is the painting of Mignard

Nightcap (*n*). A glass of grog before going to bed Supposed to promote sleep.

'The nightcap is generally a little whisky left in the decanter To do it honour it is taken neat Then all get up and wish "good-night" '—*Mac O'Rell's Round MacDonald*, iii

Nightingale. Tereus, King of Thrace, fetched Philomela to visit his wife, but when he reached the "solitudes of Heleas" he dishonoured her, and cut out her tongue that she might not reveal his conduct. Tereus told his wife that Philomela was dead, but Philomela made her story known by weaving it into a peplus, which she sent to her sister, the wife of Tereus, whose name was Procnē Procnē, out of revenge, cut up her own son and served it to Tereus, but as soon as the king discovered it he pursued his wife, who fled to Philomela, her sister To put an end to the sad tale, the gods changed all three into birds, Tereus (2 syl) became the *hawk*, his wife the *swallow*, and Philomela the *nightingale*.

Arcadian nightingales Asses

Cambridgeshire nightingales. Edible frogs Liège and Dutch "nightingales" are edible.

Nightmare (*n*) A sensation in sleep as if something heavy were sitting on our breast (Anglo-Saxon, *mara*, an incubus) This sensation is called in French *cauchemar* Anciently it was not unfrequently called the *night-hag* or the *riding of the witch* Tusser used to eat raw beef and pork chops for supper to produce nightmare, that he might draw his horrible creations (*See* Mare's Nest)

"I do believe that the witch we call Mara has been dealing with you"—*Sir Walter Scott The Betrothed*, chap xv

Nightmare of Europe Napoleon Bonaparte (1769, 1804-1814, 1821)

Nihilists. A radical society of the maddest proclivities, which started into existence in 1848, under the leadership of Herzen and Bakunin Their professed object was to annihilate all laws of social community, and reform the world *de novo* The following is their code —

(1) Annihilate the idea of a God, or there can be no freedom
(2) Annihilate the idea of right, which is only might
(3) Annihilate civilisation, property, marriage, morality and justice
(4) Let your own happiness be your only law

Nihilo. *Ex nihilo nihil fit* From nothing comes nothing—*i e* every effect must have a cause It was the dictum of Xenophanēs, founder of the Eleatic school (sixth century), to prove the eternity of matter We now apply the phrase as equivalent to 'You cannot get blood from a stone" You cannot expect clever work from one who has no brains

When all is said, "deity" is an exception

Nil Admirari. To be stolidly indifferent. Neither to wonder at anything, nor yet to admire anything

Nil Desperandum. Never say die, never give up in despair.

Nile. The Egyptians used to say that the swelling of the Nile was caused by the tears of Isis The feast of Isis was celebrated at the anniversary of the death of Osiris, when Isis was supposed to mourn for her husband.

The hero of the Nile Horatio, Lord Nelson (1758-1805)

Nil'ica or *Sephal'ica* A plant in the blossoms of which the bees sleep

Nimble as a Cat on a hot Bake-stone. In a great hurry to get away The bake-stone in the north is a large stone on which bread and oat-cakes are baked

Nimble as Ninepence. (*See* NINEPENCE.)

Nimbus characterises *authority* and *power*, not sanctity The colour indicates the character of the person so invested —The nimbus of the Trinity is *gold*, of angels, apostles, and the Virgin Mary, either *red* or *white*, of ordinary saints, *violet*, of Judas, *black*, of Satan, some very dark colour The form is generally a circle or half-circle, but that of Deity is often triangular

The nimbus was used by heathen nations long before painters introduced it into sacred pictures of saints, the Trinity, and the Virgin Mary Proserpine was represented with a nimbus, the Roman emperors were also decorated in the same manner, because they were *dei*

Nim'ini Pim'ini. Affected simplicity. Lady Emily, in the *Heiress*, tells Miss Alscrip the way to acquire the papuan Mimp is to stand before a glass and keep pronouncing mimm pimm "The lips cannot fail to take the right phe" (*General Burgoyne*, in 2)

This conceit has been borrowed by Charles Dickens in his *Little Dorrit*, where Mrs General tells Amy Dorrit—

"*Papa* gives a pretty form to the lips *Pape, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism* You will find it serviceable if you say to yourself on entering a room, *Pape, potatoes, poultry, prunes*, and *prism prunes* and *prism*"

Nimrod. "A mighty hunter before the Lord" (Gen x 9), which the Targum says means a "sinful hunting of the sons of men" Pope says of him, he was "a mighty hunter and his prey was man," so also Milton interprets the phrase (*Paradise Lost*, xii 24, etc)

The legend is that the tomb of Nimrod still exists in Damascus, and that no dew ever falls upon it, even though all its surroundings are saturated with it

Nimrod Any tyrant or devastating warrior

Nimrod, in the *Quarterly Review*, is the *nom-de-plume* of Charles James Apperley, of Denbighshire, who was passionately fond of hunting Mr. Pittman, the proprietor, kept for him a stud of hunters His best productions are *The Chase, the Turf, and the Road.* (1777-1843)

Nincompoop. A poor thing of a man Said to be a corruption of the Latin *non compos* [*mentis*], but of this there is no evidence.

Nine. Nine, five, and three are mystical numbers—the diapason, diapente, and diatrion of the Greeks Nine consists of a trinity of trinities According to the Pythagorean numbers, man is a full chord, or eight notes, and deity comes next. Three, being the trinity, represents a perfect *unity*, twice three is the perfect *dual*, and thrice three is the perfect *plural*. This explains the use of nine as a mystical number, and also as an exhaustive plural, and consequently no definite number, but a simple representative of plural perfection (*See* DIAPASON)

(1) *Nine indicating perfection* or *completion* —

Deucalion's ark, made by the advice of Prometheus, was tossed about for nine days, when it stranded on the top of Mount Parnassus.

Rigged to the nines or *Dressed up to the nines* To perfection from head to foot

There are nine earths Hela is goddess of the ninth Milton speaks of "nine-enfolded spheres" (*Arcades*)

There are *nine worlds in Nifheim*

There are *nine heavens* (*See* HEAVENS)

Gods. Macaulay makes Porsena swear by the nine gods (*See* NINE GODS)

There are *nine orders of angels.* (*See* ANGELS)

There are the *nine korrigan* or fays of Armorica

There were *nine muses*

There were *nine Gallicenæ* or virgin priestesses of the ancient Gallic oracle The serpents or Nagas of Southern Indian worship are nine in number

There are *nine worthies* (*q v*), and nine worthies of *London* (*See* WORTHIES)

There were *nine rivers of hell*, according to classic mythology Milton says the gates of hell are "thrice three-fold; three folds are brass, three iron, three of adamantine rock They had nine folds, nine plates, and nine linings" (*Paradise Lost*, ii 645)

Fallen angels Milton says, when they were cast out of heaven, "Nine days they fell" (*Paradise Lost*, vi. 871)

Vulcan, when kicked out of heaven, was nine days falling, and then lighted on the island Lemnos

Nice as ninepence. (*See* NICE)

(2) Examples of the use of nine *as an exhaustive plural* —

Nine tailors make a man does not mean the number nine in the ordinary acceptation, but simply the plural of tailor without relation to number As a tailor is not so robust and powerful as the ordinary run of men, it requires more than one to match a man (*See* TAILORS)

A nine days' wonder is a wonder that lasts more than a day, here nine equals "several"

A cat has nine lives—i e a cat is popularly supposed to be more tenacious of life than animals in general

Possession is nine points of the law—i e several points, or every advantage a person can have short of right

There are *nine crowns* recognised in heraldry (*See* CROWNS)

A *fee* asked a Norman peasant to change babes with her, but the peasant replied, "No, not if your child were nine times fairer than my own" (*Fairy Mythology*, p 473)

(3) *Nine as a mystic number* Examples of its superstitious use —

The Abracadabra was worn nine days, and then flung into a river

Cadency There are nine marks of cadency.

Cat The whip for punishing evil-doers was a *cat-o'-nine-tails*, from the superstitious notion that a flogging by a "trinity of trinities" would be both more sacred and more efficacious

Diamonds (*See* "Diamond Jousts," *under the word* DIAMOND)

Fairies In order to see the fairies, a person is directed to put "nine grains of wheat on a four-leaved clover"

Hel has dominion over nine worlds

Hydra. The hydra had nine heads (*See* HYDRA)

Leases used to be granted for 999 years, that is *thrice* times *three-thrice-thrice* Even now they run for ninety-nine years, the dual of a trinity of trinities Some leases run to 9,999 years

At the *Lemuria*, held by the Romans on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of May, persons haunted threw black beans over their heads, pronouncing nine times the words "Avaunt, ye spectres from this house!" and the exorcism was complete. (See *Ovid's Fasti*)

Magpies. To see nine magpies is most unlucky. (*See* MAGPIE.)

Odin's ring dropped eight other rings every *ninth night*

Ordeals In the ordeal by fire, nine hot ploughshares were laid lengthwise at unequal distances

Peas. If a servant finds nine green peas in a peascod, she lays it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first man that enters in is to be her cavalier

Seal The people of Feroes say that the seal casts off its skin every ninth month, and assumes a human form to sport about the land (*Thiele*, iii 51)

Styx encompassed the infernal regions in nine circles.

Toast We drink a *Three-times-three* to those most highly honoured

Witches. The weird sisters in *Macbeth* sang, as they danced round the cauldron, "Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine, and thrice again to make up nine," and then declared "the charm wound up."

Wresting thread Nine knots are made on black wool as a charm for a sprained ankle

(4) *Promiscuous examples* —

Niobe's children lay nine days in their blood before they were buried

Nine buttons of official rank in China

Nine of Diamonds (*q v*). The curse of Scotland

There are nine mandarins (*q v*)

Planets The nine are (1) Mercury, (2) Venus, (3) Earth, (4) Mars, (5) the Planetoids, (6) Jupiter, (7) Saturn, (8) Uranus, (9) Neptune

According to the Ptolemaic system, there were seven planets, the Firmament or the Fixt, and the Crystalline Above these nine came the Primum Mobile or First Moved, and the Empyrean or abode of Deity

The followers of Jaina, a heterodox sect of the Hindus, believe all objects are classed under nine categories (*See* JAINAS)

Shakespeare speaks of the "ninth part of a hair"

"I'll crack the ninth part of a hair"
1 Hen IV, iii 1

Nine. *To look nine ways* To squint

Nine. The superlative of superlatives in Eastern estimation It is by nines that Eastern presents are given when the donor wishes to extend his bounty to the highest pitch of munificence

"He [Dakianos] caused himself to be preceded by nine superb camels The *first* was loaded with 9 suits of gold adorned with jewels, the *second* bore 9 sabres, the hilts and scabbards of which were adorned with diamonds, upon the *third* camel were 9 suits of armour the *fourth* had 9 suits of horse furniture, the *fifth* had 9 cases full of sapphires, the *sixth* had 9 cases full of rubies, the *seventh*, 9 cases full of emeralds, the *eighth* had 9 cases full of amethysts, and the *ninth* had 9 cases full of diamonds."—*Comte de Caylus Oriental Tales, Dakianos and the Seven Sleepers*

Nine Crosses. Altar crosses, processional crosses, roods on lofts, reliquary crosses, consecration crosses, marking crosses, pectoral crosses, spire crosses, and crosses pendent over altars (*Pugin Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments*)

Nine Crowns. (*See* CROWNS)

Nine Days' Wonder (*A*) Something that causes a great sensation for a few days, and then passes into the limbo of things forgotten In Bohn's *Handbook of Proverbs* we have "A wonder lasts nine days, and then the puppy's eyes are open," alluding to cats and dogs, which

are born blind As much as to say, the eyes of the public are blind in astonishment for nine days, but then their eyes are open, and they see too much to wonder any longer.

"*King* You'd think it strange if I should marry her
Gloster That would be ten days' wonder, at the least.
King That's a day longer than a wonder lasts."
Shakespeare 3 Henry VI, iii 2

Nine Gods (*The*) (1) Of the Etruscans Juno, Minerva, and Tin'ia (*the three chief*), the other six were Vulcan, Mars, and Saturn, Hercules, Summānus, and Vedius

"Lars Porsena of Clusium
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more."
Macaulay Lays of Ancient Rome (Horatius, 1)

(2) Of the Sabines (2 syl) Hercules, Romulus, Esculapius, Bacchus, Æneas, Vesta, Santa, Fortuna, and Fidēs.

Nine Points of the Law. Success in a law-suit requires (1) a good deal of money, (2) a good deal of patience, (3) a good cause, (4) a good lawyer, (5) a good counsel, (6) good witnesses, (7) a good jury, (8) a good judge, and (9) good luck.

Nine Spheres (*The*) Milton, in his *Arcades*, speaks of the "celestial sirens' harmony that sit upon the nine enfolded spheres" The nine spheres are those of the Moon, of Mercury, of Venus, of the Sun, of Mars, of Jupiter, of Saturn, of the Firmament, and of the Crystalline. Above these nine heavens or spheres come the Primum Mobile and then the Heaven of the heavens, or abode of Deity and His angels

The earth was supposed to be in the centre of this system.

Nine Worthies. Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

"Nine worthies were they called, of different
rites—
Three Jews, three pagans, and three Christian
knights"
Dryden The Flower and the Leaf

Nine worthies (privy councillors to William III) —

Whigs Devonshire, Dorset, Monmouth, and Edward Russell.

Tories Caermarthen, Pembroke, Nottingham, Marlborough, and Lowther.

Nine worthies of London (*See* WORTHIES)

Ninepence. *Nimble as ninepence* Silver ninepences were common till the year 1696, when all unmilled coin was called in These ninepences were very *pliable* or nimble, and, being bent, were given as love tokens, the usual formula of presentation being *To my love, from my love* (*See* NICE AS NINEPENCE)

Nin'ian (*St*). The apostle of the Picts (fourth and fifth centuries).

Ninon de l'Enclos, noted for her beauty, wit, and gaiety She had two natural sons, one of whom fell in love with her, and blew out his brains when he discovered the relationship (1615-1706.)

Ni'nus. Son of Belus, husband of Semir'amis, and the reputed builder of Nineveh

Niobe (3 syl). The personification of female sorrow. According to Grecian fable, Niobe was the mother of twelve children, and taunted Lato'na because she had only two—namely, Apollo and Diana Lato'na commanded her children to avenge the insult, and they caused all the sons and daughters of Niobe to die Niobe was inconsolable, wept herself to death, and was changed into a stone, from which ran water "Like Niobe, all tears" (*Hamlet*)

The group of Niobe and her children, in Florence, was discovered at Rome in 1583, and was the work either of Scopas or Praxit'eles

The Niobe of nations So Lord Byron styles Rome, the "lone mother of dead empires," with "broken thrones and temples," a "chaos of ruins," a "desert where we steer stumbling over recollections" (*Childe Harold*, canto iv stanza 79)

Niord. The Scandinavian sea-god He was not one of the Æsir. Niord's son was Frey (the fairy of the clouds), and his daughter was Freyja His home was Noatun Niord was not a sea-god, like Neptune, but the Spirit of water and air The Scandinavian Neptune was Ægir, whose wife was Skadi.

Nip (*A*) As a "nip of whisky," a "nip of brandy," "just a nip." A nipperkin was a small measure. (Dutch, *nippen*, a sip)

Nip in the Bud Destroy before it has developed "Nip sin in the bud," Latin, "*Obsta principiis*," "*Venienti occurite morbo*." "Resist beginnings"

Nip-cheese or **Nip-farthing.** A miser, who nips or pinches closely his cheese and farthings (Dutch, *nippen*)

Nipperkin (*A*). A small wine and beer measure Now called a 'nip"

"His hawk's economy won't thank him for't
Which stops his petty nipperkin of port"
Peter Pindar Hun Pindar

Nirva'na. Annihilation, or rather the final deliverance of the soul from transmigration (in Buddhism) Sanskrit, *nir*, out; *vâna*, blow (*See* GAUTAMA)

Nishapoor and **Tous.** Mountains in Khorassan where turquoises are found.

Nisi Prius. *A Nisi Case*, a cause to be tried in the assize courts *Sittings at Nisi Prius*, sessions of Nisi Prius Courts, which never try criminal cases *Trial at Nisi*, a trial before judges of assize An action at one time could be tried only in the court where it was brought, but Magna Charta provided that certain cases, instead of being tried at Westminster in the superior courts, should be tried in their proper counties before judges of assize. The words "Nisi Prius" are two words on which the following clause attached to the writs entirely hinges —"We command you to come before our justices at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls', NISI PRIUS justiciarii domini regis ad assisas capiendas venerint—*i e* unless previously the justices of our lord the king come to hold their assizes at (the court of your own assize town)."

Nis'roch. An idol of the Ninevites represented in their sculptures with a hawk's head. The word means *Great Eagle*

Nit. One of the attendants of Queen Mab

Nitouche (*St.*) or *Mlle Touche* (Touch-me-not) A hypocrite, a demure-looking pharisee The French say, *Faire la Sainte Nitouche*, to pretend to great sanctity, or look as if butter would not melt in your mouth

"It is certainly difficult to believe hard things of a woman who looks like Ste Nitouche in profile" —*J O Hobbes Some Emotions and a Moral*, chap iii

Nix (mas), **Nixie** (fem) Kind busybody Little creatures not unlike the Scotch *brownie* and German *kobold*. They wear a red cap, and are ever ready to lend a helping hand to the industrious and thrifty (*See* NICK)

Another tribe of water-fairies are the Nixes, who frequently assume the appearance of beautiful maidens "—*F F T Dyer Folk-lore of Plants*, chap vii p 90

Nixon. Red-faced.

"Like a red-faced Nixon"—*Pickwick*.

Nizam'. A title of sovereignty in Hyderabad (India), derived from *Nizam-ul-mulk* (regulator of the state), who obtained possession of the Deccan at the beginning of the 18th century The name *Cæsar* was by the Romans used precisely in the same manner, and has descended to the present hour in the form of *Kaiser* (of the German Empire)

Njord. God of the winds and waves. (*Edda*)

No Man is a Hero to his own Valet. Montaigne (1533-1592) said "*Peu d'hommes ont esté admirés par leurs domestiques*" Mad Cornuel (who died 1694) wrote to the same effect "*Il n'y a pas de grand homme pour son valet de chambre*"

"A prophet is not without honour save in his own house —Matt xiii 56

No More Poles. Give over work The cry in hop-gardens when the pickers are to cease working

"When the sun set, the cry of 'No more poles' resounded and the work of the day was done" —*The Budgate Monthly Hops and Hop pickers*, November, 1891

No-Popery Riots. Those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, February 5th, 1779. Those of London, occasioned by Lord George Gordon, in 1780

Noah's Ark (Genesis vi 15) was about as big as a medium-sized church, that is, from 150 to 500 feet long, from 75 to 85 feet broad, and from 45 to 50 feet high, with one window in the roof. Toy arks represent it with rows of windows on each side, which is incorrect

Noah's Ark. A white band spanning the sky like a rainbow; if east and west expect dry weather, if north and south expect wet.

Noah's Wife [Noraida], according to legend, was unwilling to go into the ark, and the quarrel between the patriarch and his wife forms a very prominent feature of *Noah's Flood*, in the Chester and Townley Mysteries

"Hit stow nought heid quod Nicholas also
The sorwe of Noe with his felaschippe
That he had of his wyf at schippe"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, 3,531

Noakes (*John*) or **John o' Noakes.** A fictitious name, formerly made use of by lawyers in actions of ejectment His name was generally coupled with that of *Tom Styles* Similarly, *John Doe* and *Richard Roe* were used The Roman names were *Titius* and *Seius* (*Juv Sat* iv 13) All these worthies are the hopeful sons of Mrs Harris.

Nob (*The*) The head. For *knob*

Nob of the First Water (*A*) A mighty boss, a grand panjandrum (*q v*) First water refers to diamonds (*See* DIAMONDS)

Nobs and Snobs. Nobles and pseudo-nobles. (*See* MOB, SNOB)

Noble. An ancient coin, so called on account of the superior excellency of its gold Nobles were originally disposed of as a reward for good news, or important service done Edward III was the first who coined rose nobles (*q v*), and gave 100 of them to Gobin Agace of Picardy, for showing him a ford across the river Somme, when he wanted to join his army

The Noble Charles III of Navarre (1361-1425). Soliman *Tchelibi*, Turkish prince at Adrianople (died 1410)

Noble Soul. The surname given to Khosru I., the greatest monarch of the Sassanian dynasty. (*, 531-579)

Noblesse Oblige (French) Noble birth imposes the obligation of high-minded principles and noble actions

Noctes Ambrosia'næ. While Lockhart was writing *Valerius* he was in the habit of taking walks with Professor Wilson every morning, and of supping with Blackwood at Ambrose's, a small tavern in Edinburgh. One night Lockhart said, "What a pity there has not been a short hand writer here to take down all the good things that have been said!" and next day he produced a paper from memory, and called it *Noctes Ambrosianæ* That was the first of the series The part ascribed to Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is purely supposititious

Noc'tuas Athe'nas Ferre. To carry coals to Newcastle. Athens abounded with owls, and Minerva was therefore symbolised by an owl To send owls to Athens would be wasteful and extravagant excess

Nod. *A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse* Whether you nod or whether you wink, if a horse is blind he knows it not, and a person who *will* not see takes no notice of hints and signs. The common use of the phrase, however, is the contrary meaning, viz "I twig your meaning, though you speak darkly of what you purpose; but mum's the word"

"A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, and there are certain understandings in public as well as in private life, which it is better for all parties not to put into writing"—*The Nineteenth Century* (July, 1893 p 6)

Nod (*The Land of*) (*See* LAND OF NOD)

Noddy. A *Tom Noddy* is a very foolish or half-witted person, "a noodle" The marine birds called Noddies are so silly that anyone can go up to them and knock them down with a stick A donkey is called a Neddy Noddy

∴ Minshew has a capital guess derivation, well fitted for a Dictionary of Fable He says, "Noddy, a fool, so called because he *nods* his head when he ought to speak" Just as well derive wise-man from why, because he wants to know the *why* of everything

Nodel. The lion in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* Nodel represents the regal element of Germany, Isengrim, the wolf, represents the baronial element and Reynard represents the church element

Noel. Christmas day, or a Christmas carol A contraction of *nouvelles* (tidings), written in old English, *nowells*

"A child this day is born,
A child of high renown,
Most worthy of respecte,
A scepte and a crown
Nowells nowells, nowells!
Sing all we may,
Because that Christ the King
Was born this blessed day."
Old Carol

Noko'mis. Daughter of the Moon Sporting one day with her maidens on a swing made of cane canes, a rival cut the swing, and Nokomis fell to earth, where she gave birth to a daughter named Weno'nah

Nolens Vo'lens. Whether willing or not Two Latin participles meaning "being unwilling (or) willing"

Noli me Tan'gere. Touch me not The words Christ used to Mary Magdalene after His resurrection It is the motto of the Order of the Thistle A plant of the genus *impatiens*. The seed vessels consist of one cell in five divisions, and when the seed is ripe each of these, on being touched, suddenly folds itself into a spiral form and leaps from the stalk (*See Darwin Loves of the Plants*, n 3)

Noll. *Old Noll* Oliver Cromwell was so called by the Royalists. Noll is a familiar contraction of Oliver—*i e* Ol' with an initial liquid.

Nolle Pros'equi [*Don't prosecute*] A petition from a plaintiff to stay a suit. (*See* NON PROS.)

Nolo Episcopa'ri. [*I am unwilling to accept the office of bishop*] A very general notion prevails that every bishop at consecration uses these words. Mr Christian, in his notes to Blackstone, says, "The origin of these words and of this vulgar notion I have not been able to discover; the bishops certainly give no such refusal at present, and I am inclined to think they never did at any time in this country" When the see of Bath and Wells was offered to Beveridge, he certainly exclaimed, "*Nolo episcopari*" but it was the private expression of his own heart, and not a form of words, in his case Chamberlayne says in former times the person about to be elected bishop modestly refused the office twice, and if he did so a third time his refusal was accepted (*Present State of England.*)

Nom. "*Nom de guerre*" is French for a "war name," but really means an assumed name. It was customary at one time for everyone who entered the French army to assume a name this was especially the case in the times of chivalry, when knights went by the device of their shields or some other distinctive character in their armour, as the "Red-cross Knight"

"*Nom de plume*" English-French for the "pen name," and meaning the name assumed by a writer who does not choose to give his own name to the public, as *Peter Pindar*, the *nom de plume* of Dr John Wolcot, *Peter Parley*, of Mr Goodrich, *Currer Bell*, of Charlotte Bronte, *Cuthbert Bede*, of the Rev. Edward Bradley, etc.

Nomads. Wanderers who live in tents, pastoral tribes without fixed residence. (Greek, *nomădĕs* from *nŏmŏs*, a pasture)

Nominalists. A sect founded by Roscelin, Canon of Compiègne (1040-1120) He maintained that if the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are *one God*, they cannot be three distinct *persons*, but must be simply three *names* of the same being, just as father, son, and husband are three distinct names of one and the same man under different conditions Abélard, William Occam, Buridan, Hobbes, Locke, Bishop Berkeley, Condillac, and Dugald Stewart are the most celebrated disciples of Roscelin (*See* REALISTS)

Non Angli sed Angeli, si forent Christiani. Words attributed to Gregory (the Great) in 573 when some British children reduced to slavery were shown him at Rome Gregory was at the time about thirty-five years of age, and was both abbot and cardinal-deacon

Non Bis in Idem (Latin) Not twice for the same thing—*i.e.* no man can be tried a second time on the same charge

Non-Com. (*A*) A non-commissioned officer in the army

Non Compos Mentis or **Non Com.** Not of sound mind, a lunatic, idiot, drunkard, or one who has lost memory and understanding by accident or disease

Non Con. (*See* NONCONFORMIST)

Non Est. A contraction of *Non est inventus* (not to be found). They are the words which the sheriff writes on a writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick

Non mi Recordo, a shuffling way of saying "I don't choose to answer that question" It was the usual answer of the Italian courier and other Italian witnesses when on examination at the trial of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV, in 1820.

'The Italian witnesses often created amusement when under examination, by the frequent answer "*Non mi ricordo*"—*Cassell's History of England*, vol VIII p 10

Non Plus ("no more" can be said on the subject). When a man is *come to a non-plus* in an argument, it means that he is unable to deny or controvert what is advanced against him "To non-plus" a person is to put him into such a fix

Non Pros. for *Non prosequi* (not to prosecute) The judgment of *Non pros* is one for costs, when the plaintiff stays a suit

Non Sequitur (*A*) A conclusion which does not follow from the premises stated

The name began with *B* and ended with *G* Perhaps it was *Waters* —*Dickens Nicholas Nickleby*, p 10

Nonce. *For the nonce.* A corruption of *for then anes* (for then once) meaning for this once "An apron" for *a napron* is an example of *n* transferred the other way We have some half-dozen similar examples in the language, as "tother day"—*i.e.* *the other* or *that other* = the other Nuncle used in *King Lear*, which was originally *mine-uncle* An arrant knave is a narrant knave. (*See* NAG)

Nonconformists. The 2,000 clergymen who, in 1662, left the Church of England, rather than conform or submit to the conditions of the Act of Uniformity—i.e. "unfeigned assent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer." The word is loosely used for Dissenters generally.

Nones (1 syl.), in the Roman calendar.

> On March the 7th, June, July
> October too, the NONES you spy,
> Except in these, those Nones appear
> On the 5th day of all the year
> If to the Nones you add an X
> Of every IDE you'll find the date.
> *I. C. B.*

Nonjurors. Those clergymen who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government after the Revolution. They were Archbishop Sancroft with eight other bishops, and four hundred clergymen, all of whom were ejected from their livings (1691).

Nonne Prestes Tale. A thrifty widow had a cock, "hight Chaunt'eclere," who had his harem; but "damysel Pertilote" was his favourite, who perched beside him at night. Chaunteclere once dreamt that he saw a fox who "tried to make arrest on his body," but Pertilote chided him for placing faith in dreams. Next day a fox came into the poultry-yard, but told Chaunteclere he merely came to hear him sing, for his voice was so ravishing he could not deny himself that pleasure. The cock, pleased with this flattery, shut his eyes and began to crow most lustily, when Dan Russell seized him by the throat and ran off with him. When they got to the wood, the cock said to the fox, "I should advise you to eat me, and that anon." "It shall be done," said the fox, but as he loosed the cock's neck to speak the word, Chaunteclere flew from his back into a tree. Presently came a hue and cry after the fox, who escaped with difficulty, and Chaunteclere returned to the poultry-yard wiser and discreeter for his adventure. (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales.*)

This tale is taken from the old French "*Roman de Renart*." The same story forms also one of the fables of Marie of France, '*Don Coc et Don Werpil*."

Nor. The giant, father of Night. He dwelt in Utgard. (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

Norfolk. The folk north of Kent, Essex, and Suffolk.

Norfolk-Howards. Bugs. A man named Bugg, in 1863, changed his name into Norfolk-Howard.

Norfolk Street (Strand), with Arundel, Surrey, and Howard Streets, were the site of the house and grounds of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, then of the Lord High Admiral Seymour, and afterwards of the Howards, Earls of Arundel and Surrey, from whom it came into the possession of the Earl of Norfolk.

Norma. A vestal priestess who has been seduced. She discovers her paramour in an attempt to seduce her friend, also a vestal priestess, and in despair contemplates the murder of her base-born children. The libretto is a melodrama by Romani, music by Bellini (1831). (*Norma, an opera.*)

Normandy. *The Poles are the vintagers in Normandy.* The Norman vintage consists of apples beaten down by poles. The French say, "*En Normandie l'on vendange avec la gaule*," where gaule is a play on the word Gaul, but really means a pole.

The Gem of Normandy. Emma, daughter of Richard I. (*-1052.)

Norna. The well of Urda, where the gods sit in judgment, and near which is that "fan building" whence proceed the three maidens called Urda, Verdandi, and Skulda (*Past, Present, and Future*). (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

Norna of the Fitful Head. A character in Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate*, to illustrate that singular kind of insanity which is ingenious in self-imposition, as those who fancy a lunatic asylum their own palace, the employés thereof their retinue, and the porridge provided a banquet fit for the gods. Norna's real name was Ulla Troil, but after her amour with Basil Mertoun (Vaughan), and the birth of a son, named Clement Cleveland, she changed her name out of shame. Towards the end of the novel she gradually recovered her right mind.

Nornir or **Norns.** The three fates of Scandinavian mythology, Past, Present, and Future. They spin the events of human life sitting under the ash-tree Yggdrasil (*Igg'-dra-sil*).

⁂ Besides these three Norns, every human creature has a personal Norn or Fate. The home of the Norns is called in Scandinavian mythology "Doomstead."

Norrisian Professor. A Professor of Divinity in Cambridge University.

This professorship was founded in 1760 by John Norris, Esq., of Whitton in Norfolk. The four divinity professors are Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Regius Professor of Divinity, Norrisian Professor, and Hulsean Professor.

Norroy. North-roy or king. The third king-of-arms is so called, because his office is on the north side of the river Trent, that of the south side is called Clarencieux (*q. v.*).

Norte. Violent northern gales, which visit the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. In March they attain their maximum force, and then immediately cease. (Spanish, *norte*, the north.)

North (*Christopher*). A *nom-de-plume* of Professor Wilson, of Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, one of the chief contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

North. *He's too far north for me.* Too canny, too cunning to be taken in; very hard in making a bargain. The inhabitants of Yorkshire are supposed to be very canny, especially in driving a bargain.

North-east Passage (*The*). A way to India from Europe round the north extremity of Asia. It had been often attempted even in the 16th century. Hence Beaumont and Fletcher:

"That everlasting cassock that his worn
As many servants out as the North-east Passage
Has consumed sailors."
The Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.

North Side of the Altar (*The*). The side on which the Gospel is read. The north is the dark part of the earth, and the Gospel is the light of the world which shineth in darkness—"*illuminare his qui in tenebris et in umbrâ mortis sedent.*" Facing the altar from the body of the church, the north side is on your left.

North Side of a Churchyard. The poor have a great objection to be buried on the north side of a churchyard. They seem to think only evil-doers should be there interred. Probably the chief reason is the want of sun. On the north side of Glasgow cathedral is shown the hangman's burial place.

There is, however, an ecclesiastical reason.—The east is *God's* side, where His throne is set, the west, *man's* side, the Galilee of the Gentiles, the south, the side of the "*spirits made just*" *and angels*, where the sun shines in his strength; the north, the *devil's* side, where Satan and his legion lurk to catch the unwary. Some churches have still a "devil's door" in the north wall, which is opened at baptisms and communions to let the devil out.

"As men die, so shall they arise, if in faith in the Lord, towards the south . . . and shall arise in glory; if in unbelief . . . towards the north, then are they past all hope."—*Coverdale. Praying for the Dead.*

Northamptonshire Poet. John Clare, son of a farmer at Helpstone. (1793-1864.)

Northern Bear. Russia.

Northern Gate of the Sun. The sign of Cancer, or summer solstice, so called because it marks the northern tropic.

Northern Lights. The Aurora Borealis, ascribed by the northern savages to the merriment of the ghosts. (*See* AURORA.)

Northern Wagoner (*The*). Ursa Major, called "Charles's wain," or wagon. The constellation contains seven large stars. "King Charles's Wain" is absurd. "Charles' Wain" is a blunder for the "Churls' or Peasants' Wain."

"By this the northern wagoner had set
His sevenfold team behind the stedfast star [*the pole star*]." *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, i. 2.

Norval. An aged peasant and his son in Home's tragedy of *Douglas*.

Norway (*Maid of*). Margaret, infant queen of Scotland. She was the daughter of Eric II., King of Norway, and Margaret, daughter of Alexander III of Scotland. She never actually reigned, as she died on her passage to Scotland in 1290.

Nose. *Bleeding of the nose.* Sign of love.

"'Did my nose ever bleed when I was in your company?' and, poor wretch, just as she spake this, to show her true heart, her nose fell a-bleeding."—*Boulster Lectures*, p. 130.

Bleeding of the nose. Grose says if it bleeds one drop only it forebodes sickness, if three drops the omen is still worse. but Melton, in his *Astrologaster*, says, 'If a man's nose bleeds one drop at the *left* nostril it is a sign of good luck and *vice versâ*."

Led by the nose. Isaiah xxxvii. 29 says, "Because thy rage against Me is come up into Mine ears, therefore will I put My hook in thy nose . . . and will turn thee back . . ." Horses, asses, etc., led by bit and bridle, are led by the nose. Hence Iago says of Othello, he was "led by the nose as asses are" (i. 3). But buffaloes, camels, and bears are actually led by a ring inserted into their nostrils.

Golden nose Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer. Having lost his nose in a duel with Passberg, he adopted a golden one, which he attached to his face by a cement which he carried about with him

"That eminent man who had a golden nose, Tycho Brahe"—*Marryat Jutland and the Danish Isles*, p 305

∴ General Zelislaus, having lost his right hand in battle, had a golden one given him by Boleslaus III

To count noses To count the numbers of a division It is a horse-dealer's term, who counts horses by the nose, for the sake of convenience Thus the *Times*, comparing the House of Commons to Tattersall's, says, "Such is the counting of noses upon a question which lies at the basis of our constitution"

To cut off your nose to spite your face, or . to be revenged on your face. To act out of pique in such a way as to injure yourself as to run away from home to marry out of pique, to throw up a good situation in a fit of ill temper, etc , or any similar folly

To keep one's nose to the grin'-stone To keep one hard at work. Tools, such as scythes, chisels, etc , are constantly sharpened on a stone or with a grin'-stone The nose of a stan is the edge, and "nose" in numerous phrases stands for the person's self In French *nez* is so used in some phrases

'From this he kept Bill's nose to the grinding-stone"—H *Beale Fairy Tales of the Irish Peasantry* p 237

Paying through the nose. Grimm says that Odin had a poll-tax which was called in Sweden a nose tax, it was a penny per nose or poll (*Deutsche Rechts Alterthumer*) (*See* NOSE TAX, RHINO)

To snap one's nose off. To speak snappishly "Ready to snap one's nose off" To "pull (or wring) the nose," *tirer or arracher le nez* is to affront by an act of indignity; to snap one's nose is to affront by speech Fighting dogs snap at each other's noses

To wipe [one's] nose To affront a person, to give one a blow on the nose Similarly, *to wipe a person's eye*, to *fetch one a wipe over the knuckles*, etc , connected with the Anglo-Saxon verb *hweop-an*, to whip, to strike (our whip).

'She was so nose-wipt, slighted, and disdained'—*Naves Glossary*, p 9ll

∴ "To wipe off a score," "to wipe a person down," meaning to cajole or pacify, from the Anglo-Saxon *wipian*, to wipe, cleanse Hence to fleece one out of his money Quite another verb to that given above

To take pepper in the nose. To take offence

"A man is testy, and anger wrinkles his nose such a man takes pepper in the nose"—*Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639)

To turn up one's nose To express contempt When a person sneers he turns up the nose by curling the upper lip.

Under your [very] nose This is French also "*Au nez et à la barbe de quelqu'un*" ("Just before your face") Nose = face in numerous locutions, both in French and English, as, "*Montrer son nez*," "*Regarder quelqu'un sous le nez*," "*Mettre le nez à la fenêtre*," etc.

Nose-bag (*A*) A visitor to a house of refreshment who brings his own victuals and calls for a glass of water or lemonade The reference is to carrying the feed of a horse in a nose-bag to save expense

Nose Literature.

"Knows he that never took a pinch
Nosey the pleasure that the titan knows?
Knows he the titillating joy
Which my nose knows?
O nose, I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows,
I give on thee and feel that pride
A Roman knows
F C Hiusenbeth translated from the French of *O Basselin*

Chapter on Noses, in *Tristram Shandy*, by L Sterne

On the Dignity, Gravity, and Authority of Noses, by Taglicozzi or Taglacozzo (1597)

De Virginitate (sec. 77). A chapter in Kornmann.

The Noses of Adam and Eve, by Mlle Bourignon.

Pious Meditations on the Nose of the Virgin Mary by J Petit

Review of Noses (Louis Brevitatis), by Théophile Raynaud

Sermon on Noses (*La Diceria de' Nasi*), by Annibal Caro (1584)

Nose Tax (*The*) In the ninth century the Danes imposed on Irish houses a poll tax, historically called the "Nose Tax," because those who neglected to pay the ounce of gold were punished by having their nose slit

Nose of Wax (*A*). Mutable and accommodating (faith) A waxen nose may be twisted any way.

"Sed addunt etiam simile quoddam non ad tantum Eius esse quoddammodo nasum cereum, posse finxi, flectique in omnes modos, et omnium institutio inservire"—*Juelli Apologia, Ecc Angl*, sec 6

Nose Out of Joint. *To put one's nose out of joint* is to supplant a person in another's good graces. To put another person's nose where yours is

now. There is a good French locution, "*Lui couper l'herbe sous le pied*" (In Latin, "*Aliquem de jure suo dejecere.*") Sometimes it means to humiliate a conceited person

"Feuing now least this wench which is brought over hither should put your nose out the joynt, comming betweene home and you."—*Terence in English* (1614)

Nosey. The Duke of Wellington was lovingly so called by the soldiery His "commander's nose" was a very distinguishing feature of the Iron Duke

Nos not-Bo'cai [*Bo'-ky*] Prince of Purgatory Purgatory is the "realm of Nosnot-Bocai"

"Sir, I last night received command
To see you out of Fairy land,
Into the realm of Nosnot-Bocai
But let not fear on sulphur choak ye,
For be's a fiend of sense and wit"
King Orpheus and Eurydice

Nostrada'mus (*Michael*). An astrologer who published an annual "Almanack," very similar in character to that of "Francis Moore," and a *Recueil of Prophecies*, in four-line stanzas, extending over seven centuries. (1503-1566)

The Nostradamus of Portugal Gonçalo Annes Bandarra, a poet-cobbler, whose lucubrations were stopped by the Inquisition. (Died 1556)

As good a prophet as Nostradamus—i.e. so obscure that none can make out your meaning Nostrada'mus was a provincial astrologer of the sixteenth century, who has left a number of prophecies in verse, but what they mean no one has yet been able to discover (*French proverb*)

Nostrum means *Our own* It is applied to a quack medicine, the ingredients of which are supposed to be a secret of the compounders. (Latin)

Not, in riding and driving

"I pray till hurry not,
Down a hill hurry not,
On level ground spare him not"
On a Milestone in Yorkshire (near Richmond)

Not at Home. Scipio Nasica was intimate with the poet Ennius One day, calling on the poet, the servant said, "Ennius is not at home," but Nasica could see him plainly in the house Well, he simply walked away without a word. A few days later Ennius returned the visit, and Nasica called out, "Not at home" Ennius instantly recognised the voice, and remonstrated "You are a nice fellow" (said Nasica), "why, I believed your slave, and you won't believe me."

This tale is often attributed to Dean Swift, but, if authentic, it was a borrowed jest

Not Worth a Rap. (*See* RAP)

Not Worth a Rush. (*See* RUSH)

Not Worth a Straw. (*See* STRAW)

Not Worth Your Salt. Not worth your wages. The Romans served out rations of salt and other necessaries to their soldiers and civil servants These rations were called by the general name of salt (*sal*), and when money was substituted for these rations, the stipend went by the name of *sal-arium*

Not'ables (in French history) An assembly of nobles or notable men, selected by the king, of the House of Valois, to form a parliament They were convened in 1626 by Richelieu, and not again till 1787 (a hundred and sixty years afterwards), when Louis XVI called them together with the view of relieving the nation of some of its pecuniary embarrassments The last time they ever assembled was November 6th, 1788

Notarica.

A E I O U *Austria's Empire Is Over all Universal* (*See* A E I O U)

Anno Aetatis Augusti (*See* ÆRA)

Cabal. *Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale* (*See* CABAL)

Chi. *Chelsea, London, Islington, Office* (*See* CHI)

Hempe "When hempe is spun, England is done" *Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip, Elizabeth* (*See* HEMPE)

Hip! hip! hurrah! Hierosolyma Est Perdita. (*See* HIP)

Ichthus *Jesous CHristos THeou Uios Soter.* (*See* ICHTHUS)

I. T N O T G. A O T U (*It-no'-ga-otu*)—i.e. *In The Name Of The Great Architect Of The Universe* A Freemason's notarica

Kob *King's Own Light Infantry* (the 51st Foot).

Limp *Louis, James, Mary, Prince* (*See* LIMP)

Maccabees *Mi Camokah, Baalim Jehovah* (*See* MACCABÆUS)

News. *North, East, West, South* (*See* NEWS)

Smectymnuus. *Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young Matthew Newcomen, William Spurstow.* (*See* SMEC)

Tory. *True Old Royal Yeoman.*

The following palindrome may be added E I L N L T E *Eat to live Never live to eat* In Latin thus E U V N. V. U E. *Edas ut vivas ne vivas ut edas.*

Whig *We Hope In God*
Wise *Wales, Ireland, Scotland, England—i.e.* Wales, Ireland, and Scotland added to England

Notary Public A law officer whose duty it is to attest deeds, to make authentic copies of documents, to make protests of bills, and to act as a legal witness of any formal act of public concern

Notation or **Notes.** (*See* Do)

Notch. *Out of all notch.* Out of all bounds The allusion is to the practice of fitting timber the piece which is to receive the other is *notched upon*, the one to fit into the notch is said to be *notched down*

Note of Hand (*Law*) A promise to pay made in writing and duly signed.

Nothing. "A tune played by the picture of nobody" (*Shakespeare Tempest*, iii 2)

Notoriety. *Depraved taste for notoriety* —
Cleom'brotos, who leaped into the sea (*See* Cleombrotos)
Emped'ocles, who leaped into Etna (*See* Empedocles)
Heros'tratos, who set fire to the temple of Diana (*See* Diana)
William Lloyd, who broke in pieces the Portland vase (1845)
Jonathan Martin, who set fire to York Minster (1829)

Nottingham (Saxon, *Snotingaham*, place of caves). So called from the caverns in the soft sandstone rock Montecute took King Edward III through these subterranean passages to the hill castle, where he found the 'gentle Mortimer" and Isabella the dowager-queen The former was slain, and the latter imprisoned The passage is still called "Mortimer's Hole"
Nottingham poet. Philip James Bailey, author of *Festus* Born at Bashford-in-the-Burgh, Nottingham. (1816)

Nottingham Lambs. The roughs of Nottingham

Nourmahal'. Sultana The word means *Light of the Harem.* She was afterwards called Nourjehan (*Light of the World*) In *Lalla Rookh*, the tale called *The Light of the Harem* is this Nourmahal was estranged for a time from the love of Selim, son of Acbar'. By the advice of Namou'na, she prepares a love-spell, and appears as a lute-player at a banquet given by "the imperial Selim" At the close of the feast she tries the power of song, and the young sultan exclaims, "If Nourmahal had sung those strains I could forgive her all," whereupon the sultana threw off her mask, Selim "caught her to his heart," and, as Nourmahal rested her head on Selim's arm, "she whispers him, with laughing eyes, 'Remember, love, the Feast of Roses'" (*Thomas Moore*)

Nous (1 syl) Genius, natural acumen, quick perception, ready wit The Platonists used the word for *mind*, or the *first cause* (Greek, *nous*, contraction of *noos* Pronounce *nouce*)

Nous Avons Changé Tout Cela. A facetious reproof to a dogmatic prig who wants to lay down the law upon everything, and talks contemptuously of old customs, old authors, old artists, and old everything The phrase is taken from Molière's *Médecin Malgré Lui*, act ii sc vi. (1666)

'*Géronte* Il n'y a qu'une chose qui m'a choqué c'est l'endroit du foie et du cœur Il me semble que vous les placez autrement qu'ils ne sont que le cœur est du côté gauche, et le foie du côté droit

Sganarelle Oui, cela étoit autrefois ainsi, mais nous avons changé tout cela, et nous faisons maintenant la médecine d'une méthode toute nouvelle

Géronte C'est ce que je ne savois pas, et je vous demande pardon de mon ignorance'

Nova'tians. Followers of Novatia'nus, a presbyter of Rome in the third century, who would never allow anyone who had lapsed to be readmitted into the church

November 17. (*See* Queen's Day)

Novum Or'ganum. The great work of Lord Bacon

Now-a-days. A corruption of In-our-days, *I' nom days* (*See* Apron, Nag, Nickname, Nugget, etc.)

Now-now. *Old Anthony Now-now* An itinerant fiddler, meant for Anthony Munday, the dramatist who wrote *City Pageants*. (*Chettle Kindhart's Dream*, 1592)

No'wheres (2 syl) (*See* Meda-mothi)

Noyades (2 syl.) A means of execution adopted by Carrier at Nantes, in the first French Revolution, and called *Carrier's Vertical Deportation* Some 150 persons being stowed in the hold of a vessel in the Loire, the vessel was scuttled, and the victims drowned Nero, at the suggestion of Ance'tus,

drowned his mother in the same manner (French, *noyer*, to drown)

Nucta, or miraculous drop which falls in Egypt on St John's day (June), is supposed to have the effect of stopping the plague Thomas Moore refers to it in his *Paradise and the Peri*

Nude. Rabelais wittily says that a person without clothing is dressed in "grey and cold" of a comical cut, being "nothing before, nothing behind, and sleeves of the same" King Shrovetide, monarch of Sneak Island, was so arrayed (*Rabelais Gargantua*, iv 2) The nude statues of Paris are said to be draped in "cerulean blue"

Nugget of Gold. Nugget, a diminutive of *nug* or *nog*, as logget is of *log* "A nog of sugar" (Scotch) is a lump, and a "nugget of gold" is a small lump So a "log of wood" is a billet (Latin, *lignum*), and "loggets" (Norfolk) are sticks of toffy cut up into small lumps

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries* says *nog* is a woollen ball used in the game of shinney *Nig*, in Essex, means a "piece," and a *noggin* of bread means a hunch

Nulla Linea. (*See* LINE)

Nulli Secundus Club The Coldstream Guards

Numa. The second king of Rome, who reduced the infant state to order by wise laws

Numan'cia. A tragedy by Cervantes author of *Don Quixote*, but never published in his lifetime.

Number Nip. The gnome king of the Giant Mountains (*Musæus Popular Tales*)

"she was like one of those portly dowagers in Number Nip's society of metamorphose and turnips —*La Fleur The House in the Churchyard*, p 12

Number One. Oneself

To take care of number one, is to look after oneself, to seek one's own interest, to be selfish

Number of the Beast. "It is the number of a man, and his number is Six hundred threescore and six" (Rev xiii. 18) This number has been applied to divers persons previously assumed to be Antichrist: as Apostatēs, Benedictos, Diocletian, Evanthas, Julian (the Apostate), Lampetis, Lateinos, Luther, Mahomet, Mysterium, Napoleon I, Nikētēs, Paul V, Silvester II, Trajan, and several others Also to certain phrases supposed to be descriptive of the Man of Sin, as Vicar-General of God, Arnoume (*I renounce*), Kakos Ode'gos (*bad guide*), Abnu Kadescha Papa (*our holy father the pope*), *e g* —

M	a	o	m	e	t	i	s	
40,	1	70,	40,	5	300,	10,	200	= 666
L	a	t	e	i	n	o	s	
50,	1,	300,	5,	10,	50,	70,	200	= 686
I,	n	Ih	i	a	n	o	s	
21,	800,	9,	100,	1,	50,	70	6	= 956

The Nile is emblematic of the year.

N	e	i	l	o	s
50,	5	10,	30,	7,	200 = 365

Numbers (from 1 to 13), theological symbols —

(1) The Unity of God
(2) The hypostatic union of Christ, both God and man
(3) The Trinity
(4) The number of the Evangelists
(5) The wounds of the Redeemer two in the hands two in the feet, one in the side
(6) The creative week
(7) The gifts of the Holy Ghost (Rev i 12) Seven times Christ spoke on the cross
(8) The number of the beatitudes (Matt v 3-11)
(9) The nine orders of angels (*q v*)
(10) The number of the Commandments
(11) The number of the apostles who remained faithful
(12) The original college
(13) The final number after the conversion of Paul

Numbers.

Army of soldiers *Regiment*, etc.
Assembly of people
Batch or *Caste* of bread
Bench of bishops, magistrates, etc
Bevy of roes, quails, larks, pheasants, ladies, etc
Board of directors.
Brood of chickens, etc
Catch of fish taken in nets, etc.
Clump of trees
Cluster of grapes, nuts, stars, etc
Collection of pictures, curiosities, etc
Company of soldiers
Congregation of people at church, etc
Covey of game birds
Crew of sailors
Crowd of people
Drove of horses, ponies, beasts, etc
Drum, a crush of company
Federation A trade union
Fell of hair
Fleet of ships
Flight of bees, birds, stairs, etc.
Flock of birds, sheep, geese, etc
Forest of trees
Galaxy of beauties
Gang of slaves, prisoners, thieves, etc.
Haul of fish caught in a net.
Head of cattle
Herd of bucks, deer, hares, seals, swine, etc
Hive of bees

Host of men
House of senators.
Legion of "foul fiends"
Library of books
Litter of pigs, whelps, etc
Menagerie of wild beasts.
Mob of roughs, wild cattle, etc
Multitude of men In law, more than ten
Muster of peacocks
Mute of hounds
Nest of rabbits, ants, etc , shelves, etc
Nursery of trees, shrubs, etc
Pack of hounds, playing cards, grouse, etc
Panel of jurymen
Pencil of rays, etc
Pile of books, wood stacked, etc
Posse (a sheriff's) Posse (2 syl)
Pride of lions
Rabble of men ill-bred and ill-clad
Regiment (*A*) of soldiers
Rookery of rooks and seals, also of unhealthy houses
Roulean of money
School of whales, etc
Set of china, or articles assorted
Shoal of mackerel
Shock of hair, corn, etc
Skein of ducks, thread, worsted
Skulk of foxes
Society (*A*). Persons associated for some mutual object
Stack of corn, hay, wood (piled together)
String of horses
Stud of mares
Suit of clothes
Suite of rooms
Swarm of bees, locusts, etc
Take of fish
Team of oxen, horses, etc
Tribe of goats.

Numbers. *Odd Numbers* "*Numero Deus impare gaudet*" (*Virgil Eclogues*, viii 75) Three indicates the "beginning, middle, and end" The Godhead has three persons, so in classic mythology Hecate had threefold power; Jove's symbol was a triple thunderbolt, Neptune's a sea-trident, Pluto's a three-headed dog, the Fates were three, the Furies three, the Graces three, the Horæ three, the Muses three-times-three. There are seven notes, nine planets, nine orders of angels, seven days a week, thirteen lunar months, or 365 days a year, etc , five senses, five fingers on the hand and toes on the foot, five vowels, five continents, etc etc. A volume might be filled with illustrations of the saying that "the gods delight in odd numbers" (*See* Odd, Nine)

Numbers. *To consult the Book of Numbers* is to call for a division of the House, or to put a question to the vote (*Parliamentary usage*)

Numbers. Pythagoras looked on numbers as influential principles
1 is Unity, and represents Deity, which has no parts
2 is Diversity, and therefore disorder The principle of strife and all evil
3 is Perfect Harmony, or the union of unity and diversity.
4 is Perfection. It is the first square ($2 \times 2 = 4$)
5 is the prevailing number in Nature and Art
6 is Justice (Perfect Harmony being 3, which multiplied by Trinity = 6)
7 is the climacteric number in all diseases Called the Medical Number (2 syl).

2 The Romans dedicated the second month to Pluto, and the second day of the month to the Manes They believed it to be the most fatal number of all
4 and 6 are omitted, not being prime numbers, 4 is the multiple of 2, and 6 is the multiple of 3

Numerals. All our numerals and ordinals up to a million (with one exception) are Anglo-Saxon The one exception is the word Second, which is French The Anglo-Saxon word was *other*, as First, Other, Third, etc. Million is the Latin *millio* (*-onis*)

∵ There are some other odd exceptions in the language Spring, summer, and winter are native words, but autumn is Latin The days of the week are native words, but the names of the months are Latin We have *day*, *month*, *year*, but minute is Latin, and hour is Latin through the French

Numerals (Greek) (*See* Episemon)

Numero. *Homme de numero*—that is "*un homme fin en affaires.*" M Walckenaer says it is a shop phrase, meaning that he knows all the numbers of the different goods or all the private marks indicative of price and quality

"Il n'étoit bors de Paris jusqu'a Rome,
Galant qui sut si bien le numero"
La Fontaine Richard Mauntolo

Numidicus Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, commander against Jugurtha, of Numidia, about 100 B C

Nunation Adding *N* to an initial vowel, as *Nal* for Ol[iver], *Nell* for Ell[en], *Ned* for Ed[ward].

Nunc Dimittis. The canticle of Simeon is so called, from the first two

words in the Latin version (Luke ii 29-32)

Nunc Stans The everlasting Now "It exists in the *nunc stans* of the schoolmen—the eternal Now that represented the consciousness of the Supreme Being in mediæval thought" —*Nineteenth Century*, December 1892, p 950

Nuncupative Will A will or testament made by word of mouth As a general rule, no will is valid unless reduced to writing and signed; but soldiers and sailors may simply declare their wish by word of mouth (Latin, *nuncupo*, to declare)

Nunky pays for all. (*See* SAM)

Nuremberg Eggs. Watches Watches were invented at Nuremberg about 1500, and were egg-shaped

Nurr and Spell or *Knor* and *Spell*. A game resembling trapball, and played with a wooden ball called a *nurr* or *knor* The ball is released by means of a spring from a little brass cup at the end of a tongue of steel called a *spell* or *spill*. After the player has touched the spring, the ball flies into the air, and is struck with a bat. In *scoring*, the distances are reckoned by the score feet, previously marked off by a Gunter's chain The game is played frequently in the West Riding of Yorkshire

Nurse an Omnibus (*To*) is to try and run it off the road. This is done by sending a rival omnibus close at its heels, or, if necessary, one before and one behind it, to pick up the passengers. As a nurse follows a child about regardless of its caprices, so these four-wheel nurses follow their rival.

Nurseries. In the language of horse-racing, handicaps for two-year-old horses. These horses can be run only with horses of their own age, after the 1st September, and before the 1st July must not run more than six furlongs in length.

Nursery Tales. Well-known ones —

ARABIAN NIGHTS *Aladdin's Lamp, The Forty Thieves, Sinbad the Sailor*, and hundreds more
CARROLL (*Lewis*) *Alicein Wonderland, Hunting the Snark* etc
D'AULNOY (*Mme*) *King of the Peacocks, The Blue Bird*, and many others
FOUQUÉ De la Motte *Undine*
GOLDSMITH (*Oliver*) *Goody Twoshoes* 1765
GRIMM *Goblin Tales*
JOHNSON (*Richard*) *The Seven Champions of Christendom*
KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN (Lord Brabourne) *Stories for Children*, etc
LE SAGE *The Devil on Two Sticks*
PERRAULT, Charles (A Frenchman) *Blue Beard Little Red Riding Hood Puss in Boots, Riquet with the Tuft, Sleeping Beauty*, etc
RIDLEY (*James*) *Tales of the Genii*
SCANDINAVIAN *Jack and the Beanstalk, Jack the Giant-killer*, and some others
SOUTHEY *The Three Bears*
STRAPAROLA (an Italian) *Fortunatus*
SWIFT (*Dean*) *Gulliver's Travels*
VILLENEUVE (*Mme*) *Beauty and the Beast*

⁂ It is said that the old nursery rhyme about an old woman tossed in a blanket was written as a satire against the French expedition of Henry V, and the cobwebs to be swept from the sky were the points of contention between the King of England and the King of France

Nut. *A hard nut to crack* A difficult question to answer, a hard problem to solve (Anglo-Saxon, *hnut*, a nut)

He who would eat the nut must first crack the shell The gods give nothing to man without great labour, or "*Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus.*" "*Qui nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem*" (Plautus). In French, "*Il faut casser le noyau pour en avoir l'amande*" It was Heraclides who said, "Expect nothing without toil."

If you would reap, you also must plough,
For bread must be earned by the sweat of the brow
E C B

Nuts of May. *Here we go gathering nuts of May* A corruption of knots or sprigs of May We still speak of "love-knots," and a bunch of flowers is called a "knot"

Nuts. Heads, so called from their resemblance to nuts Probably "crack," applied to heads, is part of the same figure of speech

"To go off their nuts about ladies,
As dies for young fellars as fights"
Sims Dagonet Ballads (Polly)

It is time to lay our nuts aside (Latin, *Relinquere nuces*). To leave off our follies, to relinquish boyish pursuits. The allusion is to an old Roman marriage ceremony, in which the bridegroom, as he led his bride home, scattered nuts to the crowd, as if to symbolise to them that he gave up his boyish sports

That's nuts to him. A great pleasure, a fine treat. Nuts, among the Romans, made a standing dish at dessert, they were also common toys for children, hence, to put away childish things is, in Latin, to put your nuts away.

Nut-brown Maid. Henry, Lord Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, and Lady Margaret Percy, his wife, are the originals of this ballad Lord Clifford had a miserly father and ill-natured stepmother so he left home and became the head of a band of robbers The ballad was written in 1502, and says that the "Not-browne Mayd" was wooed and won by a knight who gave out that he was a banished man. After describing the

hardships she would have to undergo if she married him, and finding her love true to the test, he revealed himself to be an earl's son, with large hereditary estates in Westmoreland (*Percy Reliques*, series II)

Nutcrack Night. All Hallows' Eve, when it is customary in some places to crack nuts in large quantities.

Nutcrackers. The 3rd Foot, so called because at Albuera they cracked the heads of the Polish Lancers, then opened and retreated, but in a few minutes came again into the field and did most excellent service Now called "The East Kent"

Nutshell. *The Iliad in a nutshell* Pliny tells us that Cicero asserts that the whole Iliad was written on a piece of parchment which might be put into a nutshell Lalanne describes, in his *Curiosités Bibliographiques*, an edition of Rochefoucault's *Maxims*, published by Didot in 1829, on pages one inch square, each page containing 26 lines, and each line 44 letters Charles Toppan, of New York, engraved on a plate one-eighth of an inch square 12,000 letters The Iliad contains 501,930 letters, and would therefore occupy 42 such plates engraved on both sides Huet has proved by experiment that a parchment 27 by 21 centimètres would contain the entire Iliad, and such a parchment would go into a common-sized nut, but Mr. Toppan's engraving would get the whole Iliad into half that size. George P. Marsh says, in his *Lectures*, he has seen the entire Arabic Koran in a parchment roll four inches wide and half an inch in diameter (*See* ILIAD)

To be in a nutshell. To be explained in a few words, to be capable of easy solution

Nym (*Corporal*) One of Falstaff's followers, and an arrant rogue Nim is to steal. (*Merry Wives of Windsor*)

Nyse (2 syl.) One of the Nereids (*q.v.*)

"The lovely Nyse and Nerine spring,
With all the vehemence and speed of wing"
Camoens Lusiad, bk II

O

O. This letter represents an eye, and is called in Hebrew *ain* (an eye)

O. *The fifteen O's* are fifteen prayers beginning with the letter O. (See *Hora Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ.*)

The Christmas O's. For nine days before Christmas (at 7 o'clock p.m.) are seven antiphones (3 syl.), each beginning with O, as *O Sapientia, O Radix*, etc.

O'. An Irish patronymic (Gaelic, *ogha*, Irish, *oa*, a descendant)

O', in Scotch, means "of," as "Tam-o'-Shanter"

O.H.M.S. On His [or Her] Majesty's Service.

O.K. A telegraphic symbol for "All right" (*oll korrect*, a Sir William Curtis or Artemus Ward's way of spelling "all correct").

O. P. Riot (*Old Price Riot*) When the new Covent Garden theatre was opened in 1809, the charges of admission were increased, but night after night for three months a throng crowded the pit, shouting "O P." (*old prices*), much damage was done, and the manager was obliged at last to give way

O tempora! O mores! Alas! how the times have changed for the worse! Alas! how the morals of the people are degenerated!

O Yes! O Yes! O Yes! French, *oyez* (hear ye).

"Came with her loud 'O yes!'
Times, 'This is he!'"
Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida, IV 5

Oaf. A corruption of *auph* (elf). A foolish child or dolt is so called from the notion that all idiots are changelings, left by the fairies in the place of the stolen ones.

"This guiltless oaf his vacancy of sense
Supplied, and amply too, by innocence"
Byron Verses found in a Summer-house

Oak. *Worn on May 29th* May 29th was the birthday of Charles II. It was in the month of September that he concealed himself in an oak at Boscobel The battle of Worcester was fought on Wednesday, September 3rd, 1651, and Charles arrived at Whiteladies, about three-quarters of a mile from Boscobel House, early the next morning He returned to England on his birthday, when the Royalists displayed a branch of oak in allusion to his hiding in an oak-tree

To sport one's oak. To be "not at home" to visitors At the Universities the "chambers" have two doors, the usual room-door and another made of oak, outside it, when the oak is shut or "sported" it indicates either that the occupant of the room is out, or that he does not wish to be disturbed by visitors.

Oak and Ash. The tradition is, if the oak gets into leaf before the ash we may expect a fine and productive year, if the ash precedes the oak in foliage, we may anticipate a cold summer and unproductive autumn In the years 1816, 1817, 1821, 1823, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1838, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1859, the ash was in leaf a full month before the oak, and the autumns were unfavourable In 1831, 1833, 1839, 1853, 1860, the two species of trees came into leaf about the same time, and the years were not remarkable either for plenty or the reverse, whereas in 1818, 1819, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1842, 1846, 1854, 1868, and 1869, the oak displayed its foliage several weeks before the ash, and the summers of those years were dry and warm, and the harvests abundant

Oak-tree. (*See* PHILEMON)

The oak-tree was consecrated to the god of thunder because oaks are said to be more likely to be struck by lightning than other trees

Oaks (*The*). One of the three great classic races of England. The Derby and Oaks are run at Epsom and the St Leger at Doncaster The Oaks, in the parish of Woodmanstone, received its name from Lambert's Oaks, and an inn, called the "Hunter's Club," was rented of the Lambert family It afterwards became the residence of General Burgoyne, from whom it passed to the 11th Earl of Derby. It was Edward Smith Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, who originated the Oak Stakes, May 11, 1779 On his death, in 1834, the estate was sold to Sir Charles Guy, and was then held by Joseph Smith. The Oaks Stakes are for fillies three years old. (*See* DERBY)

Oaks Famous in Story.

(1) *Owen Glendower's Oak*, at Shelton, near Shrewsbury, was in full growth in 1403, for in this tree Owen Glendower witnessed the great battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy. Six or eight persons can stand in the hollow of its trunk Its girth is 40½ feet

(2) *Conthorpe Oak*, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, will hold seventy persons in its hollow Professor Burnet states its age to be 1,600 years.

(3) *Fanlop Oak*, in Hainault Forest, was 36 feet in circumference a yard from the ground. It was blown down in 1820

(4) The *Oak of the Partisans*, in Parcy Forest, St Quen, in the department of the Vosges, is 107 feet in height It is 700 years old. (1895.)

(5) The *Bull Oak*, Wedgenock Park, was growing at the time of the Conquest.

(6) The *Winfarthing Oak* was 700 years old at the time of the Conquest

(7) *William the Conqueror's Oak*, in Windsor Great Park, is 38 feet in girth.

(8) *Queen's Oak*, Huntingfield, Suffolk, is so named because near this tree Queen Elizabeth shot a buck.

(9) *Sir Philip Sidney's Oak*, near Penshurst, was planted at his birth in 1554, and has been memorialised by Ben Jonson and Waller

(10) The *Ellerslie Oak*, near Paisley, is reported to have sheltered Sir William Wallace and 300 of his men

(11) The *Sudley Oak*, in Needwood Forest, Staffordshire, is between 600 and 700 years old.

(12) The *Abbot's Oak*, near Woburn Abbey, is so called because the Woburn abbot was hanged on one of its branches, in 1537, by order of Henry VIII

(13) The *Major Oak*, Sherwood Forest, Edwinstowe, according to tradition, was a full-grown tree in the reign of King John The hollow of the trunk will hold 15 persons, but of late years a new bark has considerably diminished the opening Its girth is 37 or 38 feet, and the head covers a circumference of 240 feet.

(14) The *Parliament Oak*, Clipston, in Sherwood Forest, Notts, is the tree under which Edward I, in 1282, held his parliament He was hunting in the forest, when a messenger came to tell him of the revolt of the Welsh He hastily convened his nobles under the oak, and it was resolved to march at once against Llewellyn, who was slain. The oak is still standing (1895), but is supported by props

(15) *Robin Hood's Larder* is an oak in that part of Sherwood Forest which belongs to the Duke of Portland. The tradition is that Robin Hood, the great outlaw, used this oak, then hollow, as his larder, to put the deer he had slain out of sight Not long ago some schoolgirls boiled their kettle in the hollow of the oak, and burnt down a large part, but every effort has been made to preserve what remains from destruction

(16) The *Reformation Oak*, on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, is where the the rebel Ket held his court in 1549, and when the Rebellion was stamped out, nine of the ringleaders were hanged on this tree.

Oakum. Untwisted rope, used for caulking the seams (*i.e.* spaces between the planks) of a ship. It is forced in by chisel and mallet.

To pick oakum To make oakum by untwisting old ropes A common employment in prisons and workhouses

Oan'nes. The Chaldean sea-god It had a fish's head and body, and also a human head, a fish's tail, and also feet under the tail and fish's head In the day-time he lived with men to instruct them in the arts and sciences, but at night retired to the ocean Anedotes or Idotion was a similar deity, so was the Dagon [*dag-On*, fish On] of the Philistines.

Oar. *To put your oar into my boat* To interfere with my affairs "Paddle your own canoe, and don't put your oar into my boat" "*Bon homme, garde ta vache*" "Never scald your lips with another man's porridge" (*Scotch*) "*Croyez moi chacun son metier, et les vaches sont bien gardées*"

"I put my oar in no man's boat"—*Thackeray*

Oars. *To rest on one's oars* To take an interval of rest after hard work. A boating phrase

To toss the oars To raise them vertically, resting on the handles. It is a form of salute

O'asis. *A perfect o'asis.* A fertile spot in the midst of a desert country, a little charmed plot of land. The reference is to those spots in the desert of Africa where wells of water or small lakes are to be found, and vegetation is pretty abundant (Coptic word, called by Herodotos *anasis.*)

Oath. The sacred oath of the Persians is *By the Holy Grave*—*i.e.* the Tomb of Shah Besa'de, who is buried in Casbin (*Stent*)

Oaths. Rhadamanthus imposed on the Cretans the law that men should not swear by the gods, but by the dog, ram, goose, and plane-tree Hence Socrates would not swear by the gods, but by the dog and goose.

Oats. *He has sown his wild oats.* He has left off his gay habits and is become steady The thick vapours which rise on the earth's surface just before the lands in the north burst into vegetation, are called in Denmark *Lok kens hawre* (Loki's wild oats) When the fine weather succeeds, the Danes say, "*Loki has sown his wild oats*"

Ob. and Sol. Objection and solution Contractions formerly used by students in academical disputations

Obadi'ah. A slang name for a Quaker.

Obadiah One of the servants of Mr Shandy (*Sterne Tristram Shandy*)

Obam'bou. The devil of the Camma tribes of Africa It is exorcised by noise like bees in flight

Ob'elisk. (*See* DAGGER)

Ob'elus. A small brass coin (nearly ½d in value) placed by the Greeks in the mouth of the dead to pay Charon for ferrying the body over the river Styx Same as *obolos*, an obol.

Obermann. The impersonation of high moral worth without talent, and the tortures endured by the consciousness of this defect (*Étienne Pivert de Senancour* · *Obermann*)

Oberon. King of the Fairies, whose wife was Titan'ia Shakespeare introduces both Oberon and Titan'ia, in his *Midsummer Night's Dream.* (*Auberon*, anciently *Alberon*, German *Alberich*, king of the elves)

Oberon the Fay A humpty dwarf only three feet high, but of angelic face, lord and king of Mommur He told Sir Huon his pedigree, which certainly is very romantic The lady of the Hidden Isle (Cephalo'nia) married Neptune'bus, King of Egypt, by whom she had a son called Alexander the Great Seven hundred years later Julius Cæsar, on his way to Thessaly, stopped in Cephalonia, and the same lady, falling in love with him, had in time another son, and that son was Oberon At his birth the fairies bestowed their gifts—one was insight into men's thoughts, and another was the power of transporting himself to any place instantaneously He became a friend to Huon (*q.v.*), whom he made his successor in the kingdom of Mommur In the fulness of time, falling asleep in death, legions of angels conveyed his soul to Paradise. (*Huon de Bordeaux, a romance*)

Oberthal (*Count*) Lord of Dordrecht, near the Meuse When Bertha, one of his vassals, asked permission to marry John of Leyden, the count refused, resolving to make her his mistress. This drove John into rebellion, and he joined the Anabaptists The count was taken prisoner by Gio'na, a discarded servant, but liberated by John When John was crowned Prophet-king, the count entered his banquet-hall to arrest

him, and perished with John in the flames of the burning palace (*Meyerbeer Le Prophète, a romance*)

Obidah. An allegory in the *Rambler*, designed to be a picture of human life. It is the adventures and misfortunes which a young man named Obi'dah met with in a day's journey.

Obidicut. The fiend of lust, and one of the five that possessed "poor Tom" (*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv 1)

Obiism. Serpent-worship From Egyptian *Ob* (the sacred serpent) The African sorceress is still called *Obi*. The Greek *ophis* is of the same family. Moses forbade the Israelites to inquire of Ob, which we translate wizard

Ob'iter dictum (Latin) An incidental remark, an opinion expressed by a judge, but not judiciously An *obiter dictum* has no authority beyond that of deference to the wisdom, experience, and honesty of the person who utters it but a judicial sentence is the verdict of a judge bound under oath to pronounce judgment only according to law and evidence.

Object means forecast, or that on which you employ forecast. (Latin, *ob jacio*)

Ob'olus. *Give an ob'olus to old Belisa'rius.* Tzetzes, a writer of the twelfth century, says that Belisarius, stripped of all his wealth and honours, was reduced to beggary in his grey old age, that he lived in a mud hut, from the window of which he hung an alms-bag, and that he used to cry to the passers-by, "Give an ob'olus to poor old Belisa'rius, who rose by his merits and was cast down by envy"

Obsequies are the funeral honours, or those which follow a person deceased (Latin, *ob-sequor*.)

Obstacle Race (*An*). A race over obstacles such as gates, nets, sails laid on the ground, through hoops or tubs, etc

Obstinate The name of an inhabitant of the City of Destruction, who advised Christian to return to his family, and not run on fools' errands. (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt i.)

Obverse (*The*) Of a coin or medal That side which contains the principal device Thus, the obverse of our money coin is the side which contains the sovereign's head The other side is called the "reverse."

Oby. A river in Russia The word means *Great River* Thomson the poet says it is the *ultima thulê* of the habitable globe.

Occam (*William of*), surnamed *Doctor Singularis et Invincibilis* He was the great advocate of Nominalism (1270-1347)

Occam's Razor. *Entia non sunt multiplicanda* (entities are not to be multiplied). With this axiom Occam dissected every question as with a razor.

Occasion. A famous old hag, quite bald behind Sir Guyon seized her by the forelock and threw her to the ground. Still she railed and reviled, till Sir Guyon gagged her with an iron lock, she then began to use her hands, but Sir Guyon bound them behind her. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book ii)

Occult Sciences. Magic, alchemy, and astrology, so called because they were occult or mysteries (secrets)

Oce'ana. An ideal republic by James Harrington, on the plan of Plato's *Atlantis* Also the title of one of James Anthony Froude's books.

Oc'hiltree (*Edie*) A gaberlunzie man or blue-coat beggar, in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary* The original of this bedesman was Andrew Gemmelles.

Octa'vian. Chief character of *The Mountaineers*, a drama by George Colman He goes mad out of love for Donna Florinthe, whom he suspects of loving another but Roque, a blunt old *attaché*, seeks him, tells him Florinthe is faithful, and induces him to return

Octa'vo. A book where each sheet of paper is folded into eight leaves, contracted thus—8vo (Italian, *un' ottavo*, French, *in octavo*, Latin, *octo*, eight)

Ocypus, son of Podalir'ius and Asta'sia, was eminent for his strength, agility, and beauty, but used to deride those afflicted with the gout This provoked the anger of the goddess who presided over that distemper, and she sent it to plague the scoffer. (*Lucian*)

Od. (*See* ODYLE)

Odd Numbers. *Luck in odd numbers* A major chord consists of a fundamental or tonic, its major third, and its just fifth According to the Pythagorean system, "all nature in a harmony," man is a full chord, and all

beyond is Deity, so that *nine* represents deity As the odd numbers are the fundamental notes of nature, the last being deity, it will be easy to see how they came to be considered the great or lucky numbers In China, odd numbers belong to heaven, and v v (*See* DIAPASON, NUMBER)

'Good luck lies in odd numbers They say, there is divinity in odd numbers either in nativity, chance, or death"—*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*, v 1

∴ No doubt the odd numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, play a far more important part than the even numbers *One* is Deity, *three* the Trinity, *five* the chief division (*see* FIVE), *seven* is the sacred number, and *nine* is three times three, the great climacteric

Odd and Even. According to Pythagoras, by the number of syllables in a man's name, the side of his mimunity may be predicted, *odd* being left, *even* being right

Thus, to give only one or two examples Achan (even) lost his right arm at Waterloo Rae an (even) lost his right arm at Waterloo The first is quite worthless, but might afford a museum on a winter's night

Odd's or **Od's,** used in oaths as—

Odd's bodikins! or *Oddsbody!* means "God's body," of course referring to incarnate Deity

Od's heart! God's heart

Od's pittikins! God's pity

Od's plessed will! (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, v 1)

Od rot 'em! (*See* DRAT)

Od-zounds! God's wounds

Odds. *By long odds* By a great difference, as "He is the best man by long odds" A phrase used by betting men. In horse-racing, *odds* are offered in bets on favourite horses, so, in the Cambridge and Oxford races, long odds are laid on the boat which is expected to win

That makes no odds No difference, never mind that is no excuse An application of the betting phrase

Ode *Prince of The Ode* Pierre de Ronsard, a French lyrist (1521-1585)

Odhœrir. The mead or nectar made of Kvasir's blood, kept in three jars The second of these jars is called *Sohn*, and the *Bohn*. Probably the nectar is the 'spirit of poetry." (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Odin. Chief god of the Scandinavians

His *real name* was Sigge, son of Fridulph, but he assumed the name of Odin when he left the Tanais, because he had been priest of Odin, supreme god of the Scythians. He became the All-wise by drinking from Mimer's fountain, but purchased the distinction at the cost of one eye His one eye is the Sun.

The *father* of Odin was Bor

His *brothers* are Vile and Ve.

His *wife* is Frigga

His *sons*, Thor and Balder

His *mansion* is Gladsheim

His *seat*, Valaskjalf

His *court* as war-god, Valhalla

His *hall*, Einherian

His *two black ravens* are Hugin (thought) and Munin (memory)

His *steed*, Sleipnir (*q v*)

His *ships*, Skidbladnir and Naglfar

His *spear*, Gungnir, which never fails to hit the mark aimed at

His *ring*, Draupnir, which every ninth night drops eight other rings of equal value

His *throne* is Hlidskjalf.

His *robbers*, Geri and Freki

He will be ultimately swallowed up by the wolf Fenris or Fenrir (*Scandinavian mythology*)

The vow of Odin A matrimonial or other vow made before the "Stone of Odin," in the Orkneys This is an oval stone, with a hole in it large enough to admit a man's hand Anyone who violated a vow made before this stone was held infamous

O'dium Theolog'icum. The bitter hatred of rival religionists No wars so sanguinary as holy wars, no persecutions so relentless as religious persecutions, no hatred so bitter as theological hatred.

O'Doherty (*Sir Morgan*) Papers contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* by William Maginn, LL D, full of wit, fun, irony, and eloquence (1819-1842)

Odor Lucri (Latin) The sweets of gain, the delights of money-making

"Every act of such a person is seasoned with the *odor lucri*"—*Sir Walter Scott The Betrothed* (Introduction)

Odori'co (in *Orlando Furio'so*) A Biscayan, to whom Zerbi'no commits Isabella He proves a traitor and tries to ravish her, but, being interrupted by a pirate crew, flies for safety to Alphonzo's court Here Almo'nio defies him, and overcomes him in single combat King Alphonzo gives the traitor to the conqueror, and he is delivered bound to Zerbino, who awards him as a punishment to attend Gabri'na for one year as her champion, and to defend her against every foe He accepts the charge, but hangs Gabrina to an elm.

Almonio in turn hangs Odonico to an elm

Odour. *In good odour, in bad odour* In favour, out of favour, in good repute, in bad repute The phrases refer to the "odour of sanctity" (*q. v.*)

Odour of Sanctity (*In the*) The Catholics tell us that good persons die in the 'odour of sanctity," and there is a certain truth in the phrase, for, when one honoured by the Church dies, it is not unusual to perfume the room with incense, and sometimes to embalm the body Homer tells us (*Iliad*, xxiii.) that Hector's body was washed with rose-water In Egypt the dead are washed with rose-water and perfumed with incense (*Maillet Letters* x. p. 88) Herodotos says the same thing (*History*, ii 86-90) When the wicked and those hated die, no such care is taken of them

"In both the Greek and Western Church incense is used and the aroma of these consecrated oils follows the believer from birth to death — *Nineteenth Century* April, 1894, p. 651

∴ The Catholic notion that priests bear about with them an odour of sanctity may be explained in a similar manner they are so constantly present when the censers diffuse sweet odour, that their clothes and skin smell of the incense

∴ Shakespeare has a strong passage on the disodour of impiety Antiochus and his daughter whose wickedness abounded, were killed by lightning, and the poet says —

"A fire from heaven came and shrivelled up
Their bodies, even to loathing, for they so stunk
That all those eyes adored them ere then fell
Scorned now their hand should give them burial" *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, ii. 4

Odrysium Carmen. The poetry of Orpheus, a native of Thrace, called Odrysia tellus, because the Odrysæ were its chief inhabitants

O'dur. Husband of Freyja, whom he deserted (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Od'yle (2 syl.). That which emanates from a medium to produce the several phenomena connected with mesmerism, spirit rapping, table-turning, and so on The productions of these "manifestations" is sometimes called *od'ylism*. Baron Reichenbach called it Od force, a force which becomes manifest wherever chemical action is going on.

Od'yssey. The poem of Homer which records the adventures of *Odysseus* (Ulysses) in his home-voyage from Troy The word is an adjective formed out of the hero's name and means the *things* or *adventures* of Ulysses

Œ'dipus *I am no Œdipus* I cannot guess what you mean Œdipus guessed the riddle of the Sphinx, and saved Thebes from her ravages. (*See* SPHINX.)

Œil *A l'œil* On credit for nothing Corruption of the Italian *a uffo* (gratis). In the French translation of *Don Quixote* is this passage —

"Ma femme disait Sancho Pança, ne m'a jamais dit non que quand il fallait dire non. Oh elles sont toutes de même Elles sont toutes bonnes à peindre Jusque-là, elles ne valent pas cequ'on paie dans l'œil

Œil de Bœuf (*L'*) A large reception-room (*salle*) in the palace of Versailles, lighted by round windows so called. The ceiling, decorated by Van der Meulen, contained likenesses of the children of Louis XIV (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries)

Les Fastes de l'Œil de Bœuf The annals of the courtiers of the Grand Monarque, anecdotes of courtiers generally The *œil de bœuf* is the round window seen in entresols, etc The ante-room where courtiers waited at the royal chamber of Versailles had these ox-eye windows, and hence they were called by this name

Off (Saxon *of*, Latin, *ab*, from, away) The house is a *mile* off—*i.e.* is "away" or "from" us a mile The word preceding off defines its scope To be "*well* off" is to be away or on the way towards well-being, to be *badly* off is to be away or on the way to the bad In many cases "off" is part of a compound verb, as to cut-off (away) to peel-off, to march-off, to tear-off, to take-off to get-off, etc The off-side of horses when in pairs is that to the *right* hand of the coachman the horses on his *left*-hand side are called the "near" horses This, which seems rather anomalous arises from the fact that all teamsters walk beside their teams on the left side so that the horses on the left side are near him and those on the right side are farther off

He is well off, he is badly off He is in good circumstances, he is straitened in circumstances. *Être bien* [or *mal*] *dans ses affaires* In these phrases "off" means *fares*, "he fares well [or ill] his affairs go off well [or ill] (Anglo-Saxon, *of-faran*.)

Off-hand. Without preparation impromptu The phrase, "in hand," as, "It was long in hand," means that it was long in operation, or long a-doing,

so that "off-hand" must mean it was not "in hand"

Off his Head. Delirious, deranged, not able to use his head; so "off his feed," not able to eat or enjoy his food The latter phrase is applied to horses which refuse to eat their food.

Off the Hooks. Indisposed and unable to work A door or gate off the hooks is unhinged, and does not work properly Also, dead

Off with his Head! So much for Buckingham! (*Colley Cibber The Tragical History of Richard III*, altered from Shakespeare)

Offa's Dyke, which runs from Beachley to Flintshire, was not the work of Offa, King of Mercia, but was repaired by him It existed when the Romans were in England, for five Roman roads cross it Offa availed himself of it as a line of demarcation that was sufficiently serviceable, though by no means tallying with his territory either in extent or position

Og, King of Bashan, according to Rabbinical mythology, was an antediluvian giant, saved from the flood by climbing on the roof of the ark After the passage of the Red Sea, Moses first conquered Sihon, and then advanced against the giant Og (whose bedstead, made of iron, was above 15 feet long and nearly 7 feet broad, Deut iii 11) The Rabbins say that Og plucked up a mountain to hurl at the Israelites, but he got so entangled with his burden, that Moses was able to kill him without much difficulty

Og, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is Thomas Shadwell, who succeeded Dryden as poet-laureate Dryden called him MacFlecknoe, and says "he never deviates into sense" He is called Og because he was a very large and fat man (Part ii)

Ogʻhams. The alphabet in use among the ancient Irish and some other Celtic nations prior to the ninth century

"The ogh'ams seem to have been merely tree-runes The Irish regarded the oghams as a forest, the individual characters being trees (feada), while each cross stroke is called a twig (fleasc)" —*Isaac Taylor The Alphabet*, vol ii chap viii p 22)

Oghris. The lion that followed Prince Murad like a dog (*Croquemitaine*)

Ogier the Dane (2 syl) One of the paladins of King Charlemagne Various fairies attended at his birth, and bestowed upon him divers gifts Among them was Morgue, who when the knight was a hundred years old embarked him for the isle and castle of Av'alon, "hard by the terrestrial paradise" The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked, and Ogier was in despair, till he heard a voice that bade him "fear nothing, but enter the castle which I will show thee" So he got to the island and entered the castle, where he found a horse sitting at a banquet-table The horse, whose name was Papillon, and who had once been a mighty prince, conducted him to Morgue the Fay, who gave him (1) a ring which removed all infirmities and restored him to ripe manhood, (2) a Lethean crown which made him forget his country and past life, and (3) introduced him to King Arthur Two hundred years rolled on, and France was invaded by the Paynims Morgue now removed the crown from Ogier's head and sent him to defend "*le bon pays de France*" Having routed the invaders, Morgue took him back to Avalon, and he has never reappeared on this earth of ours (*Ogier le Danois, a romance*)

Ogier the Dane Represented as the Knave of Spades in the French pack He is introduced by Ariosto in his *Orlando Furioso*

The swords of Ogier the Dane Cuta'na (*the cutter*), and Sauvagine (See *Morris Earthly Paradise*, August)

Ogleby (*Lord*) A superannuated nobleman who affects the gaiety and graces of a young man (*Clandestine Marriage*, by *Garrick and Colman the Elder*)

Ogʻres of nursery mythology are giants of very malignant dispositions, who live on human flesh. It is an Eastern invention and the word is derived from the Ogurs, a desperately savage horde of Asia, who overran part of Europe in the fifth century. Others derived it from Orcus the ugly, cruel man eating monster so familiar to readers of Boiardo and Ariosto The female is *Ogress*

O'Groat. (*See* JOHN O' GROAT)

Ogygian Deluge. A flood which overran a part of Greece while Ogygēs was king of Attica There were two floods so called—one in Boeotia, when the lake Copa'is overflowed its banks, and another in Attica, when the whole

territory was laid waste for two hundred years (B C 1764).

Varro tells us that the planet Venus underwent a great change in the reign of Ogyges (1831) It changed its diameter, its colour, its figure, and its course

⁂ Ogyges Deluge occurred more than 200 years before Deucalion's Flood

Oi Polloi, properly *Hoi Polloi* (Greek) The commonalty, the many In University slang the "poll men," or those who take degrees without "honours"

Oignement de Bretaigne (French) A sound drubbing Oignement is a noun corruptly formed from *hogner* In Lyons boys called the little cuffs which they gave each other *hognes.*

"Frere Eleuthere a trenchoisons
Et a pis oigement de Bretaigne,
Qui graist de rongne et de taigne"
Le Martyre de S Denis, etc, p 129

Oignons d'Egypte. The flesh-pots of Egypt. Hence "*regretter les oignons d'Egypte,*" to sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt, to long for luxuries lost and gone

Je plume oignons I scold or grumble Also *peler des oignons* in the same sense A corruption of *hogner,* to scold or grumble.

'*Grifon* Que fais-tu là?
Bragmardo Je plume oignons'
La Quarte Journée du Mistere de la Passion
'Pas ne savoit oignons peler'
Villon *Ballade* II

Oil. *To strike oil* To make a happy hit or valuable discovery The phrase refers to hitting upon or discovering a bed of petroleum or mineral oil

Oil of Palms. Money *Huile* is French slang for "money," as will appear from the following quotation — "*Il faudra que votre bourse fasse les frais de votre curiosité, il faut de la pecune, il faut de l'huile*" (*La Fausse Coquette,* ii. 7, 1694)

Oil on Troubled Waters. *To pour oil on troubled waters* as a figure of speech, means to soothe the troubled spirit "A soft answer turneth away wrath"

As a physical fact, Professor Horsford, by emptying a vial of oil upon the sea in a stiff breeze, did actually still the ruffled surface Commodore Wilkes, of the United States, saw the same effect produced in a violent storm off the Cape of Good Hope, by oil leaking from a whale-ship

Origin of the phrase The phrase is mentioned by the Venerable Bede in his *Ecclesiastical History,* written in Latin, and completed in 735 Stapleton translated the book in 1565 St Aidan, it appears, gave his blessing to a young priest who was to set out by land, but return by water to convoy a young maiden destined for the bride of King Oswin or Oswy. St Aidan gave the young man a cruse of oil to pour on the sea if the waves became stormy. A storm did arise, and the young priest, pouring oil on the waves did actually reduce them to a calm Bede says he had the story from "a most creditable man in Holy Orders."

⁂ St. Aidan died in 694, and Bede died in 735 There is no question in archæology so often asked to be explained as this

Oil the Knocker (*To*) To fee the porter The expression is from Racine "*On n'entre point chez lui sans graisser le marteau*" ("No one enters his house without oiling the knocker"). (*Les Plaideurs*)

Ointment. Money. From the fable *De la Vieille qui Oint la Palme au Chevalier* (thirteenth century)

"Volebant autem præfati clerici aliquem habere legatum nimoine Romanum, qui ingruentis Anglicis auro scilicet et argento solent id quælibet machinari —*Gervase of Canterbury Chronicle, Scriptores decem,* 1533.

Olaf or **Olave** (*St*) The first Christian king of Norway, slain in battle by his pagan subjects in 1030 He is usually represented in royal attire, bearing the sword or halbert of his martyrdom, and sometimes carrying a loaf or bread, as a rebus on his name, which in Latin is *Holopus* or *Whole-loaf* (Born 995)

Old Bags. John Scott, Lord Eldon, so called from his carrying home with him in different bags the cases still pending his judgment (1751-1838)

Old Blade (*An*) '*Un vieux routier*" (an old stager), meaning one up to snuff (*See* SNUFF)

Old Bonâ Fide. Louis XIV (1638, 1643-1715)

Old Boots. *Like old boots.* Famously 'Cheeky as old boots," very saucy "He ran like old boots," *i e* very fast The reference is to the nursery story of the *Seven-leagued Boots, old* being simply a word of fondness, as "Well, old boy," etc The allusion, suitable enough in many phrases, becomes, when used in slang, very remotely applicable.

Old Dominion. Virginia Every Act of Parliament to the Declaration of

Independence designated Virginia "the Colony and Dominion of Virginia." Captain John Smith, in his *History of Virginia* (1629), calls this "colony and dominion" *Ould Virginia*, in contradistinction to *New England*, and other British settlements

Old England. This term was first used in 1641, twenty-one years after our American colony of New Virginia received the name of New England

Old Faith Men. (*See* PHILIPPINS)

Old Fogs The 87th Foot; so called from the war-cry "*Fag-an-Beallach*" (Clear the way), pronounced *Faug-a-ballagh* The 87th Foot is now called "The Royal Irish Fusiliers"

Old Fox. Marshal Soult: so called by the soldiers because of his strategic abilities and never-failing resources. (1769-1851) (*See* Fox)

Old Gentleman (*The*) The devil, a cheating card

Old Glory. The United States' Flag Sir Francis Burdett (1770-1844)

Old Gooseberry. *To play [or play up] old gooseberry* To be a third person; to be *de trop* *Old Gooseberry* is the name given to a person accompanying an engaged couple.

Old Grog. Admiral Edward Vernon, so called by British sailors from his wearing a grogram cloak in foul weather. (1684-1757)

Old Hands, supernumeraries who have been used to the work. "New hands" are those new to the work.

Old Harry. The devil (*See* HARRY)

Old Humphrey. The *nom-de-plume* of George Mogridge, of London, author of several interesting books for children. (Died 1854)

Old Mortality. The itinerant antiquary in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name It is said to be a picture of Robert Paterson, a Scotchman, who busied himself in clearing the moss from the tombstones of the Covenanters

Old News. Stale news Hawker's (or pipers) news. "*Le secret de polichinelle*"

A punch for old news. A schoolboy's punishment to one of his mates for telling as news what is well known

Old Noll. (*See* NOLL)

Old Noll's Fiddler. (*See* FIDDLER)

Old Port School. Old-fashioned clergymen, who stick to Church and State, old port and "orthodoxy"

Old Reeky. (*See* AULD REEKIE)

Old Rowley, Charles II. was so called from his favourite racehorse. A portion of the Newmarket racecourse is still called Rowley Mile, from the same horse

Old Salt (*An*) An experienced sailor

Old Scratch. The devil, so called from *Schratz* or *Shratti*, a demon of Scandinavian mythology. (*See* NICK)

Old Song. *Went for an old song.* Was sold for a mere trifle, for a nominal sum or price

Old Style—New Style. Old Style means computed according to the unreformed calendar New Style means computed according to the calendar reformed and corrected by Gregory XIII. in 1582 The New Style was introduced into England in 1752, during the reign of George II., when Wednesday, September 2nd, was followed by Thursday, September 14th. This has given rise to a double computation, as Lady Day, March 25th, Old Lady Day, April 6th, Midsummer Day, June 24th, Old Midsummer Day, July 6th, Michaelmas Day, September 29th, Old Michaelmas Day, October 11th, Christmas Day, December 25th, Old Christmas Day, January 6th

Old Tom. Cordial gin Thomas Norris, one of the men employed in Messrs. Hodges' distillery, opened a gin palace in Great Russell Street Covent Garden, and called the gin concocted by Thomas Chamberlain, one of the firm of Hodges, "Old Tom," in compliment to his former master.

Old Women, in theatrical parlance, means actresses who take the part of "old women" In full companies there are first and second "old women" The term *Old Men* is similarly used.

Old World. So Europe, Asia, and Africa are called when compared with North and South America (the New World).

Old as Adam. Generally used as a reproof for stating as news something well known "That's as old as Adam," or was known as far back as the days of Adam. (*See* OLD AS METHUSELAH)

Old as Methuselah. Of great age Methuselah was the oldest man that ever lived (*See above.*)

Old as the Hills. "Old as Panton Gates" (*See* PANTON GATES)

Old Age Restored to Youth. "*La fontaine de Jouvence fit rejoindre la gent*" The broth of Medea did the same Guiding old men young Ogier's Ring (*q.v.*) restored the aged to youth again The Dancing Water restores the aged woman to youth and beauty. (*See* WATER)

Old Dogs will not Learn New Tricks. In Latin, "*Senex psittacus negligit ferulam*" (An old parrot does not mind the stick) When persons are old they do not readily fall into new ways

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. The Bank of England, situated in Threadneedle Street So called from a caricature by Gilray, dated 22nd May, 1797, and entitled *The Old Lady in Threadneedle Street in Danger* It referred to the temporary stopping of cash payments 26th February, 1797, and one pound bank-notes were issued 4th March the same year

Old Man Eloquent. Isocrates, so called by Milton When he heard of the result of the battle of Chæronea, which was fatal to Grecian liberty, he died of grief

> "That dishonest victory
> At Chæronea fatal to liberty
> Killed with report that Old Man Eloquent"
> *Milton Sonnets*

Old Man of the Moon (*The*) The Chinese deity who links in wedlock predestined couples. (*See* MAN IN THE MOON)

> "The Chinese have a firm belief in marriages being made in heaven A certain deity, whom the call th 'Old Man of the Moon,' links with a silken cord all predestined couples —*J. A. Jordan Modern China (Nineteenth Century*, July, 1885, p 15)

Old Man of the Mountain. Hassan-ben-Sabah, the sheik Al Jebal, and founder of the sect called Assassins (*q.v.*)

Old Man of the Sea. In the story of *Sinbad the Sailor*, the Old Man of the Sea, hoisted on the shoulders of Sinbad, clung there and refused to dismount Sinbad released himself from his burden by making the Old Man drunk (*Arabian Nights*)

Oldbuck. An antiquary, from the character of Jonathan Oldbuck, a whimsical virtuoso in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*

Oldcastle (*Sir John*), called *the Good Lord Cobham*, the first Christian martyr among the English nobility (December 14th, 1417)

Old'enburg Horn. A horn long in the possession of the reigning princes of the House of Oldenburg, but now in the collection of the King of Denmark. According to tradition, Count Otto of Oldenburg, in 967, was offered drink in this silver-gilt horn by a "wild woman," at the Osenberg. As he did not like the look of the liquor, he threw it away, and rode off with the horn.

Oldest Nation and most ancient of all languages Psammetichus of Egypt, wishing to penetrate these secrets, commanded that two infants should be brought up in such seclusion that they should never hear a single word uttered When they had been thus secluded for two years, the boys both cried out to the keeper, "*Becos' Becos*'" a Phrygian word for *Bread*, so Psammetichus declared the Phrygian language to be man's primitive speech. (*See* LANGUAGE)

O'leum Adde Camino. To pour oil on fire, to aggravate a wound under pretence of healing it (*Horace Satires*, ii 3, 321)

Olib'rius (*An.*). The wrong man in the wrong place Olibrius was a Roman senator, proclaimed emperor by surprise in 472 but he was wholly unsuited for the office.

Ol'ifaunt. *Lord Nigel Olifaunt of Glenvarloch*, on going to court to present a petition to King James I., aroused the dislike of the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Dalgarno gave him the cut direct, when Nigel struck him, and was obliged to seek refuge in Alsatia After various adventures he married Margaret Ramsay, the watchmaker's daughter (*Sir Walter Scott Fortunes of Nigel*)

Oligar'chy [*olly gar'-ky*] A government in which the supreme power is vested in a class (Greek, *oligos*, the few, *archē*, rule)

Olin'do. The Mahometan king of Jerusalem, at the advice of his magician, stole an image of the Virgin, and set it up as a palladium in the chief mosque The image was stolen during the night, and the king, unable to discover the perpetrator, ordered all his Christian

subjects to be put to the sword Sofronia, to prevent this wholesale massacre, accused herself of the deed, and was condemned to be burnt alive Olindo, her lover, hearing of this, went to the king and took on himself the blame, whereupon both were condemned to death, but were saved by the intercession of Clorinda (*Jerusalem Delivered*)

O'lio or **Ogli'o.** A mixture or medley of any sort (Spanish, *olla*, a pot for boiling similar to what the French call then *pot au feu* The olio is the mixture of bread, vegetables, spices, meat, etc, boiled in this pot)

Olive (2 syl) Sacred to Pallas Athe'nē (*See* Olive-tree)

Emblem of (1) *Chastity* In Greece the newly-married bride wore an olive-garland, with us the orange-blossom is more usual

(2) *Fecundity* The fruit of the olive is produced in vast profusion, so that olive-trees are valuable to their owners (*See* Orange-blossoms)

(3) *Merit* In ancient Greece a crown of olive-twigs was the highest distinction of a citizen who had deserved well of his country

(4) *Peace* An olive-branch was anciently a symbol of peace The vanquished who sued for peace carried olive-branches in their hands And an olive-twig in the hands of a king (on medals), as in the case of Numa, indicated a reign of peace

To hold out the olive branch To make overtures of peace

(5) *Prosperity* David says, "I am like a green olive-tree in the house of God" (Psalm lii 8)

(6) *Victory* The highest prize in the Olympic games was a crown of olive-leaves

Origin *of the olive-tree* The tale is, that Athēnē (Minerva) and Poseidon (Neptune) disputed the honour of giving a name to a certain city of Greece, and agreed to settle the question by a trial of which could produce the best gift for the new city Athēnē commanded the earth to bring forth the olive-tree Poseidon commanded the sea to bring forth the war-horse. Athēnē's gift was adjudged the better, and the city was called Athens

Olive Branches. Children of a parent It is a Scripture term. "Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine thy children like olive plants round about thy table" (Psalm cxxviii 3).

Oliver. Son and heir of Sir Rowland de Boys, who hated his youngest brother Orlando, and persuaded him to try a wrestling match with a professed wrestler, hoping thus to kill his brother, but when Orlando proved victorious, Oliver swore to set fire to his chamber when he was asleep Orlando fled to the forest of Arden, and Oliver pursued him, but one day, as he slept in the forest, a snake and a lioness lurked near to make him their prey, Orlando happened to be passing, and slew the two monsters When Oliver discovered this heroic deed he repented of his ill-conduct, and his sorrow so interested the Princess Celia that she fell in love with him, and they were married. (*Shakespeare As You Like It*)

Oli'ver or **Olivi'er.** Charlemagne's favourite paladin, who, with Roland, rode by his side He was Count of Genes, and brother of the beautiful Aude His sword was called *Hauteclaire*, and his horse *Ferrant d'Espagne*

A Rowland for an Oliver Tit for tat, *quid pro quo*. Dr J N Scott says that this proverb is modern, and owes its rise to the Cavaliers in the time of the Civil wars in England These Cavaliers, by way of rebuff, gave the anti-monarchical party a General Monk for their Oliver Cromwell As Monk's Christian name was *George*, it is hard to believe that the doctor is correct (*See* Roland)

Oliv'etans. Brethren of "Our Lady of Mount Olivet," an offshoot of the Benedictine order.

Oliv'ia. Niece of Sir Toby Belch. Malvo'lio is her steward, Maria her woman, Fabian and a clown her male servants (*Shakespeare Twelfth Night*)

Olivia A female Tartuffe (*q v*) in Wycherley's *Plain Dealer* A consummate hypocrite, of most unblushing effrontery

Olla Podri'da. Odds and ends, a mixture of scraps In Spain it takes the place of the French *pot au feu*, into which every sort of eatable is thrown and stewed (*See* Olio.) Used figuratively, the term means an incongruous mixture, a miscellaneous collection of any kind, a medley

Ol'lapod. An apothecary, always trying to say a witty thing, and looking for wit in the conversation of others When he finds anything which he can construe into "pomt" he says, "Thank you, good sir, I owe you one" He had

a military taste, and was appointed "cornet in the volunteer association of cavalry" of his own town. (*G Colman The Poor Gentleman*)

Olym'pia (in *Orlando Furioso*). Countess of Holland, and wife of Bire'no Cymosco of Friza wanted to force her to marry his son Arbantēs, but Arbantēs was slain This aroused the fury of Cymosco, who seized Bireno, and would have put him to death if Orlando had not slain Cymosco Bireno having deserted Olympia, she was bound naked to a rock by pirates, but Orlando delivered her and took her to Ireland. Here King Oberto espoused her cause, slew Bireno, and married the young widow (Bks, IV, V)

Olym'piad, among the ancient Greeks, was a period of four years, being the interval between the celebrations of their *Olympic Games.*

Olympian Jove, or rather *Zeus* (1 sy1) A statue by Phidias, and reckoned one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" Pausanias (VII 2) says when the sculptor placed it in the temple at Elis, he prayed the god to indicate whether he was satisfied with it, and immediately a thunderbolt fell on the floor of the temple without doing the slightest harm

" The statue was made of ivory and gold, and though seated on a throne, was 60 feet in height. The left hand rested on a sceptre, and the right palm held a statue of Victory in solid gold The robes were of gold, and so were the four lions which supported the footstool The throne was of cedar, embellished with ebony, ivory, gold, and precious stones. (*See* MINERVA)

It was placed in the temple at Elis B C 433, was removed to Constantinople, and perished in the great fire of A D 475, It was completed in 4 years, and of course the materials were supplied by the Government of Elis.

The 'Homer of sculptors" died in prison, having been incarcerated on the trumpery charge of having introduced on a shield of one of his statues a portrait of himself

Olympic Games. Games held by the Greeks at Olym'pia, in Elis, every fourth year, in the month of July

Olympus. On the confines of Macedonia and Thessaly, where the fabulous court of Jupiter was supposed to be held. It is used for any pantheon, as "Odin, Thor, Balder, and the rest of the Northern Olympus" The word means *all bright* or *clear* In Greek the word is *Olumpos*

O'Lynn (*Brian*) Slang for gin (*See* CHIVY)

Om. A Sanscrit word, somewhat similar to *Amen* When the gods are asked to rejoice in a sacrifice, the god Savitri cries out *Om* (Be it so) When Pravâhan is asked if his father has instructed him, he answers *Om* (Verily) Brahmans begin and end their lessons on the Veda with the word *Om*, for "unless *Om* precedes his lecture, it will be like water on a rock, which cannot be gathered up, and unless it concludes the lecture, it will bring forth no fruit"

Om mani padem hum These are the first six syllables taught the children of Tibet and Mongolia, and the last words uttered by the dying in those lands It is met with everywhere as a charm

O man's Sea. The Persian Gulf.

Ombre. A Spanish game of cards called *the royal game of ombre.* Prior has an epigram on the subject. He says he was playing ombre with two ladies, and though he wished to lose, won everything, for Fortune gave him "success in every suit but hearts." Pope has immortalised the game in his *Rape of the Lock*

Omega. *The alpha and omega,* The first and the last, the beginning and the end. Alpha is the *first* and omega the *last* letter of the Greek alphabet

Omens. (*See* ILL OMENS)

Omeyingor Saga. An historical tradition of Scandinavia

Om'nibus. The French have a good slang term for these conveyances. They call an omnibus a "Four Banal" (parish oven)

Of course omnibus (for all) is the oblique case of omnes (all) Yet Howitt in his *Visits to Remarkable Places* (1840), says "Cabs and cars and omnibi and stages" (p 100) The plural of omnibus is "omnibuses"

Om'nium (Latin, *of all*). The particulars *of all* the items, or the assignment *of all* the securities, of a government loan

Om'nium Gath'erum. Dog Latin for a *gathering* or collection *of all* sorts of persons and things; a miscellaneous gathering together without regard to suitability or order

Omorca. The goddess who was sovereign of the universe when it was first created. It was covered with water

and darkness, but contained some few animals of monster forms, representations of which may be seen in the Temple of Bel (*Berosius.*)

Om'phale (3 syl.) The masculine but attractive Queen of Lydia, to whom Hercules was bound a slave for three years. He fell in love with her, and led an effeminate life spinning wool, while Om'phale wore the lion's skin and was lady paramount.

The celebrated picture of Hercules spinning in the presence of Omphale, by Annibal Carracci, is in the Farnese Gallery.

On dit (French). A rumour, a report, as, "There is an *on dit* on Exchange that Spain will pay up its back dividends."

On the Loose. Dissolute (which is *dis-solutus*). "Living on the loose" is leading a dissolute life, or out on the spree.

On the Shelf. *Passé*, no longer popular, one of the "has-beens." The reference is not to pawns laid on the shelf, but to books no longer read, and clothes no longer worn, laid by on the shelf.

One-horse System (*A*). A one-sided view, looking at all things from one standpoint; bigotry.

One-horse Universities. Petty local universities.

"The provincial University of Toronto was thrown open to Nonconformists, unluckily not before the practice of chartering sectarian institutions had been introduced and Canada had been saddled with 'one-horse universities'!"—*Prof. Goldwin Smith. Nineteenth Century*, July, 1886, p. 21.

One Step from the Sublime to the Ridiculous. Tom Paine said, "The sublime and the ridiculous are often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again."

One too Many for Him (*I was*). I outwitted him, or "One too much for you."

"You have lost, old fellow, I was one too much for you."—*Gaboriau. The Mystery of Orcival*, chap. x.

One Touch of Nature Makes the whole World Kin. (*Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.)

Onion Pennies. Roman coins dug up at Silchester, so called from one Onion, a giant, who, the country people say, inhabited the buried city. Silchester used to be called by the British *Ard-Oneon*—i.e. Ardal Onion (the region of Einion or Onion).

Only (*The*). Jean Paul Friedrich Richter (1763-1825). Carlyle says, "In the whole circle of literature we look in vain for his parallel." (German, *Der Einzige.*)

On'slow, invoked by Thomson in his *Autumn*, was Arthur Onslow, the Speaker of the House of Commons, termed *clarum ac venerabile nomen*. It was said of him that "his knowledge of the Constitution was only equalled by his attachment to it."

Onus (Latin). The burden, the blame, the responsibility, as, "The whole *onus* must rest on your own shoulders."

O'nus Proban'di. The obligation of proof; as, "The *onus probandi* rests with the accuser."

Onyx is Greek for a finger-nail, so called because the colour of an onyx resembles that of the finger-nail.

O'pal. From the Greek *ops* (the eye). Considered unlucky for the same reason that peacocks' feathers in a house are said to be unlucky. A peacock's feather, being full of eyes, act as spies in a house, prying into one's privacy. Similarly, it is unlucky to introduce the eye-stone or opal into a house, because it will interfere with the sanctity of domestic privacy. (*See* CEBAUNIUM.)

"Not an opal
Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist,
To charm their eyes with."
Ben Jonson. New Inn, i. 6.

Opal of Alphonso XII. (of Spain) seemed to be fatal. The king, on his wedding day, presented an opal ring to his wife (Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier), but her death occurred soon afterwards. Before the funeral the king gave the ring to his sister (Maria del Pilar), who died a few days afterwards. The king then presented the ring to his sister-in-law (the Princess Christina, youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier), who died within three months. Alphonso, astounded at these fatalities, resolved to wear the ring himself, but died also within a very short time. The Queen Regent then attached the ring to a gold chain, which she suspended on the neck of the Virgin of Almudena of Madrid. (*See* FATAL GIFTS.)

Open Air Mission. A mission founded in 1853. Its agents preach in

the open air, especially at races, fairs, and on occasions when large numbers of people congregate

Open Question (*Au*). A statement, proposal, doctrine, or supposed fact, respecting which each individual is allowed to entertain his own private opinion. In the House of Commons every member may vote as he likes, regardless of party politics, on an open question. In the Anglican Church it is an open question whether the Lord's Supper should be taken fasting (before breakfast), or whether it may be taken at noon, or in the evening. Indubitably the institution was founded by Christ "after supper," but Catholics and the High Ritualistic party insist on its being taken fasting

Open Secret (*An*) A piece of information generally known, but not yet formally announced

"It was an open secret that almost every one [of Lord Palmerston's ecclesiastical appointments] was virtually made by Lord Shaftesbury" —*Leisure Hour*, 1867.

Open, Sesame. The charm by which the door of the robber's dungeon flew open The reference is to the tale of *The Forty Thieves*, in the *Arabian Nights*.

These words were the only 'open sesame' to their feelings and sympathies"—*E Shelton*

"The spell loses its power, and he who should hope to conjure with it would find himself as much mistaken as Cassim when he stood crying 'Open Wheat,' 'Open, Barley,' to the door which obeyed no sound but 'Open, Sesame'"

Open the Ball (*To*) To lead off the first dance, to begin anything which others will assist in carrying out

Ophe'lia. Daughter of Polo'nius the chamberlain Hamlet fell in love with her, but after his interview with the Ghost, found it incompatible with his plans to marry her Ophelia, thinking his "strange conduct" the effect of madness, becomes herself demented, and in her attempt to gather flowers is drowned (*Shakespeare Hamlet*)

Opin'icus. A fabulous monster, composed of dragon, camel, and lion, used in heraldry It forms the crest of the Barber Surgeons of London

O'pium-eater (*The English*) was Thomas de Quincey, author of *Confessions*. (1785-1850.)

Oppidan of Eton. A student not on the foundation, but who boards in the town. (Latin, *oppidum*)

Optime (plural, *op-ti-mēs*), in Cambridge phraseology, is a graduate in honours below a wrangler Of course, the Latin *optimus* (a best man) is the *fons et origo* of the term. Optimes are of two grades: a man of the higher group is termed a *senior* optime, while one of the inferior class is called a *junior* optime.

Op'timism, in moral philosophy, is the doctrine that "whatever is, is right," that everything which happens is for the best.

Opus Ma'jus. The great work of Roger Bacon.

Opus Op'eran'tis, in theology, means that the personal piety of the person who does the act, and not the act itself, causes it to be an instrument of grace. Thus, in the Eucharist, it is the faith of the recipient which makes it efficient for grace

Opus Opera'tum, in theology, means that the act conveys grace irrespectively of the receiver Thus baptism is said by many to convey regeneration to an infant in arms

Or Ever. Ere ever (Saxon, *æ*, before)

"Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio" *Shakespeare Hamlet*, i 2

"Dying or ere they sicken" *Macbeth* iv 3

Oracle. The answer of a god or inspired priest to an inquiry respecting the future, the deity giving responses, the place where the deity could be consulted, etc

Oracle. The following are famous responses —

(1) When Cræsus consulted the Delphic oracle respecting a projected war, he received for answer, "*Cræsus Halyn penetrans magnum, pervertet opum vim*" (When Cræsus passes over the river Halys, he will overthrow the strength of an empire) Cræsus supposed the oracle meant he would overthrow the enemy's empire, but it was his own that he destroyed

(2) Pyrrhus, being about to make war against Rome, was told by the oracle "*Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse*" (I say, Pyrrhus, that you the Romans can conquer), which may mean either *You, Pyrrhus, can overthrow the Romans*, or *Pyrrhus, the Romans can overthrow you*

(3) Another prince, consulting the oracle concerning a projected war, received for answer, "*Ibis redibis nunquam per bella peribis*" (You shall go shall return never you shall perish by the war) It will be seen that the whole

gist of this response depends on the place of the omitted comma, it may be *You shall return, you shall never perish in the war*, or *You shall return never, you shall perish in the war*, which latter was the fact.

(4) Philip of Macedon sent to ask the oracle of Delphi if his Persian expedition would prove successful, and received for answer—

"The ready victim crowned for death
Before the altar stands"

Philip took it for granted that the "ready victim" was the King of Persia, but it was Philip himself.

(5) When the Greeks sent to Delphi to know if they would succeed against the Persians, they were told—

"Seed-time and harvest, weeping sires shall tell
How thousands fought at Salamis and fell"

But whether the Greeks or the Persians were to be "the weeping sires," deponent stateth not, nor whether the thousands "about to fall" were to be Greeks or Persians. (*See* PUNCTUATION.)

(6) When Maxentius was about to encounter Constantine, he consulted the guardians of the Sibylline Books as to the fate of the battle, and the prophetess told him, "*Illo die hostem Romanōrum esse periturum*," but whether Maxentius or Constantine was "the enemy of the Roman people" the oracle left undecided.

(7) In the Bible we have a similar equivoke. When Ahab, King of Israel, was about to wage war on the king of Syria, and asked Micaiah if Ramoth-Gilead would fall into his hands, the prophet replied, 'Go, for the Lord will deliver the city into the hands of the king" (1 Kings xxii 15, 35) Ahab thought that he himself was *the king* referred to, but the city fell into the hands of *the king* of Syria.

There are scores of punning prophecies equally equivocal.

Oracle (*Sir*). A dogmatical person, one not to be gainsaid The ancient oracles professed to be the responses of the gods, from which there could be no appeal

"I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark"
Shakespeare Merchant of Venice, i 1

To work the oracle. To induce another to favour some plan or join in some project

"They fetched a rattling price through stair-lights working the oracle with those swells"—*Boldre wood Robbery under Arms*, ch xii

Oracle of the Church (*The*) St Bernard (1091-1153)

Oracle of the Holy Bottle, Bacbuc, near Cathay, in Upper Egypt. Books iv and v of Rabelais are occupied by the search for this oracle. The ostensible object was to obtain an answer to a question which had been put to sibyl and poet, monk and fool, philosopher and witch, judge and "sort," viz. "whether Panurge should marry or not?" The whole affair is a disguised satire on the Church. The celibacy of the clergy was for a long time a moot point of great difficulty, and the 'Holy Bottle" or cup to the laity was one of the moving causes of the "great schisms" from the Roman Catholic Church The crew setting sail for the Bottle refers to Anthony, Duke of Vendôme, afterwards king of Navarre, setting out in search of religious truth Bacbuc is the Hebrew for a bottle The anthem sung before the fleet set sail was *When Israel went out of bondage*, and all the emblems of the ships bore upon the proverb "*In vino veritas*" Bacbuc is both the Bottle and the priestess of the Bottle

Oracle of Sieve and Shears (*The*) This method of divination is mentioned by Theocritos The *modus operandi* was as follows —The points of the shears were stuck in the rim of a sieve, and two persons supported them with their finger-tips Then a verse of the Bible was read aloud, and St Peter and St Paul were asked if it was A, B, or C (naming the persons suspected) When the right person was named, the sieve would suddenly turn round

"Searching for things lost with a sieve and shears"—*Ben Jonson Alchemist*, i 1

Oracles were extremely numerous, and very expensive to those who consulted them The most famous were Dodona, Ammon (in Libya), Delphos, Delos, that of Trophonius (in Bœotia), and that of Venus in Paphos

Oracle of APOLLO, at Delphi, the priestess of which was called the Pythoness, at Delos, and at Claros

Oracle of Diana, at Colchis, of ESCULAPIUS, at Epidaurus, and another in Rome

Oracle of HERCULES, at Athens, and another at Gadēs

Oracle of JUPITER, at Dodona (the most noted), another at Ammon in Libya, another at Crete

Oracle of MARS, in Thrace MINERVA, in Mycenæ PAN in Arcadia

Oracle of TROPHONIUS, in Bœotia, where only men made the responses

Oracle of VENUS, at Paphos, another at Aphaca, and in many others

In most of the temples women, sitting on a tripod, made the responses

Orange Lilies (*The*) The 35th Foot Called "orange" because their facings

were *orange* till 1832, and "blues" because they were given white plumes in recognition of their gallantry in the battle of Quebec in 1759, when they routed the Royal Roussillon French Grenadiers The white plume was discontinued in 1800. The 35th Foot is now called the "The Royal Sussex"

William of Orange William III. of England (1650, 1689-1702) "Orange" is a corruption of Arausio, in the department of Vaucluse, some sixteen miles from Avignon The town was the capital of a principality from the eleventh to the sixteenth century The last sovereign was Philibert de Châlons, whose sister married William, Count of Nassau William's grandson (William) married Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I, and then eldest son was our William III, referred to in the text

Orange Lodges or *Clubs* are referred to in *Hibernia Curiosa*, published in 1769 Thirty years later the Orangémen were a very powerful society, having a "grand lodge" extending over the entire province of Ulster, and ramifying through all the centres of Protestantism in Ireland" (*See next article, and* ORANGEMAN)

Orange Peel. A nickname given to Sir Robert Peel when Chief Secretary for Ireland (1812-1818), on account of his strong anti-Catholic proclivities (*See above, and* ORANGEMAN)

Orange-tawny. The ancient colour appropriated to clerks and persons of inferior condition It was also the colour worn by the Jews Hence Lord Bacon says, "Usurers should have orange-tawny bonnets, because they do Judaise" (Essay xli) Bottom the weaver asked Quince what coloured beard he was to wear for the character of Pyr'amus: "I will discharge it in either your straw-coloured beard, your orange-tawny beard, your purple-in-grain beard, or your French crown-colour, which is a perfect yellow" (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2)

Orange Blossoms Worn at Weddings. The Saracen brides used to wear orange blossoms as an emblem of fecundity, and occasionally the same emblem may have been worn by European brides ever since the time of the Crusades, but the general adoption of wreaths of orange blossoms for brides is comparatively a modern practice, due especially to the recent taste for flower-language The subject of bridal decorations being made a study, and the orange flower being found suitable, from the use made of it by the ancient Saracens, it was introduced by modistes as a fit ornament for brides The notion once planted, soon became a custom, now very generally adopted by those who study the conventions of society, and follow the accepted fashions (*See* OLIVE)

To gather orange blossoms To look for a wife A bride wears orange blossoms to indicate the hope of fruitfulness, no tree being more prolific An orange tree of moderate size will yield three or four thousand oranges in a year, and the blossom being white, is a symbol of innocence and chastity The orange was also used by Cardinal Wolsey as a pomander. It is said that some sweet oranges turn bitter by neglect

Orangeman. A name given by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their adhesion to William III of the House of Orange, they had been previously called 'Peep-of-Day Boys" The Roman party were Jac'obites (*See* ORANGE LODGES)

Orania. The lady-love of Am'adis of Gaul

Orator Henley. The Rev John Henley, who for about thirty years delivered lectures on theological, political, and literary subjects (1692-1756)

Orbil'ian Stick (*The*) A cane or birch-rod

Orbilius was the schoolmaster who taught Horace, and Horace calls him *Plago'sus* (the flogger) (Ep. ii 71)

Orc (in *Orlando Furioso*) A sea-monster that devoured men and women He haunted the seas near Ireland Orlando threw an anchor into his open jaws, and then dragged the monster to the Irish coast, where he died

Or'ca. The Orkney Islands, or Orcades

Orchard properly means a kitchen garden, a yard for herbs (Saxon, *ort-geard—i.e* wort-yard) Wort enters into the names of numerous herbs, as mug-wort, liver-wort, spleen-wort, etc

> The lot to yard entering [he] admires the fair
> And pleasant fruits *Sandys*

Or'cus. The abode of the dead, death (*Roman mythology*)

Or'deal (Saxon, *great judgment*), instituted long before the Conquest, and not abolished till the reign of Henry III

Ordeals were of several kinds, but the most usual were by *wager of battle*, by *hot* or *cold water*, and by *fire*. This method of "trial" was introduced from the notion that God would defend the right, even by miracle if needful.

(1) *Wager of battle*, was when the accused person was obliged to fight anyone who charged him with guilt This ordeal was allowed only to persons of rank.

(2) *Of fire*, was another ordeal for persons of rank only The accused had to hold in his hand a piece of red-hot iron, or had to walk blindfold and barefoot among nine red-hot plough-shares laid at unequal distances If he escaped uninjured he was accounted innocent, *aliter non*. This might be performed by deputy

(3) *Of hot water*, was an ordeal for the common people. The accused was required to plunge his arm up to the elbow in scalding hot water, and was pronounced guilty if the skin was injured in the experiment

(4) *Of cold water*, was also for the common people The accused, being bound, was tossed into a river, if he *sank* he was acquitted, but if he *floated* he was accounted guilty.

(5) *Of the bier*, when a person suspected of murder was required to touch the corpse, if guilty the "blood of the dead body would start forth afresh"

(6) *Of the cross* Plaintiff and defendant had to stand with their arms crossed over their breasts, and he who could endure the longest won the suit

(7) *Of the Eucharist* This was for clergymen suspected of crime It was supposed that the elements would choke him, if taken by a guilty man

(8) *Of the consued*, or consecrated bread and cheese Godwin, Earl of Kent, is said to have been choked when he submitted to this ordeal, being accused of the murder of the king's brother

* This sort of ordeal was by no means unusual Thus in Ceylon, a man suspected of theft is required to bring what he holds dearest before a judge, and placing a heavy stone on the head of his substitute, says "May this stone crush me to death if I am guilty of this offence"

In Tartary, an ostrich sets a wild beast and an hatchet before the tribunal, saying, as he swallows a piece of bread, "May the beast devour me and the hatchet chop off my head, if I am guilty of the crime laid to my charge"

(9) *Of lot*, two dice, one marked by a cross, being thrown.

Ordeal. *It was a fiery ordeal.* A severe test (*See above*, No 2)

Order! When members of the House of Commons and other debaters call out *Order*, they mean that the person speaking is transgressing the rules of the House

Order of the Cockle. Created by St Louis in 1269, in memory of a disastrous expedition made by sea for the succour of Christians Perrot says it scarcely survived its foundation

Order of the Day (*The*), in parliamentary parlance, is applied to the prearranged agenda of "Private Members' Bills" On Tuesdays these bills always stand after "notices of motions" (*See* PREVIOUS QUESTION)

To move for the Order of the Day is a proposal to set aside a government measure on a private members' day (Tuesday), and proceed to the prearranged agenda If the motion is carried, the agenda must be proceeded with, unless a motion "to adjourn" is carried

Orders. *In Orders* or *In Holy Orders* Belonging to the clerical order or rank

To take Orders To become a clergyman

∴ The word "order" means not only a mandate, but also an official rank, and in the Catholic Church, a "rule" of life, as *Ordo albus* (white friars or Augustines), *Ordo niger* (black friars or Dominicans) In "Holy Orders" is in the plural number, because in the Protestant Church there are three ranks of clergymen — deacons, priests, and bishops In the Catholic Church there are four major orders and four minor ones According to Du Cange, the *Ordĭnēs majōrēs* are Subdeaconātus, Deaconātus, Presbyterātus, and Episcopātus (Subdeacon, Deacon, Priest, and Bishop)

Orders of Architecture. These five are the classic orders Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

The following was the *usual* practice

CORINTHIAN, for temples of Venus Flora, Proserpine and the Water Nymphs
DORIC, for temples of Minerva, Mars, and Hercules
IONIC for temples of Juno Diana and Bacchus
TUSCAN, for gluttons and all rural deities

Ordigale. The otter in the tale of *Reynard the Fox* (part III)

Ordinary (*An*) One who has an "ordinary or regular jurisdiction" in his own right, and not by deputation Thus a judge who has authority to take cognisance of causes in his own right is an ordinary A bishop is an ordinary

in his own diocese, because he has authority to take cognisance of ecclesiastical matters therein, but an archbishop is the ordinary of his province, having authority in his own right to receive appeals therein from inferior jurisdictions The chaplain of Newgate was also called the ordinary thereof.

Ordinary (*An*) A public dinner where each guest pays his quota, a table d hôte.

"'Tis almost dinner, I know they stay for you at the ordinary."—*Beaumont and Fletcher Scornful Lady* iv 1

Oread (plural, *Oröads* [3 syl] or *Oreades* [4 syl]) Nymphs of the mountains. (Greek, ὄρος, a mountain)

Oreilles. Sir W Scott (*Waverley*, x) speaks of *unum primæ notæ* thus — "C'est des deux oreilles," that is, it is strong and induces sleep It makes one "*Dormir sur les deux oreilles*" Littré, however, says, "Though wine *d'une oreille* is excellent, that of *deux oreilles* is execrable "

"Vin d'une oreille le bon vin vin de deux oreilles le mauvais On appelle ainsi le bon vin parce que le bon vin fait pencher la tête de celui qui le goûte d'un côté seulement et le mauvais vin parce qu'on secoue la tête, et par conséquent le deux oreilles"

Orelio. The steed of Don Roderick, the last of the Goths, noted for its speed and symmetry. (*See* Horse)

Orellana. The river Amazon in America, so called from Orellana, lieutenant of Pizarro.

Orfeo and Heurodis. The tale of Orpheus and Eurydicë with the Gothic machinery of elves or fairies.

Orgies (2 syl). Drunken revels, riotous feasts; so called from the nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus (Greek, *orgë*, violent emotion)

Orgoglio (pron *Or-gole'-yo*) The word is Italian, and means "Arrogant Pride," or *The Man of Sin* A hideous giant as tall as three men, he was son of Earth and Wind Finding the Red Cross Knight at the fountain of Idleness, he beats him with a club and makes him his slave Una, hearing of these mischances, tells King Arthur, and Arthur liberates the knight and slays the giant *Moral* The Man of Sin had power given him to "make war with the saints and to overcome them" for "forty and two months" (Rev. xiii 5, 7), then the "Ancient of Days came," and overcame him (Dan vii 21, 22) (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book i)

⁂ Arthur first cut off Orgoglio's *left arm*—i e Bohemia was first cut off from the Church of Rome He then cut off the giant's *right leg*—i e England, and, this being cut off, the giant fell to the earth, and was afterwards dispatched

Or'gon. Brother-in-Law of Tartuffe His credulity is proverbial he almost disbelieved his senses, and saw everyone and everything through the *confiance de vos* of his own honest heart. (*Molière Tartuffe*)

Oria'na. The beloved of Am'adis of Gaul, who called himself Beltenebros when he retired to the Poor Rock. (*Am'adis de Gaul*, ii 6)

Queen Elizabeth is sometimes called the "peerless Oriana," especially in the madrigals entitled the *Triumphs of Oriana* (1601)

Oriana The nursling of a lioness, with whom Esplandian, son of Oriana and Amadis of Gaul, fell in love, and for whom he underwent all his perils and exploits She is represented as the fairest, gentlest, and most faithful of womankind

Oriande [*O'-ri-ond*] A fay who lived at Rosefleur, and brought up Maugis d'Aygremont (*q v*) When her *protégé* grew up she loved him "*d'un si grand amour, qu'elle donte fort qu'il ne se départe d'auecques elle*" (*Romance de Maugis d'Aygremont et de Vivian son Frère*)

Oriel. A fairy whose empire lay along the banks of the Thames, when King Oberon held his court in Kensington Gardens. (*Tickell Kensington Gardens*)

Orientation. The placing of the east window of a church due east, that is, so that the rising sun may at noon shine on the altar Anciently, churches were built with their axes pointing to the rising sun on the saint's day, so that a church dedicated to St John was not parallel to one dedicated to St Peter The same practice prevailed both in Egypt and ancient Greece

Modern churches are built as nearly due east and west as circumstances will allow, quite regardless of the saint's day

Oriflamme (3 syl) First used in France as a national banner in 1119 It consisted of a crimson flag mounted on a gilt staff (*un glaive tout doré où est attaché une bannière vermeille*) The flag was cut into three "vandykes" to represent "tongues of fire," and between each was a silken tassel This celebrated standard was the banner of St. Denis,

but when the Counts of Vexin became possessed of the abbey the banner passed into their hands In 1082 Philippe I united Vexin to the crown, and the sacred Oriflamme belonged to the king It was carried to the field after the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. The romance writers say that "mescreans" (infidels) were blinded by merely looking on it In the *Roman de Garin* the Saracens are represented as saying, "If we only set eyes on it we are all dead men" ("*Se's attendons tant sommes mors et pris*"). Froissart says it was no sooner unfurled at Rosbecq than the fog cleared off, leaving the French in light, while their enemies remained in misty darkness still (*Or*, gold, referring to the staff, *flamme*, flame, referring to the tongues of fire)

Origenists. An early Christian sect who drew their opinions from the writings of Origen They maintained Christ to be the Son of God only by adoption, and denied the eternity of future punishments.

Original Sin. That corruption which is born with us, and is the inheritance of all the offspring of Adam As Adam was the federal head of his race, when Adam fell the taint and penalty of his disobedience passed to all his posterity

Oril'o or **Orillo** (in *Orlando Furioso*, book viii) A magician and robber who lived at the mouth of the Nile He was the son of an imp and fairy When any limb was lopped off he restored it by his magic power, and when his head was cut off he put it on his neck again Astolpho encountered him, cut off his head, and fled with it Orillo mounted his horse and gave chase. Meanwhile Astolpho with his sword cut the hair from the head Life was in one particular hair, and as soon as that was severed the head died, and the magician's body fell lifeless

Orin'da, called the "Incomparable," was Mrs Katherine Philipps, who lived in the reign of Charles II, and died of small-pox Her praises were sung by Cowley, Dryden and others (See *Dryden's Ode To the Memory of Mrs Anne Killigrew*)

Ori'on. A giant hunter, noted for his beauty He was blinded by Œnop'ion, but Vulcan sent Cedalion to be his guide, and his sight was restored by exposing his eyeballs to the sun Being slain by Diana, he was made one of the constellations, and is supposed to be attended with stormy weather. "*Assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion.*" (*Virgil, Æneid*, i 539)

"As beautiful as Orion" *Homer Iliad*, xviii

Wife of Orion. Sidê

Dogs of Orion Arctoph'onos and Ptooph agos

Orkborne (*Dr*) A learned student, very dry and uncompanionable; very particular over his books, and the tutor of Eugenia, the niece of Sir Hugh He is a character in *Camilla*, the third novel of Mme D Arblay Eugenia was deformed owing to an accident partly caused by her uncle, and Sir Hugh, to make the best compensation in his power, appointed Dr Orkborne to educate her, and also left her heiress to his estates

"Mr Oldbuck hated putting to sights as much as Dr Orkborne or any other professed student" —*Scott Antiquary*

Orkneys. Either the Teutonic *Orkn-eys* (the water or islands of the whirlpool), in allusion to the two famous whirlpools near the Isle of Swinna, or else the Norwegian *Orkeyar* (northern islands), the Hebrides being the *Sudreyjar*, or southern islands.

Orlando. The youngest son of Sir Rowland de Boys At a wrestling match the banished duke's daughter, Rosalind, who took a lively interest in Orlando, gave him a chain, saying, "Gentleman, wear this for me" Orlando, flying because of his brother's hatred, met Rosalind in the forest of Arden, disguised as a country lad, seeking to join her father In time they become acquainted with each other, and the duke assented to their union (*Shakespeare As You Like It*) (*See* OLIVER)

Orlando, called Rotolando or Roland, and Rutlandus in the Latin chronicles of the Middle Ages, the paladin, was lord of Anglant, knight of Brava, son of Milo d'Anglesis and Bertha sister of Charlemagne Though married to Aldabella, he fell in love with Angel'ica, daughter of the infidel king of Cathay, but Angelica married Medo'ro, a Moor, with whom she fled to India When Orlando heard thereof he turned mad, or rather his wits were taken from him for three months by way of punishment, and deposited in the moon Astolpho went to the moon in Elijah's chariot and St John gave him an urn containing the lost wits of Orlando On reaching earth again, Astolpho first bound the madman, then holding the urn to his nose, the errant wits returned, and Orlando, cured

of his madness and love, recovered from his temporary derangement. (*Orlando Furioso.*) (*See* ANGELICA.)

Orlando or Roland was buried at Blayes, in the church of St Raymond, but his body was removed afterwards to Roncesvalles, in Spain.

Orlando's horn or *Roland's horn.* An ivory horn called Olivant, mentioned frequently by Boiardo and Ariosto.

"Per tecto bello, Rolandus ascendit in montem et redit retro ad viam Runcisvallis. Tunc insonuit tuba sua eburnea, et tantâ virtute insonuit, quod per totum omnis ejus tuba per medium scissa, et venæ colli ejus et nervi rupti fuisse feruntur."

Orlando's sword Durunda'na, which once belonged to Hector.

Orlando Furioso. An epic poem in forty-six cantos, by Ariosto (digested by Hoole into twenty-four books, but retained by Rose in the original form). The subject is the siege of Paris by Agramant the Moor when the Saracens were overthrown. In the pagan army were two heroes—Rodomont, called the Mars of Africa, and Rogero. The latter became a Christian convert. The poem ends with a combat between these two, and the overthrow of Rodomont.

The anachronisms of this poem are most marvellous. We have Charlemagne and his paladins joined by King Edward of England, Richard Earl of Warwick, Henry Duke of Clarence, and the Dukes of York and Gloucester (bk. vi.). We have cannons employed by Cymosco, King of Friza (bk. iv.), and also in the siege of Paris (bk. vi.). We have the Moors established in Spain, whereas they were not invited over by the Saracens for nearly 300 years after Charlemagne's death. In book xvii. we have Prester John, who died 1202, in the last three Constantine the Great, who died 337.

Orlando Innamora'to (Roland the paladin in love). A romantic epic in three books, by the Count Boiardo of Scandiano, in Italy (1495).

There is a burlesque in verse of the same title by Berni of Tuscany (1538), author of *Burlesque Rhymes.*

Orleans. *Your explanation is like an Orleans comment—i.e.* Your comment or explanation makes the matter more obscure. The Orleans College was noted for its wordy commentaries, which darkened the text by overloading it with words. (*A French proverb.*)

Or'mandine (3 syl.). The necromancer who by his magic arts threw St David for seven years into an enchanted sleep, from which he was redeemed by St George. (*The Seven Champions of Christendom,* i. 9.)

Ormulum. A paraphrase of Scripture in Anglo-Saxon verse, so called from the name of the author, Orm or Ormin (13th cent.).

Ormusd or **Ormuzd.** The principle or angel of light and good, and creator of all things, according to the Magian system. (*See* AHRIMAN.)

Oromasdes (4 syl.). The first of the Zoroastrian trinity. The divine goodness of Plato; the deviser of creation (the father). The second person is Mithras, the eternal intellect, architect of the world, the third, Ahrmu'anês (Psychê), the mundane soul.

O'roonda'tês. Only son of a Scythian king, whose love for Statira (widow of Alexander the Great, and daughter of Darius) leads him into numerous dangers and difficulties, which he surmounts. (*La Calprenede Cassandra, a romance.*)

Orosius (*General History of*), from Creation to A.D. 417, in Latin by a Spanish presbyter of the 5th century, was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great.

Orotalt, according to the Greek writers, was the Bacchus of the ancient Arabs. This, however, is a mistake for the word is a corruption of *Allah Taala* (God the Most High).

Orpheus (2 syl.). A Thracian poet who could move even inanimate things by his music. When his wife Eurydicê died he went into the infernal regions, and so charmed King Pluto that Eurydice was released from death on the condition that Orpheus would not look back till he reached the earth. He was just about to place his foot on the earth when he turned round, and Eurydice vanished from him in an instant. Pope introduces this tale in his *St Cecilia's Ode.*

The tale of Orpheus is thus explained. Aedoneus, King of Thesprotia, was for his cruelty called Pluto, and having seized Eurydicê as she fled from Aristæos, detained her captive. Orpheus obtained her release on certain conditions, which he violated, and lost her a second time.

There is rather a striking resemblance between the fate of Eurydicê and that of Lot's wife. The former was emerging from hell (the latter from Sodom), Orpheus looked back and Eurydice was snatched away, Lot's wife looked back and was converted into a pillar of salt.

A Scandinavian Orpheus. "Odin was so eminently skilled in music, and could

sing airs so tender and melodious, that the rocks would expand with delight, while the spirits of the infernal regions would stand motionless around him, attracted by the sweetness of his strains" (*Scandinavia*, by Crichton and Wheaton, vol i p 81)

Orpheus of Highwaymen. So Gay has been called on account of his *Beggar's Opera* (1688-1732)

Orrery. An astronomical toy to show the relative movements of the planets, etc, invented by George Graham, who sent his model to Rowley, an instrument maker, to make one for Prince Eugène Rowley made a copy of it for Charles Boyle, third Earl of Orrery, and Sir Richard Steele named it an orrery out of compliment to the earl One of the best is Fulton's, in Kelvin Grove Museum, West End Park, Glasgow

Orsin. One of the leaders of the rabble that attacked Hudibras at a bear-baiting He was "famous for wise conduct and success in war" Joshua Goshug, who kept the bears at "Paris Garden," in Southwark, was the academy figure of this character

Orsini (*Maffio*) A young Italian nobleman, whose life was saved by Gennaro at the battle of Rimini Orsini became the staunch friend of Gennaro, but both were poisoned at a banquet given by the Princess Negroni (*Donizetti Lucrezia di Borgia, an opera*) This was the name of the conspirator who attempted the life of Napoleon III

Orson. Twin brother of Valentine, and son of Bellisant sister of King Pepin and wife of Alexander, Emperor of Constantinople. The twin brothers were born in a wood near Orleans, and Orson was carried off by a bear, which suckled him with her cubs When he grew up he was the terror of France, and was called the *Wild Man of the Forest* He was reclaimed by Valentine, overthrew the Green Knight and married Fezon, the daughter of Duke Savary of Aquitaine (French, *ourson*, a little bear) (*Valentine and Orson*)

Orthodox Sunday, in the Eastern Church, is the First Sunday in Lent, to commemorate the restoration of images in 813

In the Church of England, on the first day in Lent usually called Ash Wednesday, the clergy are directed to read the sentences of God's cursing against impenitent sinners"

Orts. Crumbs refuse (Low German, *ort* i e what is left after eating)

I shall not eat your orts—i e your leavings

"Let him have time a beggar's orts to crave"
Shakespeare Rape of Lucrece

Ortus. "*Ortus a quercu, non a salice*" Latin for "spring from an oak, and not from a willow"—i e stubborn stuff, one that cannot bend to circumstances

Ortwine (2 syl) Knight of Metz, sister's son of Sir Hagan of Troy, a Burgundian in the *Nibelungen Lied*.

Orvie'tan (3 syl) or *Venice treacle*, once believed to be a sovereign remedy against poison From Orvieto, a city of Italy, where it is said to have been first used

"With these drugs will I this very day, compound the true orvietan"—*Sir Walter Scott Kenilworth* chap xiii

Os Sacrum. (*See* Luz) A triangular bone situate at the lower part of the vertebral column, of which it is a continuation Some say that this bone was so called because it was in the part used in sacrifice, or the sacred part, Dr Nash says it is so called "because it is much bigger than any of the vertebræ," but the Jewish rabbins say the bone is called sacred because it resists decay, and will be the germ of the "new body" at the resurrection (*Hudibras*, part iii canto 2)

Osbaldistone. Nine of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy* bear this name There are (1) the London merchant and Sir Hildebrand, the heads of two families, (2) the son of the merchant is Francis, the *pretender* of Diana Vernon (3) the "distinguished" offspring of the brother are Percival *the sot*, Thorncliffe *the bully*, John *the game-keeper*, Richard *the horse-jockey*, Wilfred *the fool*, and Rashleigh *the scholar*, by far the worst of all. This last worthy is slain by Rob Roy, and dies cursing his cousin Frank, whom he had injured in every way he could contrive

Oseway (*Dame*) The ewe in the tale of *Reynard the Fox*

Osiris (in Egyptian mythology) Judge of the dead and potentate of the kingdom of the ghosts This brother and husband of Isis was worshipped under the form of an ox The word means *Many-eyed*.

Osīris is the moon, husband of Isis

"We see Osiris represented by the moon and by an eye at the top of fourteen steps. These steps symbolise the fourteen days of the waxing moon."—*J. N. Lockyer*, in the *Nineteenth Century*, July, 1892, p. 31

Osiris is used to designate any waning luminary, as the setting sun, as well as the waning moon or setting planet

Osiris is the *setting* sun, but the *rising* sun is Horus and the *noonday* sun Ra

Osmand. A necromancer, who by his enchantments raised up an army to resist the Christians. Six of the Champions of Christendom were enchanted by Osmand, but St. George restored them. Osmand tore off his hair in which lay his spirit of enchantment, bit his tongue in two, disembowelled himself, cut off his arms, and then died. (*The Seven Champions of Christendom*, i. 19.)

Osnaburg. *The Duke of York was Bishop of Osnaburg.* Not prelate, but sovereign-bishop. By the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, it was decreed that the ancient bishopric should be vested alternately in a Catholic bishop and a Protestant prince of the House of Lunenburg. Frederick, Duke of York, was the last sovereign-bishop of Osnaburg. In 1803 the district was attached to Hanover, and it now forms part of the kingdom of Prussia.

Osnaburg. A kind of coarse linen made of flax and tow, originally imported from Osnaburg.

Osprey or **Os'pray** (a corruption of Latin *ossifragus*, the bone-breaker). The fish-eagle, or fishing hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*).

Ossa. *Heaping Pelion upon Ossa.* Adding difficulty to difficulty, fruitless efforts. The allusion is to the attempt of the giants to scale heaven by piling Mount Ossa upon Mount Pelion.

"Tu sunt conāti imponĕre Pelio Ossam."
Virgil, Georgics, i. 281

Osse'o. Son of the Evening Star. When "old and ugly, broken with age, and weak with coughing," he married Oweenee, youngest of the ten daughters of a North hunter. She loved him in spite of his ugliness and decrepitude, because "all was beautiful within him." One day, as he was walking with his nine sisters-in-law and their husbands, he leaped into the hollow of an oak-tree, and came out "tall and straight and strong and handsome," but Oweenee at the same moment was changed into a weak old woman, "wasted, wrinkled, old, and ugly;" but the love of Osse'o was not weakened. The nine brothers and sisters-in-law were all transformed into birds for mocking Osseo and Oweenee when they were ugly, and Oweenee, recovering her beauty, had a son, whose delight as he grew up was to shoot at his aunts and uncles, the birds that mocked his father and mother. (*Longfellow Hiawatha*, xii.)

Ossian. The son of Fingal, a Scottish warrior-bard who lived in the third century. The poems called *Ossian's Poems* were first published by James M'Pherson in 1760, and professed to be translations from Erse manuscripts collected in the Highlands. This is not true. M'Pherson no doubt based the poems on traditions, but not one of them is a translation of an Erse manuscript, and so far as they are Ossianic at all, they are Irish, and not Scotch.

Ostend' Manifesto. A declaration made in 1857 by the Ministers of the United States in England, France, and Spain, "that Cuba must belong to the United States."

Oster-Monath. The Anglo-Saxon name of April.

Ostler, jocosely said to be derived from *oat-stealer*, but actually from the French *hostelier*, an innkeeper.

Os'tracis'm. Oyster-shelling, blackballing, or expelling. Clis'thenes gave the people of Attica the power of removing from the state, without making a definite charge, any leader of the people likely to subvert the government. Each citizen wrote his vote on an earthenware table (*ostracon*), whence the term.

Ostrich. When hunted the ostrich is said to run a certain distance and then thrust its head into a bush, thinking, because it cannot see, that it cannot be seen by the hunters. (*See* CROCODILE.)

Ostrich Brains. It was Heliogabalus who had battues of ostriches for the sake of their brains. Smollett says "he had six hundred ostriches compounded in one mess." (*Peregrine Pickle*.)

Ostrich Eggs in Churches. Ostrich eggs are suspended in several Eastern churches as symbols of God's watchful care. It is said that the ostrich hatches her eggs by gazing on them, and if she suspends her gaze even for a minute or so, the eggs are addled. Furthermore, we are told that if an egg is bad the

ostrich will break it, so will God deal with evil men

"Oh! even with such a look, as fables say
The mother ostrich fixes on her eggs,
Till that intense affection
Kindle its light of life"
Southey Thalaba

Ostrich Stomachs Strong stomachs which will digest anything The ostrich swallows large stones to aid its gizzard, and when confined where it cannot obtain them will swallow pieces of iron or copper, bricks, or glass

Ostringers, Sperviters, Falconers Ostringers are keepers of goshawks and tercelles Sperviters are those who keep sparrowhawks or muskets Falconers are those who keep any other kind of hawk, being long-winged (*Markham Gentleman's Academie*, or *Booke of S Albans.*)

Oswald's Well commemorates the death of Oswald, Christian king of Northumbria, who fell in battle before Penda, pagan king of Mercia, in 642

Othello (in Shakespeare's tragedy so called) A Moor, commander of the Venetian army, who eloped with Desdemona. Brabantio accused him of necromancy, but Desdemona, being sent for, refuted the charge The Moor, being then sent to drive the Turks from Cyprus, won a signal victory On his return, Iago played upon his jealousy, and persuaded him that Desdemona intrigued with Cassio He therefore murdered her, and then stabbed himself.

Othello the Moor. Shakespeare borrowed this tale from the seventh of Giovanni Giraldi Cinthio's third decade of stories Cinthio died 1573

Othello's Occupation's Gone (Shakespeare). "*Jam quadrigæ meæ decumarēunt*" (*Petronius*) I am laid on the shelf, I am no longer the observed of observers.

Other Day (*The*). The day before yesterday. The Old English *other* was used for second, as in Latin, *unus, alter, tertius*, or *proximus, alter, tertius.* Starting from to-day, and going backwards, yesterday was the *proximus ab illo*, the day before yesterday was the *alterâ ab illo*, or the other day, and the day preceding that was *tertius ab illo*, or three days ago Used to express "a short time ago"

Oth'man, Os'man, or **Oth'oman,** surnamed the *Conqueror.* Founder of the Turkish power, from whom the empire is called the *Ottoman*, and the Turks are called *Osmans, Othmans, Osmanli*, etc. Peter the Great, being hemmed in by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, was rescued by his wife, Catherine, who negotiated a peace with the Grand Vizier.

O'tium cum Dig. [*dignitate*] Retirement after a person has given up business and has saved enough to live upon in comfort The words are Latin, and mean "retirement with honour" They are more frequently used in jest, familiarity, and ridicule.

Otos A giant, brother of Ephialtês (*q v*) Both brothers grew nine inches every month According to Pliny, Otos was forty-six cubits (sixty six feet) in height (*Greek fable*) (*See* GIANTS)

O'Trigger (*Sir Lucius*) in *The Rivals* (Sheridan)

Oui (French for "yes"). A contraction of *Hoc illud* Thus, *hoc-ill', ho'-il, o'il, oil, oi, oui.*

Out. *Out of God's blessing into the warm sun* One of Ray's proverbs, meaning from good to less good "*Ab equis ad asinos*" When the king says to Hamlet "How is it that the clouds still hang on you?" the prince answers, "No, my lord, I am too much i' the sun," meaning, "I have lost God's blessing, for too much of the sun"—*i e* this far inferior state.

"Thou out of heaven's benediction comest
To the warm sun"
Shakespeare King Lear, II 2

To have it out To contest either physically or verbally with another to the utmost of one's ability, as, "I mean to have it out with him one of these days," "I had it out with him"—*i e* "I spoke my mind freely and without reserve" The idea is that of letting loose pent-up disapprobation

Out-Herod Herod (*To*) To go beyond even Herod in violence, brutality, or extravagant language In the old miracle plays Herod was the type of tyranny and violence, both of speech and of action

Out and Out. Incomparably, by far, or beyond measure, as, "He was out and out the best man" "It is an out-and-outer" means nothing can exceed it It is the word *utter*, the Anglo-Saxon *útære.*

Out in the Fifteen—*i e* in the rebel army of the Pretender, in 1715

(George I.) (*Howitt History of England* vol. iv. p. 347.)

Out in the Forty-five—*i.e.* in the rebel army of the Young Pretender, in 1745 (George II.). (*Howitt History of England*, vol. iv. p. 506.)

Out of Harness. Not in practice, retired. A horse out of harness is one not at work.

Out of Pocket. To be out of pocket by a transaction is to suffer loss of money thereby. More went out of the pocket than came into it.

Out of Sorts. Indisposed, in bad spirits. The French locution is rather remarkable—*Ne pas être dans son assiette*. "To sort" is to arrange in order, "a sort" is one of the orders so sorted."

Out of sorts. In printers' language, means not having sufficient of some particular letter, mark, or figure.

Out of the Wood. "You are not out of the wood yet," not yet out of danger. "Don't shout till you are out of the wood," do not think yourself safe till you are quite clear of the threatened danger. When freebooters were masters of the forests no traveller was safe till he had got clear of their hunting ground.

Ou'tis (Greek, *nobody*). A name assumed by Odysseus in the cave of Polyphêmos. When the monster roared with pain from the loss of his eye, his brother giants demanded from a distance who was hurting him. "Nobody," thundered out Polyphemos, and his companions went their way. Odysseus in Latin is Ulysses.

Outrigger. The leader of a unicorn team. The Earl of Malmesbury, in 1867, so called the representative of the minority in the three-cornered constituency.

Outrun the Constable. (*See under* CONSTABLE.)

Outworks, in fortification. All the works between the enceinte (*q.v.*) and the covered way (*q.v.*).

Ou'zel. The blackbird, sometimes the thrush is so called. (Anglo-Saxon, *ōsle*, a blackbird.) Bottom speaks of the "ousel cock, so black of hue with orange tawny bill." (*Midsummer Night's Dream.*)

Ovation. A triumph, a triumphal reception or entry of the second order, so called from *ovis*, a sheep, because the Romans sacrificed a sheep to a victorious general to whom an ovation was accorded, but an ox to one who had obtained a "triumph."

Over. (Greek, *huper*, Latin, *super*; German, *uber*, Anglo-Saxon, *ofer*.)

Over, in cricket, means that the fielders are to go over to the other side. This is done when five balls have been delivered from one end. It used to be four. The bowling is taken up at the opposite wicket.

Over and Over Again. Very frequently. (In Latin, *Iterum iterumque*.)

Over Edom will I cast my Shoe (Psalm lx. 8, cviii. 9). Will I march "Over Edom will I cast my shoe, over Philistia will I triumph."

"Every member of the Travellers' Club who could pretend to have cast his shoe over Edom was constituted a lawful critic."—*Sir W. Scott The Talisman* (Introduction).

Over the Left. (*See* LEFT.)

O'verdo (*Justice*), in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*.

Overreach (*Sir Giles*). The counterpart of Sir Giles Mompesson, a noted usurer outlawed for his misdeeds. He is an unscrupulous, grasping, proud, hard-hearted rascal in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, by Massinger.

Overture. A piece of music for the opening of a concert. To "make an overture to a person" is to be the first to make an advance either towards a reconciliation or an acquaintance (French, *ouverture*, opening).

Overy. *St Mary Overy* (Southwark). John Overie was a ferryman, who used to ferry passengers from Southwark to the City, and accumulated a hoard of wealth by penurious savings. His daughter Mary, at his decease became a nun and founded the church of St Mary Overy on the site of her father's house.

Ovid. *The French Ovid.* Du Bellay, one of the Pleiad poets, also called the "father of grace and elegance" (1524-1560).

Ow'ain (*Sir*). The Irish knight who passed through St Patrick's purgatory by way of penance. (*Henry of Saltrey The Descent of Owain.*)

Owen Meredith. Robert Bulwer Lytton.

Owl. *I live too near a wood to be scared by an owl.* I am too old to be frightened by a bogie, I am too old a stager to be frightened by such a person as you.

Owl, the emblem of Athens Because owls abound there As Athe'na (Minerva) and Athe'næ (Athens) are the same word, the owl was given to Minerva for her symbol also

Owl-light. Dusk, 'he blind man's holiday French, "*Entre chien et loup.*"

Owl in an Ivy Bush (*Like an*) Very ugly, a horrible sight [of a fellow] Said of (or to) a person who has dressed his head unbecomingly, or that has a scared look, an untidy head of hair, or that looks mannerly wise The ivy bush was supposed to be the favourite haunt of owls, and numerous allusions to this supposition might be readily cited

'Good sirs, say to us what birds have most thought,
None but the owl for that cries "How, how," '
Carol (time Henry VI.)

Owl was a Baker's Daughter (*The*) According to legend, our Saviour went into a baker's shop to ask for something to eat The mistress of the shop instantly put a cake into the oven for Him, but the daughter said it was too large, and reduced it half The dough, however, swelled to an enormous size, and the daughter cried out, "Heugh! heugh! heugh!" and was transformed into an owl Ophelia alludes to this tradition in the line—

Well, God 'ild you! They say the owl was a baker's daughter.'—*Shakespeare Hamlet* iv.

Owlery. A haunt or abode of owls

Owlglass (German, *Eulenspiegel*). Thyl, son of Klaus (Eulenspiegel) prototype of all the knavish fools of modern times He was a native of Brunswick, and wandered about the world playing all manner of tricks on the people he encountered (Died 1350)

Ox Emblematic of St Luke. It is one of the four figures which made up Ezekiel's cherub (i 10) The ox is the emblem of the priesthood, and has been awarded to St Luke because he begins his gospel with the Jewish priest sacrificing in the Temple (*See* LUKE.)

The ox is also the emblem of St Frideswide, St Leonard, St Sylvester, St Medard, St Julietta, and St Blandina

He has an ox on his tongue (Latin, *Bovem in lingua habere*, to be bribed to silence) The Greeks had the same expression The Athenian coin was stamped with the figure of an ox The French say, "*Il a mis un bœuf sur la bouche*," referring to a dog which is bribed by a bone

The black ox hath trampled on you (*The Antiquary*) Misfortune has come to your house You are henpecked A black ox was sacrificed to Pluto, the infernal god, as a white one was to Jupiter

The black ox never trod upon his foot (common proverb) He never knew sorrow. He is not married (*See above*)

The dumb ox St Thomas Aquinas; so named by his fellow students at Cologne, on account of his dulness and taciturnity (1224-1274)

Albertus said, "We call him the dumb ox, but he will give one day such a bellow as shall be heard from one end of the world to the other" (*Alban Butler*)

Ox-eye. A cloudy speck which indicates the approach of a storm When Elijah heard that a speck no bigger than a "man's hand" might be seen in the sky, he told Ahab that a torrent of rain would overtake him before he could reach home (1 Kings xviii 41, 45) Thomson alludes to this storm signal in his *Summer*.

Ox of the Deluge. The Irish name for a great black deer, probably the *Megaceros Hibernicus*, or Irish elk, now extinct

Oxford. *The College Ribbons.*

Balliol, pink, white, blue, white, pink
Brasenose, black, and gold edges
Christ Church, blue, with red cardinal's hat.
Corpus, red and blue stripe
Exeter, black, and red edges
Jesus, green, with white edges
Lincoln, blue, with mitre
Magdalen black and white
Merton, blue and white edges, with red cross
New College, three pink and two white stripes
Oriel, blue and white
Pembroke, pink, white, pink
Queen's, red, white, blue, white, blue, white, red
St John's, yellow, black, red.
Trinity, blue, with double dragon's head, yellow and green, or blue, with white edges
University, blue, and yellow edges
Wadham, light blue
Worcester, blue, white pink, white, blue.
HALLS
St Alban's, blue, with arrow-head.
St Edmond's red, and yellow edges
St Mary, white, black white
Magdalen, black, and blue edges.

Oxford Blues. The Royal Horse Guards were so called in 1690, because of their blue facings

Oxford Boat Crew. Dark blue Cambridge boat crew, light blue

Oxford Movement. (*See* TRACTS FOR THE TIMES)

Oxford Stroke (rowing) A long, deep, high-feathered stroke, excellent in very heavy water The Cambridge stroke is a clear, fine, deep sweep, with a very low feather, excellent in smooth water The Cambridge pull is the best for smooth water and a short reach, but the Oxford for a "lumpy" river and a four-mile course.

Oxgang, as a land measure, was no certain quantity, but as much as an ox could gang over or cultivate. Also called a *bovate* The Latin *jugum* was a similar term, which Varro defines "*Quod juncti boves uno die exarare possunt.*"

Eight oxgangs made a carucate If an oxgang was as much as one ox could cultivate, its average would be about fifteen acres

O'yer and Ter'miner (*Courts of*) are general gaol deliveries, held twice a year in every county *Oyer* is French for *to hear*—*i e* hear in court or try, and *terminer* is French for *to conclude* The words mean that the commissioners appointed are to hear and bring to an end all the cases in the county.

Oyster. *Fast as a Kentish oyster*, *i e* hermetically sealed Kentish oysters are proverbially good, and all good oysters are fast closed

Oyster. *No more sense than an oyster.* This is French: "*Il n'a sonne comme une huitre*" Oysters have a mouth, but no head

Oyster Part (*Law*). An actor who appears, speaks, or acts only once. Like an oyster, he opens but once.

Oyster and Huitre (French) are variants of the same Latin word, *ostrea* Old French *oistre*, *uitre*, *huitre*.

Oysters. *Who eats oysters on St James's Day will never want* St James's Day is the first day of the oyster season (August 5th), when oysters are an expensive luxury eaten only by the rich By 6, 7 Vict. c 79, the oyster season begins September 1, and closes April 30

Oz. (for ounce) z made with a tail (ʒ) resembles the old terminal mark ȝ, indicating a contraction—as viz. a contraction of *vi*[*delicet*], quibz, a contraction of *quibus*, sȝ, a contraction of *sed* (but), and so on.

P.

P. This letter is a rude outline of a man's mouth, the upright being the neck In Hebrew it is called *pe* (the mouth)

P. *The five P's* William Oxberry was so called, because he was Printer, Poet, Publisher, Publican, and Player (1784-1824)

P [alliterative] In 1548, Placentius, a Dominican monk, wrote a poem of 253 hexameter verses (called *Pugna Porcorum*), every word of which begins with the letter *p* It opens thus —

"Praise Paul's prize pigs profitable prozens"

In English heroics the letter *A* or *T* would be far more easy, as they would give us articles

P.C. (*patres conscripti*) The Roman senate. The hundred senators appointed by Romulus were called simply *patres*, a second hundred added by Tatius, upon the union of the Sabines with the Romans, were called *patres minorum gentium*; a third hundred subsequently added by Tarquinius Priscus were termed *patres conscripti* an expression applied to a fourth and fifth hundred *conscribed* to the original patres or senators Latterly the term was applied to the whole body

P., P.P., P.P.P. (in music) P = piano, pp = pianissimo, and ppp = pianississimo Sometimes pp means *più piano* (more softly)

∴ So f = forte, ff = fortissimo, and fff = fortissississimo

P.P.C. (*pour prendre congé*) For leave-taking, sometimes written on the address cards of persons about to leave a locality when they pay their farewell visits In English, *paid parting call*

P.S. (*post-scriptum*) Written afterwards—*i e* after the letter or book was finished (Latin)

P's and Q's. *Mind your P's and Q's.* Be very circumspect in your behaviour.

Several explanations have been suggested, but none seems to be wholly satisfactory. The following comes nearest to the point of the caution —In the reign of Louis XIV, when wigs of unwieldy size were worn, and bows were made with very great formality, two things were specially required, a "step" with the feet, and a low bend of the body In the latter the wig would be very apt to get deranged, and even to fall off. The caution, therefore, of

the French dancing-master to his pupils was, "Mind your P's [*i. e. pieds*, feet] and Q's [*i. e. queues*, wigs]"

Paba'na (*The*) or **Peacock Dance.** A grave and stately Spanish dance, so called from the manner in which the lady held up her skirt during the performance

Pacific Ocean (*The*). So called by Magellan, because he enjoyed calm weather and a placid sea when he sailed across it. All the more striking after the stormy and tempestuous passage of the adjoining straits

The Pacific

Amadeus VIII, Count of Savoy. (1383, 1391-1439 died 1451)
Frederick III, Emperor of Germany (1415, 1440-1493)
Olaus III. of Norway. (*, 1030-1093.)

Packing a Jury. Selecting persons on a jury whose verdict may be relied on from proclivity, far more than on evidence.

Pac'olet. A dwarf in the service of Lady Clermond He had a winged horse, which carried off Valentine, Orson, and Clermond from the dungeon of Ferragus to the palace of King Pepin, and afterwards carried Valentine to the palace of Alexander, Emperor of Constantinople, his father (*Valentine and Orson*)

It is a horse of Pacolet (French) A very swift one, that will carry the rider anywhere, in allusion to the enchanted flying horse of wood, belonging to the dwarf Pac'olet (*See above*)

"I fear neither shot nor arrow, nor any horse how swift soever he may be, not though he could outstrip the Pegasus of Perseus or of Pacolet, being assured that I can make good my escape" —*Rabelais Gargantua*, bk. i. 34

Pacto'lus. *The golden sands of the Pactolus* The gold found in the Pacto'lian sands was from the mines of Mount Tmo'lus; but the supply ceased at the commencement of the Christian era (*See* MIDAS) Now called Bagouly

Padding. The filling-up stuff of serials The padding of coats and gowns is the wool, etc, put in to make the figure of the wearer more shapely. Figuratively, stuff in books or speeches to spin them out

Paddington Fair. A public execution. Tyburn, where executions formerly took place, is in the parish of Paddington Public executions were abolished in 1868.

Paddle Your Own Canoe. Mind your own business The caution was given by President Lincoln, of North America.

Paddock. *Cold as a paddock.* A paddock is a toad or frog; and we have the corresponding phrases "cold as a toad," and "cold as a frog" Both are cold-blooded. "Paddock calls" (*Macbeth*, i 1)

Paddi-whack means an Irish wag, wag being from the Saxon *wág-ian*

Paddy. An Irishman. A corruption of St Patrick, Irish *Padhrig*

Pad'ua was long supposed by the Scotch to be the chief school of necromancy, hence Sir Walter Scott says of the Earl of Gowrie—

"He learned the art that none may name
In Padua, far beyond the sea."
Lay of the Last Minstrel

Paduasoy or **Padesoy.** A silk stuff originally made at Padua.

Pæan. The physician of the celestial gods, the deliverer from any evil or calamity. (Greek, *paio*, to make to cease)

Pæan. A hymn to Apollo, and applied to the god himself We are told in Dr Smith's *Classical Dictionary*, that this word is from Pæan, the physician of the Olympian gods; but surely it could be no honour to the Sun-god to be called by the name of his own vassal Hermsterhuis suggests *paio*, to make to cease, meaning to make diseases to cease, but why supply *diseases* rather than any other noun? The more likely derivation, *me judice*, is the Greek verb *paio*, to dart, Apollo being called the "far-darter" The hymn began with "*Io Pæan*" Homer applies it to a triumphal song in general

Pagan properly means "belonging to a village" (Latin, *pagus*) The Christian Church fixed itself first in cities, the centres of intelligence. Long after it had been established in towns, idolatrous practices continued to be observed in rural districts and villages, so pagan and villager came to mean the same thing. (*See* HEATHEN)

Pagan Works of Art. In Rome there are numerous works of art intended for Pagan deities and Roman emperors perverted into Christian notabilities

ANGELS in St Peter's of Rome, are old Pagan statues of Cupids and winged genii
GABRIEL, in St Peter's of Rome, is an old Pagan statue of the god Mercury.

JOHN THE BAPTIST, in St Peter's of Rome, is made out of a statue of Hercules

ST CATHERINE in St Peter's of Rome, is made out of a statue of the goddess Fortuna

ST GILES (or EGIDIUS), in St Peter's of Rome, is a statue of Vulcan

ST PAUL Sixtus V perverted the original statue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus into that of St Paul This beautiful marble column 170 feet in height, contains a spiral of bas-reliefs of the wars of the Roman emperor, wholly out of character with the statue which surmounts it

ST PETER The same Pope (Sixtus V) converted the original statue of Trajan, on Trajan's column, into a statue of St Peter This exquisite column, like that of Antoninus, contains a spiral of bas-reliefs, representing the wars of Trajan Surmounted by St Peter the perversion is absolutely ludicrous In St Peter's of Rome the statue of St Peter was meant for the old Roman god Jupiter

VIRGIN MARY This statue in St Peter's of Rome, is in reality a statue of Isis, standing on the crescent Moon

See Twentieth Century, 1892 ROME

Page. A boy attendant (Russian, *paj*, a boy. Greek, *pais*, Italian, *paggio*, Spanish, *paje*, Welsh, *bachgen* But page, the leaf of a book, is the Latin *pagina*)

Page (*M. and Mis*) Inhabitants of Windsor The lady joins with Mrs. Ford to trick Sir John Falstaff

Anne Page. Daughter of the above, in love with Fenton. Slender, the son of a country squire, shy, awkward, and a booby, greatly admires the lady, but has too faint a heart to urge his suit further than to sigh in audible whispers, "Sweet Anne Page!"

William Page A school-boy, the brother of Anne (*Shakespeare The Merry Wives of Windsor.*)

Pago'da. A temple in China Hindustan, etc (Hindustance, *boot-khuda*, abode of God; Persian, *put-gada*, idol-house, Spanish, *pagoda*)

Paint. The North American Indians paint their faces only when they go to war, hostilities over, they wash it off.

Paint the Lion (*To*), on board ship, means to strip a person naked and then smear the body all over with tar (*See Notes and Queries*, 6th August, 1892)

Painter. The rope which binds a ship's boat to the ship (Latin, *panthera*, French, *pantiere*, a drag-net; *panteau*, a stretcher)

I'll cut your painter for you I'll send you to the right about in double quick time If the painter is cut, of course the boat drifts away.

Painter of the Graces. Andrea Appiani is so called. (1754-1817)

Painter of Nature. Remi Belleau, author of *Loves and Transformations of the Precious Stones.* One of the Pleiad poets is so called, and well deserves the compliment The *Shepherd's Calendar* of Spenser is largely borrowed from Belleau's *Song on April.* (1528-1577)

Painters and Artists. *Characteristics of great artists* The brilliant truth of a Watteau, the dead reality of a Poussin, the touching grace of a Reynolds.

"The colouring of Titian, the expression of Rubens the grace of Raphael, the purity of Domenichino, the correctness of Correggio, the learning of Poussin the airs of Guido the taste of the Caracci, the grand contour of Angelo!"—*Sterne*

"The April freshness of Giotto, the piety of Fra Angelico, the virginal purity of the young Raphael, the sweet gravity of John Bellini, the philosophic depth of Da Vinci, the sublime elevation of Michael Angelo, the suavity of Fra Bartolommeo, the delicacy of the Della Robbia the restrained powers of Rosellini"

Defects of great artists

In MICHAEL ANGELO the ankles are too much low

In TITIAN the pain of the thumb is too prominent

In RAPHAEL the ears are badly drawn

In PINTURICCHIO both ears and hands are badly drawn

Prince of painters. Parrhasios, the Greek painter, so called himself. (Fifth century B C.)

Apelles of Cos. (Fourth century B C)

Painting. It is said that Apelles, being at a loss to delineate the foam of Alexander's horse, dashed his brush at the picture in despair, and did by accident what he could not accomplish by art

Pair Off. When two members of Parliament, or two opposing electors, agree to absent themselves, and not to vote, so that one neutralises the vote of the other The Whips generally find the pairs for members.

Paishdad'ian Dynasty. The Kai-Omurs dynasty of Persia was so called from the third of the line (Houshung), who was surnamed *Paishdad*, or the just lawgiver (B C. 910-870). (*See* KAI OMURS)

Paix. *La Paix des Dames.* The treaty concluded at Cambray, in 1529, between François I and Charles V of Germany, so called because it was brought about by Louise of Savoy (mother of the French king) and Margaret, the emperor's aunt.

Pal (*A*) A gipsy-word, meaning a brother, or companion

Palace originally meant a dwelling on the Pal'atine Hill of Rome. This hill was so called from Pa'les, a pastoral deity, whose festival was celebrated on April 21st, the "birthday of Rome," to commemorate the day when Rom'ulus,

the wolf-child, drew the first furrow at the foot of the hill, and thus laid the foundation of the "Roma Quadra'ta," the most ancient part of the city On this hill Augustus built his mansion, and his example was followed by Tibe'rius and Nero Under the last-named emperor, all private houses on the hill had to be pulled down to make room for "The Golden House," called the Pala'tium, the palace of palaces It continued to be the residence of the Roman emperors to the time of Alexander Seve'rus (*See* PALLACE)

Pal'adin. An officer of the Pala'tium or Byzantine palace, a high dignitary.

Paladins The knights of King Charlemagne The most noted are Alory de l'Estoc Astolfo, Basin de Genevois, Fierambras or Ferumbras, Florismart, Ganelon, the traitor Geoffroy, Seigneur de Bordelois, and Geoffroy de Frises Guerin, Duc de Lorraine; Guillaume de l'Estoc, brother of Alory, Guy de Bourgogne, Hoel, Comte de Nantes, Lambert, Prince de Bruxelles, Malagi'gi, Nami or Naysme de Bavière, Ogier or Ogier the Dane, Olivier, son of Regnier, Comte de Gennes, Orlando (*see* Roland); Otuel, Richard, Duc de Normandie, Rinaldo, Riol du Mans, Roland, Comte de Cenouta, son of Milon and Dame Berthe, Charlemagne's sister, Samson, Duc de Bourgogne, and Thiry or Thiery d'Ardaine Of these, twelve at a time seemed to have formed the coterie of the king (Latin, *palatinus*, one of the palace)

"Who ben the boys were knights in Arthur's reign
Twelve they and twelve the peers of Charlemain" *Dryden The Flower and the Leaf*

Palæ'mon, originally called Melicertes Son of Ino, called Palæmon after he was made a sea-god. The Roman Portu'nus, the protecting god of harbours, is the same (*See* PALEMON)

Palais des Thermes. Once the abode of the Roman government of Gaul, as well as of the kings of the first and second dynasties Here Julius fixed his residence when he was Cæsar of Gaul It is in Paris, but the only part now extant is a vast hall, formerly the chamber of cold baths (*frigida'rium*), restored by Napoleon III

Palamedes of Lombardy joined the squadron of adventurers with his two brothers, Achilles and Sforza, in the allied Christian army He was shot by Clorinda with an arrow (*Tasso. Jerusalem Delivered*, book iii. c. ii. 1.)

He is a Palamedes A clever, ingenious person. The allusion is to the son of Nauplios, who invented measures, scales, dice, etc. He also detected that the madness of Ulysses was only assumed

Sir Palame'des A Saracen knight overcome in single combat by Sir Tristram Both loved Isolde, the wife of King Mark, and after the lady was given up by the Saracen, Sir Tristram converted him to the Christian faith, and stood his godfather at the font (*Thomas the Rhymer.*)

Palamon and Arcite (2 syl) Two young Theban knights who fell into the hands of "Duke Theseus," and were shut up in a donjon at Athens. Both fell in love with Emily, the duke's sister-in-law In time they obtained their liberty, and the duke appointed a tournament, promising Emily to the victor Arcite prayed to Mars to grant him victory, Pal'amon prayed to Venus to grant him Emily, and both obtained their petition Arcite won the victory, but, being thrown from his horse, died, Pal'amon, therefore, though not the winner, won the prize for which he fought The story is borrowed from *Le Teseide* of Boccaccio *The Black Horse*, a drama by John Fletcher, is the same tale, so called because it was a black horse from which Arcite was thrown. (*Chaucer The Knight's Tale*)

Palat'inate (4 syl) The province of a palatine, as the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany A palatine is an officer whose court is held in the royal palace, also called a palace-greave or pfalzgraf There were three palatine counties in England — viz. Chester, Durham, and Lancaster, in which the count exercised a royal authority, just as supreme as though he had been the regal tenant of the palace itself

Pala'ver comes from the Portuguese *palavra* (talk), which is *palaver*, a council of African chiefs

"Comparisons are odorous *palabras* (words), neighbour Verges" — *Shakespeare Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 4

Pale. *Within the pale of my observation*—i.e. the scope thereof The dominion of King John and his successors in Ireland was marked off, and the part belonging to the English crown was called the *pale*, or the part paled off.

Pale Faces. So Indians call the European settlers.

Pale'mon. "The pride of swains" in Thomson's *Autumn*, a poetical representation of *Boaz*, while the "lovely young Lavinia" is *Ruth*

Palemon, in love with the captain's daughter, in Falconer's *Shipwreck*

Palermo Razors. Razors of supreme excellence, made in Palermo

"It is a razor, and that's a very good one It came lately from Palermo"
Damon and Pythias, i 227

Palēs. The god of shepherds and their flocks (*Roman mythology*)

Palestine Soup. Soup made of Jerusalem artichokes This is a good example of blunder begetting blunder Jerusalem artichoke is a corruption of the Italian *Girasole articocco*—i e the "sunflower artichoke" From *girasole* we make Jerusalem and from *Jerusalem* artichokes we make Palestine soup.

Pales'tra (3 syl) Either the act of wrestling, etc, or the place in which the Grecian youths practised athletic exercises (Greek, *palē*, wrestling)

Palestri'na or **Pelestrina.** An island nearly south of Venice, noted for its glass-houses

Giovanni Pierluigi de Palestrina, called "The Prince of Music" (1529-1594)

Paletot [*pal'-e-to*] A corruption of *pilla-toque*, a cloak with a hood Called by Piers Plowman a *paltock* The hood or toque has disappeared, but the word remains the same.

Pa'limpsest. A parchment on which the original writing has been effaced, and something else has been written (Greek, *palin*, again, *psao*, I rub or efface) When parchment was not supplied in sufficient quantities, the monks and others used to wash or rub out the writing in a parchment and use it again. As they did not wash or rub it out entirely, many works have been recovered by modern ingenuity Thus Cicero's *De Republica* has been restored, it was partially erased to make room for a commentary of St. Augustine on the Psalms Of course St Augustine's commentary was first copied, then erased from the parchment, and the original MS. of Cicero made its appearance.

"Central Asia is a palimpsest, everywhere actual barbarism overlays a bygone civilisation"
—*The Times*

Pal'indrome (3 syl) A word or line which reads backwards and forwards alike, as *Madam*, also *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor* (Greek, *palin dromo*, to run back again) (*See* SOTADIC)

⁂ The following Greek palindrome is very celebrated —

ΝΙΨΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΤΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ

(Wash my transgressions, not only my face) The legend round the font at St Mary's, Nottingham Also on the font in the basilica of St Sophia, Constantinople; also on the font of St Stephen d'Egres, Paris, at St Menin's Abbey, Orléans, at Dulwich College; and at the following churches Wollingsworth (Suffolk), Harlow (Essex), Knapton (Norfolk), Melton Mowbray (it has been removed to a neighbouring hamlet), St Martin's, Ludgate (London), and Hadleigh (Suffolk) (See *Ingram Churches of London* vol ii, *Malcolm Londinum Redivivum*, vol iv p 336, *Allen London*, vol iii. p 530)

It is said that when Napoleon was asked whether he could have invaded England he answered "Able was I ere I saw Elba"

Pal'inode (3 syl) A song or discourse recanting a previous one A good specimen of the palinode is *Horace*, book i ode 16, translated by Swift Watts has a palinode in which he retracts the praise bestowed upon Queen Anne In the first part of her reign he wrote a laudatory poem to the queen, but he says that the latter part deluded his hopes and proved him a false prophet Samuel Butler has also a palinode to recant what he said in a previous poem to the Hon. Edward Howard, who wrote a poem called *The British Princes* (Greek, *palin odē*, a song again)

Pal'inurus (in English, *Palinure*) Any pilot so called from Palinurus, the steersman of Æne'as

"Oh! think how to his [*Pitt's*] latest day
When death just hovering claim'd his prey,
With Palinure's unaltered mood
Firm at his dangerous post he stood,
Each call for needful rest repelled,
With dying hand the rudder held,
Till in his full with fate full sway
The steerage of the realm gave way"

Palissy Ware. Dishes and other similar articles covered with models from nature of fish, reptiles shells, flowers, and leaves, most carefully coloured and in high relief, like the wares of Della Robbia Bernard Palissy was born at Saintes (1510-1590)

Pall, the covering thrown over a coffin, is the Latin *pallium*, a square piece of cloth used by the Romans to throw over their shoulders, or to cover them in bed hence a coverlet

Pall, the long sweeping robe, is the Roman *palla*, worn only by princes and

women of honest fame This differed greatly from the *pallium*, which was worn by freemen and slaves, soldiers, and philosophers

"Sometimes let gorgeous Tragedy
In sceptred pall come sweeping by."
Milton Il Penseroso

Pall-bearers. The custom of appointing men of mark for pall-bearers, has come to us from the Romans Julius Cæsar had magistrates for his pall-bearers Augustus Cæsar had senators, Germanicus had tribunes and centurions Æmilius L Paulus had the chief men of Macedonia who happened to be at Rome at the time, but the poor were carried on a plain bier on men's shoulders.

Pall Mall. A game in which a palle or iron ball is struck through an iron ring with a mall or mallet

Pallace is by Phillips derived from *pallicia*, pales or paled fences In Devonshire, a *palace* means a "store-house," in Totness, "a landing-place enclosed but not roofed in" (*See* PALACE.)

"All that cellar and the chambers over the same, and the little pallice and landing-place adjoining the River Dart"—*Lease granted by the Corporation of Totness in* 1703

"Out of the ivory palaces" (Psalm xlv 8)—*i.e.* store-places or cabinets made of ivory For "palaces" read *pallaces*

Palla'dium. Something that affords effectual protection and safety. The Palla'dium was a colossal wooden statue of Pallas in the city of Troy, said to have fallen from heaven It was believed that so long as this statue remained within the city, Troy would be safe, but if removed, the city would fall into the hands of the enemy. The statue was carried away by the Greeks, and the city burnt by them to the ground

The Scotch had a similar tradition attached to the great stone of Scone, near Perth. Edward I removed it to Westminster, and it is still named in the Coronation Chair of England. (*See* CORONATION, SCONE)

Palladium of Rome Ancile (*q v*).

Palladium of Megara A golden hair of King Nisus. (*See* SCYLLA, EDEN HALL.)

Pallas. A name of Minerva, sometimes called Pallas Minerva According to fable, Pallas was one of the Titans, of giant size, killed by Minerva, who flayed him, and used his skin for armour, whence she was called Pallas Minerva More likely the word Pallas is from *pallo*, to brandish, and the compound means Minerva who brandishes the spear.

Pallet. The painter in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle* A man without one jot of reverence for ancient customs or modern etiquette.

Pal'liate (3 syl) means simply to cloak. (Latin, *pallium*, a cloak)

"That we should not dissemble nor cloke them [our sins] but confess them with a humble, lowly, and obedient heart"—*Common Prayer Book*

Palm. *An itching palm* A hand ready to receive bribes. The old superstition is that if your palm itches you are going to receive money.

"Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching palm"
Shakespeare Julius Cæsar, iv 3

To bear the palm To be the best The allusion is to the Roman custom of giving the victorious gladiator a branch of the palm tree.

Palm Off (*To*) *wares, tricks, etc., upon the unwary.* The allusion is to jugglers, who conceal in the palm of their hand what they pretend to dispose of in some other way. These jugglers were sometimes called *palmers*

"You may palm upon us new for old"
Dryden

Palm Oil. Bribes, or rather money for bribes, fees, etc

"In Ireland the machinery of a political movement will not work unless there is plenty of palm-oil to prevent friction"—*Irish Sedditions from* 1792 *to* 1880 p 89

"The rich may escape with whole skins, but those without 'palm-oil' have scant mercy"—*Nineteenth Century*, Aug, 1882 p 312

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter So called in memory of Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed the way with palm branches and leaves. (John xii)

Sad Palm Sunday March 29, 1463, the day of the battle of Towton, the most fatal of all the battles in the domestic war between the White and Red Roses. Above 37,000 Englishmen were slain

"Whose banks received the blood of many thousand men,
On 'Sad Palm Sunday' slain, that Towton fie'd we call
The bloodiest field betwixt the White Rose and the Red"
Drayton Polyolbion, xxviii

Palm Tree is said to grow faster for being weighed down Hence it is the symbol of resolution overcoming calamity. It is believed by Orientals to have sprung from the residue of the clay of which Adam was formed.

Palmer. A pilgrim privileged to carry a palm-staff In Fosbroke's *British Monachism* we read that "certain prayers and psalms being said over the pilgrims, as they lay prostrate before the altar, they were sprinkled with holy water and received a consecrated palm-staff. Palmers differed from pilgrims in this respect a pilgrim made his pilgrimage and returned to public or private life, but a palmer spent all his days in visiting holy shrines, and lived on charity

His sandals were with travel tore
Staff, budget, bottle, scrip he wore,
The faded palm-branch in his hand
Showed pilgrim from the Holy Land"
Sir Walter Scott Marmion, i 27

Palmerin of England. A romance of chivalry, in which Palmerin is the hero There is another romance called *Palmerin de Oliva* (See *Southey's Palmerin*)

Palmy Days. Prosperous or happy days, as those were to a victorious gladiator when he went to receive the palm branch as the reward of his prowess

Palsy. *The gentlemen's palsy*, ruin from gambling. (*Elizabeth's reign*)

Paludamentum. A distinctive mantle worn by a Roman general in the time of war This was the "scarlet robe" in which Christ was invested (Matt xxvii 28)

They flung on him an old scarlet paludamentum—some cast-off war-cloak with little purple laticlave from the Pretorian wardrobe —*Farrar Life of Christ*, chap lx p 429

Pam. The knave of clubs, short for *Pamphile*, the French word for the knave of clubs

'Dr Johnson's derivation of Pam from palm because 'Pam' triumphs over other cards, is extremely comic Of course, Pam is short for *Pamphile*, the French name for the knave of clubs —*Notes and Queries* (W W Skeat, 1 May 1880), p 384

Pam'ela. The title of the finest of Richardson's novels, which once enjoyed a popularity almost equal to that of the romances of Sir Walter Scott

Pamela Lady Edward Fitzgerald (died 1831)

Pampas. Treeless plains, some 2,000 miles long and from 300 to 500 broad, in South America They cover an area of 750,000 square miles It is an Indian word meaning *flats* or *plains*.

Pamper, according to Junius, is from the Latin *pam'pinus*, French *pampre* (vine-tendril). Hence Milton—

"Where the low
Of fruit trees, over-weighed, reached too far
Their pampered boughs and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces," *Paradise Lost*, v 214.

The Italian *pambera'to* (well-fed) is a compound of *pane* (bread) and *bere* (drink)

Pamphlet, said to be from Pamphila, a Greek lady, whose chief work is a commonplace book of anecdotes, epitomes, notes, etc Dr Johnson suggests *pan-um-flet* (held "by a thread")—*i e.* stitched, but not bound, another derivation is *pag'inæ filatæ* (pages tacked together). It was anciently written *panflets*, *pamflete* and by Caxton *paunflet*.

Pamphyle (3 syl). A sorceress who converted herself into an owl (*Apuleius*) There was another Pamphylē, the daughter of Apollo, who first taught women to embroider with silk

"In one very remote village lives the sorceress Pamphylē, who turns her neighbours into various animals Lucius, peeping thro' a chink in the door, [saw] the old witch transform herself into an owl" —*Pater Marius the Epicurean*, chap v

Pan. The personification of deity displayed in creation and pervading all things. As flocks and herds were the chief property of the pastoral age, Pan was called the god of flocks and herds. He is also called the god of *hylē*, not the "woods" only, but "all material substances" The lower part was that of a goat, because of the asperity of the earth, the upper part was that of a man, because either is the "hegemonic of the world," the lustful nature of the god symbolised the spermatic principle of the world; the hibbard's skin was to indicate the immense variety of created things, and the character of 'blameless Pan" symbolised that wisdom which governs the world (Greek, *pan*, everything) (*Phornutus De Natura Deorum*, xxvii 203)

'Universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal spring"
Milton Paradise Lost, iv 266

** In the National Museum of Naples is the celebrated marble of "Pan teaching Apollo to play on the panpipe."

The Great Pan François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, also called the *Dictator of Letters*. (1694-1778)

Panace'a. A universal cure Panacea was the daughter of Esculapius (god of medicine) The name is evidently composed of two Greek words *panakeomai* (all I cure). Of course the medicine that cures is the daughter or child of the healing art.

Panace'a An Orkney proverb says the well of Kildinguie and the dulse (*sea-weed*) of Guiodin will cure every

malady save Black Death (*Sir Walter Scott The Pirate*, chap. XXIX) (*See* AZOTH)

Other famous panaceas

Prince Ahmed's apple, or apple of Samarcand, cured all disorders (*See under* APPLE)

The balsam of Fierabras (*q. v.*)

The Promethean unguent rendered the body invulnerable

Aladdin's ring (*q. v.*) was a preservative against all the ills which flesh is heir to.

Sir Gilbert's sword Sir T. Malory, in his *History of Prince Arthur* (i. 116), says —

"Sir Launcelot touched the wounds of Sir Meliot with Sir Gilbert's sword, and wiped them with the cere-cloth, and anon a wholler man was he never in all his life"

(*See also* ACHILLES' SPEAR, MEDEA'S KETTLE, REYNARD'S RING [*see* RING], PAN'THERA, etc.)

Panama'. A word which, in 1892, became synonymous with government corruptions M. de Lesseps undertook to cut a sea passage through the Isthmus of Panama, and in order to raise money from the general public, bribed French senators, deputies, and editors of journals to an enormous extent. An investigation was made into the matter in 1892, and the results were most damaging In the beginning of 1893 Germany was charged with a similar misappropriation of money connected with the Guelph Fund, in which Prince Ludwig of Bavaria was involved

"On the other side of the Vosges people will exult that Germany has also her Panama — *Reuter's Telegram*, Berlin, January 2nd 1893

Pancake (2 syl.) is a pudding or "cake" made in a frying-pan It was originally to be eaten after dinner, to stay the stomachs of those who went to be shriven The Shrove-bell was called the Pancake Bell, and the day of shriving "Pancake Tuesday"

Pancaste (3 syl.). An Athenian hetæra, and her companion in sin, Phrynē, were the models of *Venus Rising from the Sea*, by Apellēs (*See* PHRYNE)

Pancras (*St.*) Patron saint of children He was a noble Roman youth, martyred by Diocle'tian at the age of fourteen (A. D. 304). (*See* NICHOLAS)

St. Pancras, in Christian art, is represented as treading on a Saracen and bearing either a stone and sword, or a book and palm-branch. The allusions are to his hatred of infidelity, and the implements of his martyrdom

Pan'darus. Leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, but represented as a pimp in mediæval romances (*See* PANDER)

Pandects of Justin'ian (*The*), found at Amalfi (1137), gave a spur to the study of civil law which changed the whole literary and legal aspect of Europe The word means much the same as "cyclopædia." (Greek, *pan*, everything, *dech'-omai*, I receive)

Pandemo'nium (*A*) *A perfect pandemonium.* A bear-garden for disorder and licentiousness In allusion to the parliament of hell in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, book i. (Greek, *pan daimon*, every demon) (*See* CORDELIERS)

Pander. *To pander to one's vices* is to act as an agent to them, and such an agent is termed a pander, from Pan'dārus, who procures for Tro'ilus the love and graces of Cressida In *Much Ado about Nothing* it is said that Troilus was "the first employer of pandars" (v. 2) (*Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida*, *Chaucer Troilus and Cresseide.*)

"Let all pitiful goers-between be called to the world's end after my name, call them all 'Pandars' Let all constant men be Troiluses, all false women be 'Cressids,' and all brokers-between, Pandars Say, Amen —*Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2

Pando'ra's Box (*A*) A present which seems valuable, but which is in reality a curse; as when Midas was permitted, according to his request, to turn whatever he touched into gold, and found his very food became gold, and therefore uneatable. Prometheus made an image and stole fire from heaven to endow it with life In revenge, Jupiter told Vulcan to make a female statue, and gave her a box which she was to present to the man who married her Prometheus distrusted Jove and his gifts, but Epime'theus, his brother, married the beautiful Pando'ra, and received the box Immediately the bridegroom opened the box all the evils that flesh is heir to flew forth, and have ever since continued to afflict the world. The last thing that flew from the box was Hope.

Panel (*A*), means simply a piece of rag or skin (Latin, *pannus*, Greek, *pe'nos.*) In law it means a piece of parchment containing the names of jurors *To empanel a jury* is to enter their names on the panel or roll. The panels of a room are the framed wainscot which supplies the place of tapestry, and the panels of doors are the thin boards like wainscot.

Pangloss (*D.*) A learned pedant, very poor and very conceited, pluming himself on the titles of LL D and A Sb (Greek, "All-tongue.") (*Colman Heir-at-Law.*)

Pan'ic. On one occasion Bacchus, in his Indian expeditions, was encompassed with an army far superior to his own, one of his chief captains, named Pan, advised him to command all his men at the dead of night to raise a simultaneous shout. The shout was rolled from mountain to mountain by innumerable echoes, and the Indians, thinking they were surrounded on all sides, took to sudden flight. From this incident, all sudden fits of great terror have been termed *panics*. (*See* Judges vii. 18-21.)

Theon gives another derivation, and says that the god Pan struck terror into the hearts of the giants, when they warred against heaven, by blowing into a sea-shell.

Panjandrum. *The Grand Panjandrum.* A village boss, who imagines himself the "Magnus Apollo" of his neighbours. The word occurs in Foote's farrago of nonsense which he composed to test the memory of old Macklin, who said he had brought his memory to such perfection that he could remember anything by reading it over once.

I myself knew a man at college who could do the same. He would repeat accurately one hundred lines of Greek by reading them twice over, although he could not accurately translate them. His memory was marvellous, but its uselessness was still more so.

Pan'tables. *To stand upon one's pantables.* To stand upon one's dignity. Pantables are slippers, and the idea is *se tenir sur le haut bout*—i.e. to remit nothing.

"Hee standeth upon his pantables and regardeth greatly his reputation."—*Sidney Nashe* (1600).

Pantag'ruel'. So called because he was born during the drought which lasted thirty and six months, three weeks, four days, thirteen hours, and a little more, in that year of grace noted for having "three Thursdays in one week." His father was Gargantua, the giant, who was four hundred four-score and forty-four years old at the time; his mother, Badebec, died in giving him birth, his grandfather was Grangousier (*q. v.*). He was so strong that he was chained in his cradle with four great iron chains, like those used in ships of the largest size, being angry at this, he stamped out the bottom of his bassanet, which was made of weavers' beams, and, when loosed by the servants, broke his bonds into five hundred thousand pieces with one blow of his infant fist. When he grew to manhood he knew all languages, all sciences, and all knowledge of every sort, out-Solomoning Solomon in wisdom. Having defeated Anarchus, King of the Dipsodes, all submitted except the Almirods. Marching against these people, a heavy rain fell, and Pantagruel covered his whole army with his tongue. While so doing, Alcofribas crawled into his mouth, where he lived six months, taking toll of every morsel that his lord ate. His immortal achievement was his voyage from Utopia in quest of the "oracle of the Holy Bottle" (*q. v.*).

'Wouldst thou not issue forth
To see the timid Parlot in this country roll,
Of the brave acts of good Pantagruel.'
Rabelais. To the Spirit of the Queen of Navarre.

∴ Pantagruel was the last of the race of giants.

"My thirst with Pantagruel sown would rank."—*Punch*, June 10th, 1893, p. 17.

Pantag'ruel (meant for Henri II., son of François I.), in the satirical romance of Rabelais, entitled *History of Gargantua and Pantagruel*.

Pantagruelion. *The great Pantagruelion law case* (Lord Busqueue *v.* Lord Suckfist). This case, having nonplussed all the judges in Paris, was referred to Lord Pantagruel for decision. The writs, etc., were as much as four asses could carry, but the arbiter determined to hear the plaintiff and defendant state their own cases. Lord Busqueue spoke first, and pleaded such a rigmarole that no one on earth could unravel its meaning. Lord Suckfist replied, and the bench declared 'We have not understood one single circumstance of the defence." Then Pantagruel gave sentence, but his judgment was as obscure and unintelligible as the case itself. So, as no one understood a single sentence of the whole affair, all were perfectly satisfied, a "thing unparalleled in the annals of the law." (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, book ii.)

Pantag'ruelion Herb (*The*). Hemp, so called "because Pantagruel was the inventor of a certain use which it serves for, exceeding hateful to felons, unto whom it is more hurtful than strangle-weed to flax."

'The figure and shape of the leaves are not much different from those of the ash-tree or the agrimony, the herb itself being so like the Eupatorie that many herbalists have called it the 'Domestic Eupatorie,' and the Eupatorie the 'Wild Pantagruelion.'—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iii. 49.

Pantaloon. A feeble-minded old man, the fool of the clown, whom he aids and abets in all his knavery The word is derived from the dress he used to wear, a loose suit down to the heels.

"That I cannot that comes a-wooing is my man Tranio he comes my part, that we might beguile the old pantaloon —*Shakespeare Taming of the Shrew*, I i 1

Pantaloon. Lord Byron says the Venetians were called the *Planters of the Lion—i e* the Lion of St Mark, the standard of the republic, and further tells us that the character of "pantaloon," being Venetian, was called *Pantaleone* (Planter of the Lion) (*Childe Harold*, bk iv stanza 14, note 9.)

Playing Pantaloon Playing second fiddle, being the cat's-paw of another, servilely imitating

Pantechnicon. A place where all sorts of manufactured articles are exposed for sale, a storehouse for furniture

Panthe'a, wife of Abradatus, King of Susa Abradatus joined the Assyrians against Cyrus, and his wife was taken captive. Cyrus refused to visit her, that he might not be tempted by her beauty to outstep the bounds of modesty Abradatus was so charmed by this continence that he joined the party of Cyrus, and, being slain in battle, his wife put an end to her life, and fell on the body of her husband.

"Here stands Lady Rachel Russell—there the arch-virago old Bess of Hardwicke The one is our English version of Panthēa of Assyria, the other of Xantippē in a ruff and peaked stomacher —*Mrs Lynn Linton Nineteenth Century*, Oct, 1881, p 665

Panthe'a (Greek) Statues carrying symbols of several deities, as in the medal of Antoninus Pius, where Serapis is represented by a *modius*, Apollo by *rays*, Jupiter Ammon by *ram's horns*, Pluto by a *large beard*, and Æsculapius by a *wand*, around which a serpent is twined.

Panthe'on. The finest is that erected in Rome by Agrippa (son-in-law of Augustus). It is circular 150 feet in diameter, and the same in height. It is now a church, with statues of heathen gods, and is called the Rotunda In Paris the Pantheon was the church of St Geneviève, built by Louis XV, finished 1790 Next year the Convention called it the Pantheon, and set it apart as the shrine of those Frenchmen whom their country wished to honour ("*aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante*"). (Greek, *pantes theoi*, all the gods)

Panther. *The Spotted Panther* in Dryden's *Hind and Panther* means the Church of England full of the spots of error, whereas the Church of Rome is faultless as the milk-white hind.

"The panther, sure the noblest next the hind,
And fairest creature of the spotted kind
Oh, could her inborn stains be washed away,
She were too good to be a beast of prey"
Part I.

Panthera. A hypothetical beast which lived in the East. Reynard affirmed that he had sent her majesty the queen a comb made of panthera bone, "more lustrous than the rainbow, more odoriferous than any perfume, a charm against every ill, and a universal panacea" (*Hexon Atkman Reynard the Fox*) (1198)

She wears a comb made of panthera bone. She is all perfection (*See above*)

Pantile Shop. A meeting-house, from the fact that dissenting chapels were often roofed with pantiles. Hence pantile was used in the sense of dissenting. Mrs Centlivre, in the *Gotham Election*, contrasts the pantile crew with a good churchman.

Pantomime (3 syl), according to etymology, should be *all* dumb show, but in modern practice it is partly dumb show and partly grotesque speaking. Harlequin and Columbine never speak, but Clown and Pantaloon keep up a constant fire of fun Dr. Clarke says that Harlequin is the god *Mercury*, with his short sword called "herpē," he is supposed to be invisible, and to be able to transport himself to the ends of the earth as quick as thought Columbine, he says, is *Psyche* (the soul), the old man is *Charon*, and the Clown *Momus* (the buffoon of heaven), whose large gaping mouth is an imitation of the ancient masks (*Travels*, iv 459)

The best Roman pantomimists were Bathyllus (a freedman of Mæcēnas), Pylādēs, and Hylas.

Panton Gates. *Old as Panton Gates.* A corruption of Pandon Gates at Newcastle-on-Tyne

Pantry. (French, *paneterie* (2 syl), Latin, *panarium*, from *panis*, bread) An archaic form is "panary." The keeper of a pantry was at one time called a "panterer." (French, *panetier*)

Panurge (2 syl). A companion of Pantagruel's, not unlike our Rochester and Buckingham in the reign of the mutton-eating king. Panurge was a

desperate rake, was always in debt, had a dodge for every scheme, knew everything and something more, was a boon companion of the muthfullest temper and most licentious bias but was timid of danger, and a desperate coward He enters upon ten thousand adventures for the solution of this knotty point "Whether or not he ought to marry?" and although every response is in the negative, disputes the ostensible meaning, and stoutly maintains that no means yes (Greek for *faciotum*) (*Rabelais*)

Panurge, probably meant for Calvin, though some think it is Cardinal Lorraine He is a licentious, intemperate libertine, a coward and knave Of course, the satire points to the celibacy of the clergy.

'Sam Slick is the thoroughbred Yankee, bold, cunning, and above all a merchant In short, he is a sort of Republican Panurge' —*Globe*

As Panurge asked if he should marry. Asking advice merely to contradict the giver of it Panurge asked Pantagruel' whether he advised him to marry, "Yes," said Pantagruel. When Panurge urged some strong objection, "Then don't marry," said Pantagruel, to which the favourite replied, 'His whole heart was bent on so doing" "Marry then, by all means," said the prince, but Panurge again found some insuperable barrier And so they went on, every time Pantagruel said "Yea" new reasons were found against this advice; and every time he said 'Nay," reasons no less cogent were discovered for the affirmative. (*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, bk iii. 9)

:* Besides Pantagruel', Panurge consulted lots, dreams, a sibyl, a deaf and dumb man, the old poet Rominagrobis, the chiromancer Herr Trippa the theologian Hippothadée, the physician Rondibilis, the philosopher Trouillogan, the court fool Triboulet, and, lastly, the Oracle of the Holy Bottle

Panyer Stone (*The*). A stone let into the wall of a house in Panyer Alley It is a rude representation of a boy sitting on a pannier (French, *panier*, Latin, *panarium*, a bread-basket) The stone has the following inscription. —

'When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground
August 27th, 1688

:* This is not correct, for there are higher spots both in Cornhill, and in Cannon Street.

Pap. *He gives pap with a hatchet* He does or says a kind thing in a very brusque and ungracious manner The Spartan children were fed by the point of a sword, and the Teuton children with hatchets, or instruments so called—probably of the doll type 'Ursus," in Victor Hugo's novel of "*L'Homme qui Rit*," gives "pap with a hatchet"

Papa, Father. The former is Greek *pappas* (father), Chaldee, *abba* For many centuries after the Conquest, the "gentry" taught their children to use the word "papa," but this custom is now almost gone out

Papal Slippers (*The*) are wrought with a cross of rubies over each instep

Paper. So called from the papy'rus or Egyptian reed used at one time for the manufacture of a writing material Bryan Donkin, in 1803, perfected a machine for making a sheet of paper to any required length

Paper a House (*To*), in theatrical phraseology, means to fill a house with "deadheads," or non-paying spectators, admitted by paper orders The women admitted thus, not being dressed so smartly as the paying ones, used to cover their shoulders with a "scarlet opera cloak," often lent or hired for the occasion

Paper King. John Law, the projector of the Mississippi Scheme. (1671-1729.)

Paper Marriages. Weddings of dons, who pay their fees in bank-notes

Paper-stainer (*A*) An author of small repute.

Paph'ian. Relating to Venus, or rather to Paphos, a city of Cyprus, where Venus was worshipped, a Cyprian, a prostitute.

Papimany. The country of the Papimans, the country subject to the Pope, or any priest-ridden country, as Spain. (*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, iv 45)

Papy'ra. The goddess of printing; so called from papy'rus, the Nile-reed, from which at one time paper was made, and from which it borrows its name

"Till to astonished realms Papyra taught
To paint in mystic colours sound and thought,
With Wisdom's voice to paint the lines sublime,
And mark in adamant the arcs of Time
Darwin Loves of the Plants canto ii

Papy'ri. Written scrolls made of the Papy'rus, found in Egypt and Herculaneum.

Par. (*A*) A newspaper paragraph. (*Press slang.*)

Par (*It*). Stock at par means that it is to be bought at the price it represents Thus, £100 stock in the 2½ per cent quoted at par would mean that it would require £100 to invest in this stock, if quoted at £105, it would be £5 above par, if at £95, it would be £5 below par (Latin, *par*, equal)

Paracelsists. Disciples of Paracelsus in medicine, physics, and mystic sciences. A Swiss physician. (1493-1541.)

Paraclete. The advocate, one *called to* and *to support* another (The word paraclete is from the Greek *para-kaleo*, to call to, and advocate is from the Latin *ad-voco*, the same thing)

Paradise. The Greeks used this word to denote the extensive parks and pleasure-grounds of the Persian kings (Persian, *pardês*, Greek, *paradeisos*) (*See* CALAYA)

'An old word, 'paradise, which the Hebrews had borrowed from the Persians, and which at first designated the 'parks of the Achæmenida summed up the general dream'—*Renan Life of Jesus*, xi

Upper and Lower Paradise The rabbins say there is an earthly or lower paradise under the equator, divided into seven dwellings, and twelve times ten thousand miles square A column reaches from this paradise to the upper or heavenly one, by which the souls mount upwards after a short sojourn on the earthly one

The ten dumb animals admitted to the Moslem's paradise are —

(1) The dog Kratim, which accompanied the Seven Sleepers.

(2) Balaam's ass, which spoke with the voice of a man to reprove the disobedient prophet

(3) Solomon's ant, of which he said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard ."

(4) Jonah's whale

(5) The ram caught in the thicket, and offered in sacrifice in lieu of Isaac.

(6) The calf of Abraham

(7) The camel of Saleh

(8) The cuckoo of Belkis.

(9) The ox of Moses.

(10) Mahomet's mare, called Borak

Paradise Lost. Satan rouses the panic-stricken host of fallen angels to tell them about a rumour current in Heaven of a new world about to be created He calls a council to deliberate what should be done, and they agree to send Satan to search out for the new world Satan, passing the gulf between Hell and Heaven and the limbo of Vanity, enters the orb of the Sun (in the guise of an angel) to make inquiries as to the new planet's whereabouts; and, having obtained the necessary information, alights on Mount Niphatês, and goes to Paradise in the form of a cormorant. Seating himself on the Tree of Life, he overhears Adam and Eve talking about the prohibition made by God, and at once resolves upon the nature of his attack Gabriel sends two angels to watch over the bower of Paradise, and Satan flees Raphael is sent to warn Adam of his danger, and tells him the story of Satan's revolt and expulsion out of Heaven, and why and how this world was made. After a time Satan returns to Paradise in the form of a mist, and, entering the serpent, induces Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit Adam eats "that he may perish with the woman whom he loved" Satan returns to Hell to tell his triumph, and Michael is sent to lead the guilty pair out of the garden (*Milton*)

Paradise Regained (in four books). The subject is the Temptation Eve, being tempted, fell, and lost Paradise, Jesus, being tempted, resisted, and regained Paradise (*Milton*)

Paradise Shoots. The hgn aloe; said to be the only plant descended to us from the Garden of Eden When Adam left Paradise, it is said, he took with him a shoot of this tree, which he planted in the land where he settled, and from which all other hgn aloes have been propagated

Paradise of Fools. The Hindus, Mahometans, Scandinavians, and Roman Catholics have devised a place between Paradise and "Purgatory" to get rid of a theological difficulty If there is no sin without intention, then infants and idiots cannot commit sin, and if they die cannot be consigned to the purgatory of evil-doers, but, not being believers or good-doers, they cannot be placed with the saints. The Roman Catholics place them in the Paradise of Infants and the Paradise of Fools

Paradise and the Pe'ri. The second tale in Moore's poetical romance of *Lalla Rookh* The Peri laments her expulsion from Heaven, and is told she will be readmitted if she will bring to the Gate of Heaven the "gift most dear to the Almighty" *First* she went to a battle-field, where the tyrant Mahmoud, having won a victory, promised life to a young warrior, but the warrior struck the tyrant with a dart, The wound,

however, was not mortal, so "The tyrant lived, the hero fell" The Peri took to Heaven's Gate the last drop of the patriot's blood as her offering, but the gates would not open to her *Next* she flew to Egypt, where the plague was raging, and saw a young man dying; presently his betrothed bride sought him out, caught the disease, and both died The Peri took to Heaven's Gate the last sigh of that self-sacrificed damsel, but the offering was not good enough to open the gates to her *Lastly*, she flew to Syria and there saw an innocent child and guilty old man The vesper call sounded and the child knelt down to prayer The old man wept with repentance, and knelt to pray beside the child The Peri offered the *Repentant Tear*, and the gates flew open to receive the gift

Parallel. *None but himself can be his parallel* Wholly without a peer, "*Quæris Alcidæ parem*," "*nemo proximus nec secundus*" There are many similar sentences, for example —

"Nemo est, nisi ipse"—*Seneca Hercules Furens*, l 81 (Seneca lived B C 3–A D 32)

"And but herself admits no parallel"
Massinger Duke of Milanne, m 1 (1662)

"None but himself himself can parallel"
Anagram on John Lilburn (1658)

"Is there a treachery like this in baseness
None but itself can be its parallel"
Theobald Double Falsehood m 1 (1721)

Paramatta. A fabric of wool and cotton So called from a town in New South Wales, where the wool was originally bought

Parapet. Fortification, the shot-proof covering of a mass of earth on the exterior edge of the ramparts The openings cut through the parapets to permit guns to fire in the required direction are called *embrasures* about 18 feet is allowed from one embrasure to another, and the solid intervening part is called the *merlon* An indented parapet is a battlement (Italian, *parapetto*, breastwork)

Paraphernalia means all that a woman can claim at the death of her husband beyond her jointure. In the Roman law her paraphernalia included the furniture of her chamber, her wearing apparel, her jewels, etc Hence personal attire, fittings generally, anything for show or decoration. (Greek, *paraphernæ*, beyond dower)

Parasite (Greek, *para sitos*, eating at another's cost) A plant or animal that lives on another, hence a hanger-on, who fawns and flatters for the sake of his food

Parc aux Cerfs [*deer park*] A mansion fitted up in a remote corner of Versailles, whither girls were inveigled for the licentious pleasure of Louis XV The rank of the person who visited them was scrupulously kept concealed, but one girl, more bold than the rest, rifled the pockets of M le Comte, and found that he was no other than the king Madame de Pompadour did not shrink from superintending the labours of the royal valets to procure victims for this infamous establishment The term is now used for an Alsatia, or haven of shipwrecked characters

"Boulogne may be proud of being 'pure aux cerfs' to those whom remorseless steel draws from their island home"—*Saturday Review*

Parcæ. The Fates The three were Clotho, Lach'esis, and At'ropos (*Latin mythology*) Parcæ is from *pars*, a lot, and the corresponding Moiræ is from *meros*, a lot The Fates were so call'ed because they decided the lot of every man

Parchment. So called from Per'gamon in Lesser Asia, where it was used for purposes of writing when Ptol'emy prohibited the exportation of papyri from Egypt

Pardon Bell. The Angelus bell So called because of the indulgence once given for reciting certain prayers forming the *angelus*.

Par'douneres Tale, in Chaucer, is *Death and the Rioters* Three rioters in a tavern agreed to hunt down Death and kill him As they went their way they met an old man, who told them that he had just left him sitting under a tree in the lane close by Off posted the three rioters, but when they came to the tree they found a great treasure, which they agreed to divide equally They cast lots which was to carry it home, and the lot fell to the youngest, who was sent to the village to buy food and wine. While he was gone the two who were left agreed to kill him and so increase their share, but the third bought poison to put into the wine, in order to kill his two *confrères* On his return with his stores, the two set upon him and slew him, then sat down to drink and be merry together, but, the wine being poisoned, all the three rioters found Death under the tree as the old man had said

Pari Passu. At the same time, in equal degrees, two or more schemes carried on at once and driven forward with equal energy, are said to be carried on *pari passu*, which is Latin for *equal strides* or the equally measured pace of persons marching together

'The cooling effects of surrounding matter go on nearly *pari passu* with the heating.'—*Grove Correlation of Physical Forces*, p 61

Pa'rian Chronicle. A chronological register of the chief events in the mythology and history of ancient Greece during a series of 1,318 years, beginning with the reign of Cecrops, and ending with the archonship of Diogne'tos. It is engraved on Parian marble, and was found in the island of Paros It is one of the Arunde'lian Marbles (*q v.*)

Parian Verse. Ill-natured satire, so called from Archi'lochos, a native of Paros

Pa'rias or **Par'iahs.** The lowest class of the Hindu population, below the four castes Literally drummers, from *paria*, a large drum

'The lodgers overhead may perhaps be able to take a more comprehensive view of public questions, but they are political Helots, they are the Parias of our constitutional Brahminism.'—*The Times*, March 20, 1857

Paridel. A young gentleman that travels about and seeks adventure, because he is young, rich, and at leisure (*See below.*)

"There, too, my Paridel she marked thee there,
Stirring the riot of loose-vowed train,
And heard thy everlasting vain confess
The pains and penalties of idleness"
Pope Dunciad, iv 341

So Paridel A male coquette, whose delight was to win women's hearts, and then desert them The model was the Earl of Westmoreland (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, bk iii cant 10, bk. iv c 1)

Paris or *Alexander* Son of Priam, and cause of the siege of Troy He was hospitably entertained by Menela'os, King of Sparta, and eloped with Helen, his host's wife This brought about the siege Post-Homeric tradition says that Paris slew Achilles and was himself slain either by Pyrrhos or Philoete'tes. (*Homer Iliad*)

Paris. Kinsman to the Prince of Vero'na, the unsuccessful suitor of Juliet. (*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet*)

Paris. Rabelais says that Gargantua played on the Parisians who came to stare at him a practical joke, and the men said it was a sport "pa'ris" (to be laughed at), wherefore the city was called Par-'is. It was called before Leuco'tia, from the "white skin of the ladies" (Greek, *leukōtes*, whiteness,) (*Gargantua and Pantagruel* bk i 17)

Paris, called by the Romans "Lute'tia Parisio'rum" (the mud-city of the Parisii) The Parisii were the Gallic tribe which dwelt in the "Ile du Palais" when the Romans invaded Gaul (*See* Isis)

Mons de Paris. The public executioner of Paris.

Little Paris

The "Galleria Vittorio Emanuele" of Milan is so called on account of its brilliant shops, its numerous cafés, and its general gay appearance

Brussels, the capital of Belgium, situate on the Senne, is also called "Little Paris"

Paris-Garden. A bear-garden; a noisy, disorderly place In allusion to the bear-garden so called on the Thames bank-side, kept by Robert de Paris in the reign of Richard II

"Do you take the court for a Paris-garden?"—*Shakespeare Henry VIII*, v 3

Parish Registers. Bills of mortality George Crabbe, author of *The Borough*, has a poem in three parts, in ten-syllable verse with rhymes, entitled *The Parish Register*.

Parisian. Made at Paris, after the mode of Paris, a native of Paris, like a native of Paris

Parisian Wedding (*The*). The massacre of St Bartholomew, part of the wedding festivity at the marriage of Henri of Navarre and Margaret of France.

'Charles IX, although it was not possible for him to recall to life the countless victims of the Parisian Wedding, was ready to explain those murders to every unprejudiced mind.'—*Motley Dutch Republic*, iii 9

Parisienne (*La*) A celebrated song by Casimir Delavigne, called the *Marseillaise* of 1830

"Paris n'a plus qu'un cri de gloire
En avant marchons
Contre leurs canons
A travers le feu des bataillons,
Courons à la victoire!"

Parisina, the beautiful young wife of Azo. She falls in love with Hugo her stepson, and betrays herself to her husband in a dream Azo condemns his son to be executed, but the fate of Parisina, says Byron, is unknown (*Parisina.*)

Frizzi, in his *History of Ferrara*, tells us that Parisi'na Malatesta was the second wife of Niccolo, Marquis of Este, that she fell in love with Ogo, her stepson, and that the infidelity of Parisina was revealed by a servant named Zoe'sē.

He says that both Ogo and Parisma were beheaded, and that the marquis commanded all the faithless wives he knew to be beheaded to the Moloch of his passion.

Pariza'de (1 syl) A lady whose adventures in search of the Talking Bird, Singing Tree, and Yellow Water, are related in the *Story of the Sisters who Envied their Youngest Sister*, in the *Arabian Nights*. This tale has been closely imitated in *Cherry and Fairstar* (*q v*)

Parkership. The office of pound-keeper, from *pa'ens* (a pound)

Parks. There are in England 334 parks stocked with deer, red deer are kept in 31 of them The oldest is Eridge Park, in Sussex, called in Domesday Book *Rencdfelle* (Rotherfield). The largest private deer park is Lord Egerton's, Tatton, in Cheshire, which contains 2 500 acres Blenheim Park contains 2,800 acres, but only 1,150 acres of it are open to deer Almost as extensive as Tatton Park are Richmond Park, in Surrey, Eastwell Park, in Kent, Grimsthorpe Park, in Lincolnshire; Thoresby Park, in Notts, and Knowesley Park, in Lancashire. (*E P Shirley English Deer Parks*) Woburn Park is 3,500 acres

Parlance. *In common parlance* In the usual or vulgar phraseology. An English-French word, the French have *parler, parlant, parlage*, etc —to speak, speaking, talk—but not parlance.

Parlement (French) A crown court, where, in the old *régime*, councillors were allowed to plead, and where justice was administered in the king's name The Paris Parlement received appeals from all inferior tribunals, but its own judgments were final It took cognisance of all offences against the crown, the peers, the bishops, the corporations, and all high officers of state, and, though it had no legislative power, had to *register* the royal edicts before they could become law Abolished by the Constituent Assembly in 1790

Parliament.

'My Lord Coke tells us *Parliament* is derived from parler le ment' (to speak one's mind) He might as honestly have taught us that *parliament* is 'firma mentis' (a farm for the mind), or 'fundament' the bottom of the mind"—*Lyttner On Parliaments*

The Addled Parliament (between April 5th, 1614, and June 7th, 1615), so called because it remonstrated with the king on his levying "benevolences," but passed no acts

The Barebone Parliament. The Parliament convened July 4th, 1653, overridden by Praise-God Barebone

The Black Parliament. Held by Henry VIII in Bridewell

The Club Parliament (*See* PARLIAMENT OF BATS)

The Convention Parliament Two Parliaments were so called one in 1660, because it was not held by the order of the king, but was convened by General Monk, the second was convened January 22nd, 1689, to confer the crown on William and Mary

The Devil's Parliament The Parliament convened at Coventry by Henry VI, in 1459, which passed attainders on the Duke of York and his supporters

The Drunken Parliament The Parliament assembled at Edinburgh, January 1st, 1661, of which Burnet says the members "were almost perpetually drunk"

The Good Parliament (1376, in the reign of Edward III, while the Black Prince was still alive) So called from the severity with which it pursued the unpopular party of the Duke of Lancaster.

Grattan's Parliament (1782-1801) In 1782 Grattan moved the "Declaration of Rights," repudiating the right of the British Parliament to interfere in the government of Ireland Pitt pronounced the Parliament unworkable

The Illiterate or Lack-learning Parliament. (*See* UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT)

The Little Parliament Same as "the Barebone Parliament" (*q v*)

The Long Parliament sat 12 years and 5 months, from November 2nd, 1640, to April 20th, 1653, when it was dissolved by Cromwell, but a fragment of it, called "The Rump," continued till the Restoration, in 1660

Historian of the Long Parliament. Thomas May, buried in Westminster Abbey, (1595-1650)

The Mad Parliament, in the reign of Henry III (1258), was so called from its opposition to the king It insisted on his confirming the Magna Charta, and even appointed twenty-four of its own members, with Simon de Montfort as president, to administer the government.

The Merciless (or *Unmerciful*) *Parliament* (from February 3rd to June 3rd, 1388). A junto of fourteen tools of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, which assumed royal prerogatives, and attempted to depose Richard II.

The Merciful Parliament (1681), held at Oxford, consisting of Whigs and Tories, by whom the Exclusion Bill was passed.

The Pacific Parliament A triennial Parliament, dissolved August 8th, 1713 It signed the treaty of peace at Utrecht, after a war of eleven years

The Pensioner (or *Pensionary*) *Parliament* (from May 8th, 1661, to January 24th, 1678 [*i.e.* 16 years and 260 days]) It was convened by Charles II., and was called "Pensionary" from the many pensions it granted to the adherents of the king

The Rump Parliament, in the Protectorate, so called because it contained the rump or fag-end of the Long Parliament (1659) It was this Parliament that voted the trial of Charles I

The Running Parliament A Scotch Parliament so called from its constantly being shifted from place to place

The Unlearned or *Lawless Parliament* (*Parliamentum Indoctum*) (1404) So called by Sir E Coke, because it contained no lawyers.

The Unmerciful Parliament, in the reign of Richard II., so called by the people from its tyrannical proceedings

The Useless Parliament The Parliament convened by Charles I, on June 18th, 1625, adjourned to Oxford, August 1st, and dissolved August 12th; having done nothing but offend the king

The Wonder-making Parliament The same as "The Unmerciful Parliament," convened February 3rd, 1388 By playing into the hands of the Duke of Gloucester it checkmated the king

Parliament Soldiers. The soldiers of General Monk, who restored Charles II to the throne

> 'Ring-a-ding-ding, ring-a-ding-ding!
> The Parliament soldiers are gone for the king
> Some they did laugh, and some they did cry
> To see the Parliament soldiers go in
> [to fetch back the king]'

Parliament of Bats (*The*), 1426, during the regency in the reign of Henry VI. So called because the members, being forbidden by the Duke of Gloucester to wear swords, armed themselves with clubs or bats

Parliament of Dunces. Convened by Henry IV at Coventry, in 1404, and so called because all lawyers were excluded from it

Parliamenta'rian (*A*) One who favoured the Parliament in opposition to Charles I

Parlour (*A*) The reception room in a religious house where the religious see their friends (French, *parloir*)

Par'lous. A corrupt form of *perilous*, in slang = our modern use of "awful," amazing, wondrous

> 'Oh! I say parlous bad!'
> *Shakespeare. As You Like It*, iii 2

Parme'nianists. A name given to the Don'atists so called from Parmenia'nus, Bishop of Carthage, the great antagonist of Augustine

Par'mesan'. A cheese made at Parma, in Italy

Parnassos (Greek), **Parnassus** (Latin) A mountain near Delphi, in Greece It has two summits, one of which was consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, the other to Bacchus It was anciently called Larnassos, from *larnax*, an ark, because Deucalion's ark stranded there after the flood After the oracle of Delphi was built at its foot it received the name of Parnassos, which Peucerus says is a corruption of *Har Nahas* (hill of divination). The Turks call it *Liakura*

Parnassus The region of poetry Properly a mountain of Phocis, in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses "Where lies your vein? Are you inclined to soar to the higher regions of Parnassus or to flutter round the base of the hill?" (*The Antiquary*)—*i.e.* Are you going to attempt the higher walks of poetry, such as epic and dramatic, or some more modest kind, as simple song?

To climb Parnassus To write poetry

Parochial. Relating to a parish. Hence, petty, narrow (*See* LITTLE ENGLANDERS)

Parody. *Father of Parody* Hippo'nax of Ephesus The word parody means an ode which perverts the meaning of another ode (Greek, *para ōdē*)

Parole (French). A verbal promise given by a soldier or prisoner of war, that he will not abuse his leave of absence, the watchword of the day

Paro'lles (3 syl) A man of vain words, who dubs himself "captain," pretends to knowledge which he has not, and to sentiments he never feels. (French, *paroles*, a creature of empty words) (*Shakespeare All's Well that Ends Well*)

> "I know him a notorious liar,
> Think him a great way fool, solely a coward,
> Yet these fixed evils sit so fit on him
> That they take place" Act I.

He was a mere Parolles in a pedagogue's way A pretender, a man of words, and a pedant The allusion is to the bragging, faithless, slandering villain mentioned above

"Rust, sword cool blushes, and Parolles, live
Safest in shame, being fooled, by fooling thrive,
There's place and means for every man alive"
Shakespeare All's Well that Ends Well, iv 3

Parr. *Old Parr* Thomas Parr lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns, married a second wife when he was 120 years old, and had a child by her. He was a husbandman, born at Salop in 1483, and died 1635, aged 152 years Mr Thoms, in his *Records of Longevity*, denies the truth of Parr's great age

Par'ricide (3 syl) *La Belle Parricide* Beatrice Cenci (*-1599)

Parrot-coal. A name given to anthracite because of the crackling or chattering noise it makes when burnt

Parsees or *Ghebers* Fire-worshippers We use the word for Persian refugees driven out of their country by the persecutions of the Mussulmans They now inhabit various parts of India (The word means *People of Pars* or *Fars* —*i e* Persia)

Parsley. *He has need now of nothing but a little parsley*—*i.e* he is dead The Greeks decked tombs with parsley, because it keeps green a long time

δεῖσθαι σελίνου, he needs parsley, that is, he is dead, and should be stewed with parsley

Parson, says Blackstone, is "*persona ecclesiæ*, one that hath full rights of the parochial church" (*See* Clerical Titles)

"Among wyves and wodewes ich amy wond suite
[wont to set],
Yparloked [impaled] in pawes The person but knoweth
Robert Langland Piers Plowmes Vision

"God give you good morrow, master person"
(*Or* Sir Nathaniel, a parson,—*Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*, iv 2

Parson Adams. A simple minded country clergyman of the eighteenth century, in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*

Fielding says that Parson Adams at the age of fifty was provided with a handsome income of £23 a year (1740) Timothy Burrell, Esq, in 1715, bequeathed to his nephew Timothy the sum of £20 a year, to be paid during his residence at the University, and to be continued to him until he obtained some preferment worth at least £30 a year (*Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. iii. p 172) (*See* Passing Rich)

Parson Bate. A stalwart, choleric, sporting parson, editor of the *Morning Post* in the latter half of the eighteenth century. He was afterwards Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart

"When Sir Henry Bate Dudley was appointed to Irish deanery, a young lady of Dublin said 'Oh, how I long to see our dane They say he is a very handsome man and that he fights like an angel'"
—*Cassell's Magazine London Legends*, iii

Parson Trulliber, in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*. A slothful, ignorant, and self-willed bigot.

Other parsons famous in story are the Rev Nicholas Bakwidder the vicar of Lea, Brocklehurst Dr Primrose, the parson in Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, the parson in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and some others

Parsons (*Walter*), the giant porter of King James, died in 1622 (*Fuller's Worthies*)

Part. The character assigned to an actor in a play

Part. A portion, piece, or fragment.

For my part As far as concerns me

For the most part Generally, as a rule

In good part Favourably

Part and parcel An essential part, portion, or element

Partant pour la Syrie. The national air of the French Empire The words were composed by M de Laborde in 1809, the music by Queen Hortense, mother of Napoleon III It is a ballad, the subject of which is as follows — Young Dunois followed the count, his lord, to Syria, and prayed the Virgin 'that he might prove the bravest warrior, and love the fairest maiden" After the battle, the count said to Dunois, 'To thee we owe the victory, and my daughter I give to thee" Moral 'Amour a la plus belle, honneur au plus vaillant"

Parthenia. Mistress of Ar'galus, in the *Arcadia*, of Sir Philip Sydney

Parthenopē (4 syl) Naples, so called from Parthenopē, the siren who threw herself into the sea out of love for Ulysses, and was cast up on the bay of Naples

Parthenopean Republic. That of Naples from January 22, 1799, to the June following

Parti (*-f*). An eligible person for a big marriage

'Prince Frederick Leopold is a *parti*, as he has inherited the bulk of his father's immense fortune [twenty-four millions sterling] —*Newspaper Paragraph*, 1885,

Particular Baptists. That branch of the Baptist Dissenters who limit the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to those who have been recipients of adult baptism Open Baptists admit any baptised person to receive it

Particularists. Those who hold the doctrine of particular election and reprobation.

Parting.

"Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say 'Good Night' till it be morrow"
Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet, II 2

Parting Cup (*A*), was, by the ancient Romans, drunk in honour of Mercury to insure sound sleep (*See* Ovid, *Fasti*, II. 635) (*See* Stirrup Cup)

Partington. A Mrs. Malaprop, or Tabitha Bramble, famous for her misuse of hard words (*B. P. Shillaber*, an American author)

Dame Partington and her mop A taunt against those who try to withstand progress The newspapers say that a Mrs Partington had a cottage at Sidmouth, in Devonshire. In November, 1824, a heavy gale drove the seawaves into her house, and the old lady laboured with a mop to sop the wet up, till she was obliged to take refuge in the upper part of the house. The Rev Sydney Smith, speaking on the Lords rejection of the Reform Bill, October, 1831, compares them to Dame Partington with her mop, trying to push back the Atlantic. "She was excellent," he says, "at a slop or puddle, but should never have meddled with a tempest."

Part'let. The hen in Chaucer's *Nun's Priest's Tale*, and in the tale of *Reynard the Fox* (fourteenth century) So called from the partlet or loose collar of "the doublet," referring to the frill-like feathers round the neck of certain hens (A partlet was a ruff worn in the 16th century by women)

"In the barn the tenant cock
Close to partlet perched on high"
Cunningham

Sister Partlet with her hooded head, allegorises the cloistered community of nuns in Dryden's *Hind and Panther*, where the Roman Catholic clergy are likened to barnyard fowls.

Partridge. The attendant of Jones, half-barber and half-schoolmaster, shrewd, but simple as a child His simplicity, and his strong excitement at the play-house, when he went to see Garrick in *Hamlet*, are admirably portrayed. (*Fielding. Tom Jones*)

Partridge's Day (*St*), September 1, the first day of partridge shooting

Partula, according to Tertullian, was the goddess of pregnancy, who determined the time of gestation (*Aulus Gellius*, III c. 16)

Parturiunt Montes. "*Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*" The Egyptian king Tachos sustained a long war against Artaxerxes Ochus, and sent to the Lacedemonians for aid King Agesilaos went with a contingent, but when the Egyptians saw a little, ill-dressed lame man, they said "*Parturiebat mons, ingemuitque Jupiter, ille vero murem peperit.*" ("The mountain laboured, Jupiter stood aghast, and a mouse ran out") Agesilaos replied, "You call me a mouse, but I will soon show you I am a lion"

Party. Person or persons under consideration "This is the next party, your worship"—*i. e* the next case to be examined "This is the party that stole the things"—the person or persons accused (French, *partie*, a person)

"If an evil spirit trouble any, one must make a smoke and the party shall be no more vexed"
—Tobit vi 7

Party Spirit. The animus or feeling of a party man

Par'venu' (French) An upstart, one who has risen from the ranks

Parvis (London) The "place" of court before the main entrance of a cathedral In the parvis of St Paul's lawyers used to meet for consultation, as brokers do in exchange The word is now applied to the room above the church porch (*Paradisus*, a Low Latin corruption of *paradisus*, a church close)

"A sergeant of lawe war and wys,
That often hadde ben at the parys"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales (Introduction)

Parviz' [*Victorious*]. Surname of Khosru or Chosroes II, the grandson of Khosru *the Magnificent*. The reigns of Khosru I. and II. were the golden period of Persian history. Parviz' kept 15,000 female musicians, 6,000 household officers, 20,500 saddle-mules, 960 elephants, 200 slaves to scatter perfumes when he went abroad, 1,000 sekabers to water the roads before him, and sat on a pillared throne of almost inconceivable splendour

The horse of Chosroes Parviz Shibdiz, the Persian Bucephalos. (*See* Horse)

Parysatis. Wife of Darius Nothos (A corruption of *Peri 'Zadehē* [fairy

bird-of-Paradise], sometimes called *Azad'chēi* [bird-of-Paradise])

Pascal's Thoughts. *Pensées sur la Religion* (1670). Fugitive reflections and short sentences chiefly of a religious character, by Blaise Pascal (1623-1662)

Pasch Eggs (pron *Pask*). Easter eggs given as an emblem of the resurrection They are generally coloured Not unfrequently a name written with grease, which does not absorb the colouring matter, causes a pasch egg to appear with a name on it.

The day before Easter Sunday is called *Egg Saturday*

Donner un œuf, pour avoir un bœuf. Giving a sprat to catch a mackerel. To give an egg at Easter under the expectation of receiving a more substantial present later on.

Pasha of Three Tails (*A*). There are three grades of pashas distinguished by the number of horse-tails on their standard In war the horse-tail standard is carried before the pasha, and planted in front of his tent The highest rank of pashas are those of three tails, the grand vizier is always *ex officio* such a pasha Pashas of two tails are governors of provinces, it is one of these officers that we mean when we speak of a pasha in a general way. A pasha of one tail is a sanjak or lowest of provincial governors (The word pasha is the Persian *pa*, support of *Shah*, the ruler)

Pasque Eggs. (*See* Pasch Eggs)

Pasquina de (3 syl.) A lampoon or political squib, having ridicule for its object, so called from Pasqui'no, an Italian tailor of the fifteenth century, noted for his caustic wit Some time after his death a mutilated statue was dug up, representing either Ajax supporting Menela'os, or Menelaos carrying the dead body of Patroc'los, or else a gladiator, and was placed at the end of the Braschi Palace near the Piazza Navo'na As it was not clear what the statue represented, and as it stood opposite Pasquin's house, the Italians called it "Pasquin" The Romans made this torso the depository of their political, religious, and personal satires, which were therefore called *Pasquinsongs* or Pasquinades. In the Capitol is a rival statue called Marforio, to which are affixed replies to the Pasquinades.

Pass. *A pass* or *A common pass* An ordinary degree, without honours. Where a person is allowed to pass up the senate-house to his degree without being "plucked." (*See* Pluck)

Well to pass. Well to do Here "pass" is the synonym of *fare* (Saxon, *faran*, to go or pass) Shakespeare has the expression, "How *goes* it?"—*i.e* How fares it, how passes it?

Passe Brewell. Sir Tristram's horse Sir Tristram was one of the round-table knights. (*History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 68)

Passe-partout. A sort of picture-frame. The middle is cut out to the size of the picture, and the border or edge is embossed, so as to present a raised margin. The *passe-partout* and picture, being backed and faced with a glass, are held together by an edging of paper which shows on the glass face The word means something to "pass over all"

A master-key is also called a *passe-partout* (a pass through all the rooms).

Passelourdin (3 syl). A great rock near Poitiers, where there is a very narrow hole on the edge of a precipice, through which the university freshmen are made to pass, to "matriculate" them The same is done at Mantua, where the freshmen are made to pass under the arch of St Longi'nus. Passe-lourdan means "lubber-pass"

Passelyon. A young foundling brought up by Morgane la Fee He was detected in an intrigue with Morgane's daughter, and the adventures of this amorous youth are related in the romance called *Perceforest*, vol iii.

Passing Bell (*The*) It now means the bell tolled to announce the death of one who has died in the parish, but originally it meant the bell which announced that the person was *in exitibus*, or passing from time into eternity.

"When a person lies in agony the bells of the parish he belongs to are touched with the clappers until either he dies or recovers again As soon as this sign is given, every body in the street, as well as in the houses falls on his knees, offering prayer for the sick person." (*See* xxvii of the Canon Law.)—*Diary of the Duke of Stettin's Journey*

Passing Fair. Admirably fair (Dutch, *passen*, to admire)

Passing Rich. Goldsmith tells us in his *Deserted Village*, that the clergyman was "passing rich with £40 a year." This is no covert satire, but a sober fact Equal to about £350.

"A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year"
Goldsmith Deserted Village

In Norway and Sweden the clergy are paid from £20 to £10 a year, and in France £40 a year is the usual stipend of the working clergy Of St. Yves it was said (1251-1303) —

"Il distribuait avec une sainte profusion aux pauvres les revenus de son benefice et ceux de son patrimoine qui etaient de £30 de rente, alors une somme tres notable, particulierement en Basse Bretagne."—*Jean Lobineau Lives of the Saints of Great Britain*

Passion Flower.

The *leaf* symbolises the spear
The five *anthers*, the five wounds
The *tendrils*, the cords or whips
The column of the *ovary* the pillar of the cross
The *stamens* the hammers
The three *styles*, the three nails
The *fleshy threads* within the flowers, the crown of thorns.
The *calyx*, the glory or nimbus
The *white* tint, purity
The *blue* tint, heaven
It keeps open three days, symbolising the three years ministry (Matt xii 40)

(*See* Pike's Head)

Passionists. Certain priests of the Roman Catholic Church, who mutually agreed to preach "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified" The founder of this "congregation" was Paul Francis, surnamed *Paul of the Cross.* (1694-1775.)

Pass'over. A Jewish festival to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites when the angel of death (that slew the first-born of the Egyptians) *passed over* their houses, and spared all who did as Moses commanded them

Passy-measure or **Passing-measure.** A slow, stately dance, a corruption of the Italian *passamezzo* (a middle pace or step) It is called a cinque measure, because it consists of five measures—"two singles and a double forward, with two singles side" (*Collier*)

Passy-measure Pavin. A pavin is a stately dance (*see* Pavan), a passy-measure pavin is a reeling dance or motion, like that of a drunken man, from side to side Sir Toby Belch says of Dick Surgeon—

He's a rogue and a passy-measure pavin I hate a drunken rogue —*Shakespeare Twelfth Night*, v 1

Pasteboard. A visiting card, so called from the material of which it is made

Paston Letters. The first two volumes appeared in 1787, entitled *Original Letters written during the Reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, and Richard III by various Persons of Rank*, edited by Mr (afterwards Sir John) Fenn They are called Paston because chiefly written by or to members of the Paston family in Norfolk They passed from the Earl of Yarmouth to Peter le Neve, antiquary, then to Mr Martin, of Palgrave, Suffolk, were then bought by Mr Worth, of Diss, then passed to the editor Charles Knight calls them 'an invaluable record of the social customs of the fifteenth century" (the time of the Wars of the Roses), but of late some doubt has been raised respecting their authenticity Three extra volumes were subsequently added

Pastorale of Pope Gregory, by Alfred the Great

Patavin'ity. A provincial idiom in speech or writing, so called from Patavium (*Padua*), the birthplace of Livy (*See* Patois)

Patch. A fool, so called from the motley or patched dress worn by licensed fools

"What a pied ninny's this! thou scurvy patch!" *Shakespeare The Tempest*, iii 2

Cross-patch. An ill-tempered person. (*See above*)

Not a patch upon Not to be compared with, as, "His horse is not a patch upon mine," "My patch is better than his garment."

Patch (*To*). To express certain political views The allusion is to the custom, in Queen Anne's reign, of wearing on the face little black patches. If the patch was on the right cheek, it indicated that the wearer was a Whig, if on the left cheek, that she was a Tory, if on the forehead between the eyes, or on both cheeks, that she was of no political bias (*See* Court Plaster)

"Whatever might be her husband's politics, she was at liberty to patch as she pleased"—*Nineteenth Century*, February, 1880 p. 38

Patelin. The artful dodger The French say, *Savoir son Patelin* (to know how to bamboozle you) Patelin is the name of an artful cheat in a farce of the fifteenth century so called On one occasion he wanted William Josseaume to sell him cloth on credit, and artfully fell on praising the father of the merchant, winding up his laudation with this *ne plus ultra* "He did sell on credit, or even lend to those who wished to borrow" This farce was reproduced in 1706 by Brueys, under the name of *L'Avocat Patelin.*

'Consider, sir, I pray you, how the noble Patelin, having a mind to extol to the third heaven the father of William Josseaume, said no more than this 'And he did lend to those who were desirous to borrow of him'—*Rabelais. Pantagruel*, iii 4

Patelinage. Fooleiy, buffoonery, acting like Patelin in the French farce

"I never in my life laughed so much as at the action of that Patelinage."—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, in 34

Patent Rolls. Letters patent collected together on parchment rolls Each roll is a year, though in some cases the roll is subdivided into two or more parts Each sheet of parchment is numbered, and called a membrane for example, the 8th or any other sheet, say of the 10th year of Henry III, is cited thus: "Pat 10, Hen III, m 8" If the document is on the back of the roll it is called dorso, and "d" is added to the citation

Pat'er Nos'ter. The Lord's Prayer, so called from the first two words in the Latin version Every tenth bead of a rosary is so called, because at that bead the Lord's Prayer is repeated Formerly applied to the Rosary beads.

Pater Patrum. St Gregory of Nyssa was so entitled by the Nicean Council (332-395)

Paternoster Row (London) was so named from the rosary or paternoster makers We read of "one Robert Nikke, a paternoster maker and citizen, in the reign of Henry IV." Some say it was so called because funeral processions on their way to St Paul's began their *pater noster* at the beginning of the Row, and went on repeating it till they reached the church-gate

Pathfinder. Major-General John Charles Fremont, who conducted four expeditions across the Rocky Mountains (1842)

Pathfinder, in Fenimore Cooper's five novels, is Natty Bumppo, called the Pathfinder, the Deerslayer, the Hawk-eye, and the Trapper (*See* Natty Bumppo)

Patience cry the Lepers. A punning proverbial phrase. Lepers seek diligently the herb patience (*lapathum*) to relieve them from their suffering

Patient (*The*) Albert IV., Duke of Austria. (1377-1404) (*See* Helena)

Patient Gris'el, *Griscl'des, Grisild, Grisilde*, or *Griselda*, according to Chaucer, was the wife of Walter, Marquis of Sal'uces (*Clerke's Tale*). According to Boccaccio, Griselda, a poor country lass, became the wife of Gualtie'ie, Marquis of Saluzzo (*Tenth Day*, novel x) She is put upon by her husband in the most wanton and gratuitous manner, but bears it all, not only without a murmur, but even without loss of temper She is the model of patience under injuries The allegory means that God takes away our children and goods, afflicts us in sundry ways, and tries us "so as with fire," but we should always say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord"

Patin. Brother of the Emperor of Rome, who fought with Amadis of Gaul, and had his horse killed under him

Pat'ina. A beautiful surface deposit or fine rust, with which, in time, buried coins and bronzes become covered. It is at once preservative and ornamental, and may be seen to advantage in the ancient bronzes of Pompeii (Greek, *patanē*, a paten)

Patmos (*My*) My solitude, my place of banishment from society, my out-of-the-way home. As "Good-b'ye, I must go to my Patmos" The allusion, of course, is to the banishment of St John to the island of Patmos, in the reign of Domitian

Patois (2 syl.) Dialectic peculiarity, provincialism. Asinius Pollio noticed something of the kind in Livy, which he called *patavinitas*, from Patavium, Livy's birth-town.

Patri-Passians. One of the most ancient sectaries of the Christian Church, who maintained the oneness of the Godhead The founder was Praxeas of Phrygia, in the second century The appellation was given to them by their opponents, who affirmed that, according to their theory, the Father must have suffered on the cross.

Patrician, properly speaking, is one of the *patres* or fathers of Rome These patres were the senators, and their descendants were the patricians. As they held for many years all the honours of the state, the word came to signify the magnates or nobility of a nation

N.B. In Rome the patrician class was twice augmented first by Tatius, after the Sabine war, who added a whole "century," and again by Tarquinius Priscus, who added another The Sabine century went by the name of patricians of the senior races (*majorum gentium*), and the Tarquinian patricians were termed of the junior creation (*minorum gentium*)

Patrick. Chambers says, "We can trace the footsteps of St Patrick almost from his cradle to his grave by the names of places called after him" Thus, assuming the Scottish origin, he was born at *Kil-patrick* (the cell of Patrick), in Dumbartonshire, he resided for some time at *Dal-patrick* (the district of Patrick), in Lanarkshire, and visited *Craig-phadrig* (the rock of Patrick), near Inverness. He founded two churches, *Kirk-patrick* in Kirkcudbright, and *Kirk-patrick* in Dumfries, and ultimately sailed from *Port-patrick*, leaving behind him such an odour of sanctity that among the most distinguished families of the Scottish aristocracy Patrick has been a favourite name down to the present day

Arriving in England, he preached at *Patter-dale* (Patrick's valley), in Westmoreland, and founded the church of *Kirk-patrick*, in Durham. Visiting Wales, he walked over *Sam-hadrig* (causeway of Patrick), which now forms a dangerous shoal in Carnarvon Bay, and, departing for the Continent, sailed from *Llan-badrig* (church of Patrick), in the isle of Anglesea Undertaking his mission to convert the Irish, he first landed at *Innis-patrick* (island of Patrick), and next at *Holm-patrick*, on the opposite shore of the mainland, in the county of Dublin. Sailing northwards, he touched at the Isle of Man, called *Inns-patrick*, where he founded another church of *Kirk-patrick*, near the town of Peel. Again landing on the coast of Ireland, in the county of Down, he converted and baptised the chieftain Dichu on his own threshing-floor, an event perpetuated in the word *Saul—i.e. Sabbal-patrick* (barn of Patrick). He then proceeded to *Temple-patrick*, in Antrim, and from thence to a lofty mountain in Mayo, ever since called *Croagh-patrick* In East Meath he founded the abbey of *Donnach-Padraig* (house of Patrick), and built a church in Dublin on the spot where *St Patrick's Cathedral* now stands In an island of Lough Derg, in Donegal, there is *St. Patrick's Purgatory*; in Leinster, *St. Patrick's Wood*, at Cashel, *St Patrick's Rock*. There are scores of *St Patrick's Wells* from which he drank, and he died at *Saul*, March 17th, 493. (*Book of Days*)

St Patrick's real name was Succat, changed first into Cothraige then to Magonius and afterwards (on his ordination) to Patricius (See Dr Todd, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol vi)

Patrick's Cave (*St.*), through which was a descent to purgatory, for the behoof of the living who wished to expiate then evil deeds before death

Patrick's Cross (*St.*). The same shape as St. Andrew's Cross (×), only different in colour, viz red on a white field. (*See* ANDREW)

Patrick's Grave (*St*), in the yard of Downpatrick cathedral The visitor is shown a spot where some of the mould has been removed, and is told that pilgrims take away a few grains as a charm, under the belief that the relic will insure good health, and help to atone for sin

Patrick's Monument (*St*), in the cemetery of Downpatrick cathedral. Visitors are shown the spot where the "saint" was buried, but, on asking why there is no memorial, is informed that both Protestants and Catholics agreed to erect a suitable one, but could not agree upon the inscription. Whatever the Protestants erected in the day the Catholics pulled down at night, and *vice versâ* Tired of this toil of Penelopē, the idea was abandoned, and the grave was left unmarked by monumental stone.

Patrick's Purgatory (*St*), Ireland, described in the Italian romance called *Guerino Meschino*. Here gourmands are tantalised with delicious banquets which elude their grasp, and are at the same time troubled with colic (*See* TANTALUS)

Patrick and the Serpent (*St*) According to tradition, St. Patrick cleared Ireland of its vermin, one old serpent resisted him; but St Patrick overcame it by cunning He made a box, and invited the serpent to enter it The serpent objected, saying it was too small, but St. Patrick insisted it was quite large enough to be comfortable. After a long contention, the serpent got in to prove it was too small, when St. Patrick slammed down the lid, and threw the box into the sea To complete this wonderful tale, the legend says the waves of the sea are made by the writhings of this serpent, and the noise of the sea is that of the serpent imploring the saint to release it.

Patrico or **Pater-cove.** Hedge priests who for a fee married people under a hedge, as Abraham-men (*q.v.*)

Patroclos. The gentle and amiable friend of Achilles, in Homer's *Iliad* When Achilles refused to fight in order to annoy Agamemnon, he sent his

friend Patroclos to battle, and he was slain by Euphorbos

Patten. Martha or Patty, says Gay, was the daughter of a Lincolnshire farmer, with whom the village blacksmith fell in love. To save her from wet feet when she went to milk the cows, the village Mulciber invented a clog, mounted on iron, which he called *patty*, after his mistress This pretty fable is of no literary value, as the word is the French *patin* (a high-heeled shoe or skate), from the Greek *patein* (to walk)

'The patten now supports each frugal dame,
Which from the blue-eyed Patty takes its name' *Gay Trivia*, i

Pattens-Money (*Chapins de la Reina*) A subsidy levied in Spain on all crown tenants at the time of a royal marriage.

Pattor. To chatter, to clack Dr. Pusey thinks it is derived from *Pater-noster* (the Lord's Prayer) The priest recited it in a low, mumbling voice till he came to the words, "and lead us not into temptation," which he spoke aloud, and the choir responded, "but deliver us from evil" In our reformed Prayer Book, the priest is directed to say the whole prayer "with a *loud* voice" Probably the "pattering of rain"—*i e* the rain coming with its pit-pat, is after all the better derivation

Gipsy talk is so called from the French *patois* (See PATAVINITY)

Pattern. A corruption of patron. As a patron is a guide, and ought to be an example, so the word has come to signify an artistic model (French, *patron* Latin, *patrōnus*)

Pattieson (*Mr. Peter*) Introduced by Sir Walter Scott in the Introductions or the *Heart of Midlothian* and *Bride of Lammermoor*. He is represented as 'assistant" at Gandercleugh, and author of the *Tales of My Landlord*, published posthumously by Jedidiah Cleishbotham

Paul (*St*) Patron saint of preachers and tentmakers Originally called Saul The name was changed in honour of Sergius Paulus, whom he converted

His symbol are a sword and open book, the former the instrument of his martyrdom, and the latter indicative of the new law propagated by him as the apostle of the Gentiles He is represented of short stature, with bald head and grey, bushy beard.

Born at Giscalis, a town of Judæa, from which he removed, with his parents, to Tarsus, of Cilicia

Tribe, that of Benjamin
Taught by Gamaliel
Beheaded by a sword in the fourteenth year of Nero On the same day as Peter was crucified
Buried in the Ostian Way
(See *Eusebius Hieronymus*)

Paul Pry. An idle, meddlesome fellow, who has no occupation of his own, and is always interfering with other folk's business (*John Poole: Paul Pry, a comedy*) The original was Thomas Hill.

Paul and Virginia. A tale by Bernardin de St Pierre At one time this little romance was as popular as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Paul the Hermit (*St*) is represented as an old man, clothed with palm-leaves, and seated under a palm-tree, near which are a river and loaf of bread

Paul of the Cross. Paul Francis, founder of the Passionists. (1694-1775)

Paul's Man (*A*). A braggart, a captain out of service, with a long rapier, so called because St. Paul's Walk was at one time the haunt of stale knights Jonson called Bobadil (*q v.*) a Paul's man

Paul's Pigeons. The boys of St. Paul's School, London.

Paul's Walkers. Loungers who frequented the middle of St Paul's, which was the Bond Street of London up to the time of the Commonwealth. (See Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, where are a variety of scenes given in the interior of St Paul's. Harrison Ainsworth describes these "walkers" in his novel entitled *Old St. Paul's*)

"The young gallants used to meet at the central joint, St Paul's and from this circumstance obtained the appellation of *Paul's Walkers*, as we now say *Bond Street Loungers*"—*Monthly European Magazine*, July, 1817

Paulianists. A sect of heretics so called from Paulus Samosatanus (Paul of Samosata), elected Bishop of Antioch in 262 He may be considered the father of the Socinians.

Paulicians. A religious sect of the Eastern Empire, an offshoot of the Manichæans It originated in an Armenian named Paul, who lived under Justinian II. Neander says they were the followers of Constantine of Mananalis, and were called Paulicians because the apostle Paul was their guide He says they rejected the worship of the Virgin and of saints, denied the doctrine of transubstantiation, and maintained the

right of everyone to read the Scriptures freely

Paulina, wife of Antigonus, a Sicilian nobleman, takes charge of Queen Hermione, when unjustly sent to prison by her jealous husband, and after a time presents her again to Leontes as a statue "by that rare Italian master, Julio Romano" (*Shakespeare Winter's Tale*)

Paulo. The cardinal, brother of Count Guido Franceschini, who advised his scapegrace bankrupt brother to marry an heiress, in order to repair his fortune (*Robert Browning The Ring and the Book*)

Pa'van or **Pavin.** *Every pavan has its galliard* (Spanish) Every sage has his moments of folly Every white must have its black, and every sweet its sour The pavan was a stately Spanish dance, in which the ladies and gentlemen stalked like peacocks (Latin, *pavo'nes*), the gentlemen with their long robes of office, and the ladies with trains like peacocks' tails The pavan, like the minuet, ended with a quick movement called the *galliard*, a sort of gavotte

Pavilion of Prince Ahmed (*The*). This pavilion was so small it could be covered with the hand, and yet would expand so largely as to encamp a whole army (*Arabian Nights Ahmed and Pari-Banou*) (*See* SOLOMON'S CARPET)

Pawnbroker. *The three golden balls* The Lombards were the first moneylenders in England and those who borrowed money of them deposited some security or pawn. The Medici family, whose arms were *three gilded pills*, in allusion to their profession of medicine, were the richest merchants of Florence, and greatest money-lenders (*See* BALLS)

∵ Roscoe, in his *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, gives a different solution He says that Averardo de' Medici, a commander under Charlemagne, slew the giant Mugello, whose club he bore as a trophy This club or mace had three iron balls, which the family adopted as their device

Pawn is the Latin *pign[us]* (a pawn or pledge)

Pawnee. *Brandy pawnee* Brandy grog (Hindu, *pa'ni*, water)

Pax. The "kiss of peace" Also a sacred utensil used when mass is celebrated by a high dignitary It is sometimes a crucifix, sometimes a tablet, and sometimes a reliquary. The pax is omitted on Maundy Thursday, from horror at the kiss of Judas

Pay (sea term) To cover with pitch (Latin, *picare*, to cover with pitch)

Here's the devil to pay, and no pitch hot (*See under* DEVIL)

Pay (*To*) To discharge a debt (French, *payer*)

Who's to pay the piper? Who is to stand Sam? who is to pay the score? The phrase comes from the tradition about the Pied Piper of Hamelin, who agreed to cure the town of rats and mice, when he had done so, the people of Hamelin refused to pay him, whereupon he piped again, and led all the children to Koppelberg Hill, which closed over them

∵ From the corresponding French phrase, "*payer les violons*," it would seem to mean who is to pay the fiddler or piper if we have a dance [on the green]; who is going to stand Sam?

Pay (*To*) To slacken a cable, as, "Pay away" [more cable], that is, "discharge" more cable (French, *payer*)

Pay (*To*). To requite, to punish

I'll pay him out I'll be a match for him, I'll punish him.

> 'They with a foxe-tayle him soundly did paye'
> *The King and Northerne Man* (1640)

Pay off old Scores (*To*) To pay off a debt, whether of money or revenge

Pay with the Roll of the Drum (*To*) Not to pay at all. No soldier can be arrested for debt when on the march.

> 'How happy the soldier who lives on his pay,
> And spends half-a-crown out of sixpence a day.
> He cares not for justices, beadles or hum,
> But pays all his debts with the roll of the drum'
> *O Keefe*

Paynising. A process of preserving and hardening wood invented by Mr Payne (*See* KYANISE)

Pea-jacket (*A*) Dutch, *pij* or *pije*, a coarse thick cloth or felt A "pje jacket"

Peace. *The Perpetual Peace* The peace concluded January 24th, 1502, between England and Scotland But a few years afterwards the battle of Flodden Field was fought.

Peace-makers (*The*) The nickname of the Bedfordshire regiment. So called from having no battles on the colours.

Peace of Antal'cidas (*The*), between Artaxerxes and the states of Greece It was brought about by Antal'cidas, the Spartan (B C 387)

Peace of God. In 1035 the clergy interfered to prevent the constant feuds between baron and baron, they commanded all men to lay down their arms on pain of excommunication The command and malediction were read daily from the pulpits by the officiating priests after the proper gospel —"May they who refuse to obey be accursed, and have their portion with Cain, the first murderer, with Judas, the arch-traitor, and with Dathan and Abi'ram, who went down alive into the pit May they be accursed in the life that now is, and in that which is to come may their light be put out as a candle" So saying, all the candles were instantly extinguished, and the congregation had to make its way in the dark out of church as it best could

Peace with Honour. The rallying cry of the late Lord Beaconsfield, it originated with his speech after the Berlin Conference (1878), when he stated that he had brought back Peace with Honour.

Peaceful (*The*) Kang-wâng, third of the Thow dynasty of China, in whose reign no one was either put to death or imprisoned. (1098-1152.)

Peach. To inform, to "spht," a contraction of *impeach*

Peacock. *Let him keep peacock to himself.* Let him keep to himself his eccentricities When George III had partly recovered from one of his attacks, his Ministers got him to read the King's Speech, but he ended every sentence with the word "peacock" The Minister who drilled him said that peacock was an excellent word for ending a sentence, only kings should not let subjects hear it but should whisper it softly The result was a perfect success the pause at the close of each sentence had an excellent effect

By the peacock! A common oath which at one time was thought sacred The fabled incorruptibility of the peacock's flesh caused the bird to be adopted as a type of the resurrection

Peacock's Feather Unlucky (*A*). The peacock's tail is emblem of an Evil Eye, or an ever-vigilant traitor The tale is this Argus was the chief Minister of Osiris King of Egypt. When the king started on his Indian expedition, he left his queen, Isis, regent, and Argus was to be her chief adviser Argus, with one hundred spies (called eyes), soon made himself so powerful and formidable that he shut up the queen-regent in a strong castle, and proclaimed himself king Mercury marched against him, took him prisoner, and cut off his head, whereupon Juno metamorphosed Argus into a peacock, and set his eyes in its tale.

Peak (*The*), Derbyshire 'The Queen of Scots' Pillar" is a column in the cave of the peak as clear as alabaster, and so called because Mary Queen of Scots proceeded thus far, and then returned

Peal. *To ring a peal* is to ring 5,040 changes, any number of changes less than that is technically called a *touch* or *flourish* Bells are first *raised*, and then *pealed* (Qy Latin *pello*, to strike?)

"This society rung a true and complete peal of 5,040 grandsire triples in three hours and fourteen minutes —*Inscription in Windsor Church Tower*

Pearl (*The*) Dioscorides and Pliny mention the belief that pearls are formed by drops of rain falling into the oyster-shells while open, the rain-drops thus received being hardened into pearls by some secretions of the animal

According to Richardson, the Persians say when drops of spring-rain fall into the pearl-oyster they produce pearls

"Precious the tear as that rain from the sky
Which turns into pearls as it falls on the sea"
Thomas Moore

"Pearls are believed to be the result of an abnormal secretory process caused by an irritation of the mollusk consequent on the intrusion into the shell of some foreign body as a grain of sand an egg of the mollusk itself, or perhaps some cercarian parasite —*G. P. Kunz Gems, &c.*, chap. xii. p. 311

** Cardan says that pearls are polished by being pecked and played with by doves (*De Rerum Varietate*, xii. 34)

Pearl. For Cleopatra melting her pearl in honour of Antony, *see* CLEOPATRA

A similar act of vanity and folly is told by Horace (*2 Satire*, iii. verse 239). Clodius, son of Æsop the tragedian, drew a pearl from his ear of great value, melted it in a strong acid, and drank to the health of Cecilia Metella The story is referred to by Valerius Maximus, Macrobius, and Pliny. Horace says,

"Quis sanior ut si
Illud idem in rapidum flumen purumve lacuna"

Sir Thomas Gresham, it is said, when Queen Elizabeth dined with him at the

City banquet, melted a pearl worth £15,000, and drank to her health

"Here fifteen thousand pounds alone drop goes
Instead of sugar, Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his queen and mistress."
Thomas Heywood

Pearl of the East. Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra (reigned 266-272)

Peasant Bard. Robert Burns, the lyric poet of Scotland (1759-1796)

Peasant-boy Philosopher (*The*) James Ferguson (1710-1776)

Peasants' War (*The*), between 1500 and 1525 It was a frequent rising of the peasantry of Swabia, Franconia, Saxony, and other German states, in consequence of the tyranny and oppression of the nobles In 1502 was the rebellion called the *Laced Shoe*, from its cognisance; in 1514, the *League of Poor Conrad*, in 1523, the *Latin War*. The insurgents were put down, and whereas they had been whipped before with scourges, they were now chastised with scorpions.

Peascod. Father of Peasblossom, if Bottom's pedigree may be accepted.

"I pray you commend me to Mistress Squash your mother, and to Master Peascod your father, good Master Peasblossom."—*Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii 1

Winter for shoeing, peascod for wooing. The allusion in the latter clause is to the custom of placing a peascod with nine peas in it on the door-lintel, under the notion that the first man who entered through the door would be the husband of the person who did so. Another custom is alluded to by Browne—

"The peascod greene oft with no little toyle
Hee'd seeke for in the fattest, fertil'st soile,
And rend it from the stalke to bring it to her,
And in her bosome for acceptance woo her."
Britannia's Pastorals

Pec. Eton slang for money A contraction of the Latin *pecunia*.

Peccavi. *To cry peccavi* To acknowledge oneself in the wrong It is said that Sir Charles Napier, after the battle of Hyderabad, in 1843, used this word as a pun upon his victory—"*Peccāvi*" (I have sinned, *i e* Sinde)

Peck (*A*) Some food "To have a peck," is to have something to eat

Peckish Hungry, or desirous of something to eat Of course "peck" refers to fowls, etc, which peck their food.

"When shall I feel peckish again"—*Disraeli Sybil*, book vi chap iii

Pecker. *Keep your pecker up* As the mouth is in the head, *pecker* (the mouth) means the head, and to "keep your pecker up," means to keep your head up or, more familiarly, "keep your tail up," "never say die."

Peckham. *All holiday at Peckham*—*i e* no appetite, not peckish, a pun on the word peck, as going to Bedfordshire is a pun on the word bed

Going to Peckham Going to dinner.

Peck sniff. A canting hypocrite, who speaks homilies of morality, does the most heartless things 'as a duty to society," and forgives wrong-doing in nobody but himself (*Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit*)

Peculiar. A parish or church exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, as a royal chapel, etc.

Peculiars (*The Court of*) A branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the "peculiars" of the archbishop of Canterbury (*See above*)

Pecu'lium. *My own peculium* Private and individual property or possession The Roman slaves were allowed to acquire property, over which their masters had no right or control, this was called their pecu'lium

Pecuniary. From *pecus*, cattle, especially sheep Varo says that sheep were the ancient medium of barter and standard of value. Ancient coin was marked with the image of an ox or sheep We have the Gold Sheep (*mouton d'or*) and Gold Lamb (*agneau d'or*) of ancient France, so called from the figure struck on them, and worth about a shilling (Latin, *pecuniarius, pecunia*)

Ped'agogue (3 syl) means a boy-leader It was a slave whose duty it was to attend the boy whenever he left home A schoolmaster "leads" his boys, morally and otherwise. (Greek, *pais agō'gens.*)

Pedlar is not a tramp who goes on his feet, as if from the Latin *pedes* (feet), but a man who carries a *pad* or hamper without a lid, in which are stored fish or other articles to hawk about the streets In Norwich there is a place called the Ped-market, where women expose eggs, butter, cheese, etc, in open hampers

Pedlar's Acre (Lambeth) According to tradition, a pedlar of this parish left a sum of money, on condition that his picture, with a dog, should be preserved for ever in glass in one of the

church windows. In the south window of the middle aisle, sure enough, such a picture exists, but probably it is a rebus on *Chapman*, the name of some benefactor In Swaffham church there is a portrait of one John Chapman, a great benefactor, who is represented as a pedlar with his pack, and in that town a similar tradition exists.

Pedlars' French. The slang of the Romany folk. Even Bracton uses the word Frenchman as a synonym of foreigner, and it is not long since that everyone who could not speak English was called a Frenchman The Jews, with a similar width, used the word Greek

"Instead of Pedlars French, gives him plain language" — *Beaumont and Fletcher Faithful Friends*, i 2.

Peebles. *Poor Peter Peebles.* The pauper litigant in *Redgauntlet*, by Sir Walter Scott.

Peel. *A Peel district* A clerical district (not a parish) devised by Sir Robert Peel

Peeler (*A*) Slang for a policeman, so called from Sir Robert Peel, who reconstructed the police system *Bobby*, being the nickname of Robert, is applied to the same force. (*See* BOBBY)

Peeler It is an extraordinary circumstance that this word, now applied to a policeman or thief-catcher, was in the sixteenth century applied to robbers Holinshed, in his *Scottish Chronicle* (1570), refers to Patrick Dunbar, who "delivered the countrie of these peelers." Thomas Mortimer, in his *British Plutarch*, Milton, in his *Paradise Regained* (book iv), and Dryden, all use the word "peeler" as a plunderer or robber The old Border towers were called "peels." The two words are, of course, quite distinct

Peep. To look at As a specimen of the ingenuity of certain etymologists in tracing our language to Latin and Greek sources, may be mentioned Mr Casaubon's derivation of *peep* from the Greek *opipteuo* (to stare at). (*Pe-pe-pe bo*')

Playing bo-peep or *peep-bo.* Hiding or skulking from creditors, in allusion to the infant nursery game

Peep-o'-Day Boys. The Irish insurgents of 1784, so called because they used to visit the houses of their opponents (called *defenders*) at peep of day searching for arms or plunder.

Peeping Tom of Coventry. Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry, imposed some very severe imposts on the people of Coventry, which his countess, Godi'va, tried to get mitigated The earl, thinking to silence her importunity, said he would comply when she had ridden naked from one end of the town to the other Godiva took him at his word, actually rode through the town naked, and Leofric remitted the imposts Before Godi'va started, all the inhabitants voluntarily confined themselves to their houses, and resolved that anyone who stirred abroad should be put to death A tailor thought to have a peep, but was rewarded with the loss of his eyes, and has ever since been called Peeping Tom of Coventry There is still a figure in a house at Coventry said to represent Peeping Tom

∴ Matthew of Westminster (1307) is the first to record the story of Lady Godi'va the addition of Peeping Tom dates from the reign of Charles II. In Smithfield Wall is a grotesque figure of the inquisitive tailor in "flowing wig and Stuart cravat"

In regard to the terms made by Leofric, it may be mentioned that Rudder, in his *History of Gloucester*, tells us that "the privilege of cutting wood in the Herdwicks was granted to the parishioners of St. Briavel's Castle, in Gloucestershire, on precisely similar terms by the Earl of Hereford, who was at the time lord of Dean Forest

Tennyson, in his *Godiva*, has reproduced the story

Peerage of the Apostles. In the preamble of the statutes instituting the Order of St. Michael, founded in 1469 by Louis XI, the archangel is styled "my lord," and is created a knight The apostles had been already ennobled and knighted We read of "the Earl Peter," "Count Paul," "the Baron Stephen," and so on Thus, in the introduction of a sermon upon St. Stephen's Day, we have these lines.—

"Contes nous vueille la patron
De St Estiene le baron"

"The Apostles were gentlemen of blonde and Christ might, if He had esteemed of the vayne glorye of this world have borne coat armour" —*The Blazon of Gentrie*

I myself was intimate with a rector who always laid especial stress on the word Lord, applied to Jesus Christ

Peers of the Realm. The five orders of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron The word peer is the Latin *pares* (equals), and in feudal times all great vassals were held equal in rank.

The following is well fitted to a dictionary of Phrase and Fable —

"It is well known that although the English aristocracy are entitled (from the use of *barbers* as Lord *Coventry*, *merceria*, as the Countess of Coventry etc., it will never tolerate poverty within its pale. The male representative of some ancient family is now cobbling in Bridge Street, the great grandson of Oliver is now hypothecating pork, and Stephen Lawrence Peter Vere Reynolds Howard Spencer is a direct descendant of the fifth son of Edward III." *The Gentleman*

Peg or **Peggy**, for Margaret, corrupted into Meg or Moggy. Thus, *Pat* or *Patty* for Martha. *Poll* or *Polly*, for Mary, corrupted into Moll or Molly, etc.

Peg too Low (*A*). Low-spirited, moody. Our Saxon ancestors were accustomed to use peg-tankards, or tankards with a peg inserted at equal intervals, that when two or more drink from the same bowl, no one might exceed his fair proportion. We are told that St. Dunstan introduced the fashion to prevent brawling.

I am a peg too low means, I want another draught to cheer me up.

"Come old fellow drink down to my eye sir."
But do not drink me further than I am low.
Twelfth Night, Act II. Sc. 3.

To take one down a peg. To take the conceit out of a braggart or pretentious person. The allusion here is not to peg-tankards, but to a ship's colours, which used to be raised and lowered by pegs, the higher the colours are raised the greater the honour, and to take them down a peg would be to award less honour.

Trepanned your party with intrigue
And took your leaders down a peg.
Butler, Hudibras, pt. 2.

There are always more round pegs than round holes. Always more candidates for office than places to dispose of.

Pegasos (Greek, *Pegasus*, Latin). The inspiration of poetry, or, according to Boiardo (*Orlando Innamorato*) the horse of the Muses. A poet speaks of his Pegasus, as "My Pegasus will not go this morning," meaning his brain will not work. "I am mounting Pegasus" — I am going to write poetry. "I am on my Pegasus," I am engaged in writing verses.

Peg'asus or Peg'asos, according to classic mythology, was the winged horse on which Beller'ophon rode against the Chimæra. When the Muses contended with the daughters of Pierus Hel'icon rose heavenward with delight, but Peg'asos gave it a kick, stopped its ascent and brought out of the mountain the soul-inspiring waters of Hippocrene [*Hip'-po-creen*].

Pegg (*Katharine*). One of the mistresses of Charles II., daughter of Thomas Pegg, of Yeldersey, in Derbyshire, Esquire.

Pegging Away (*Keep*). Keep on attacking, and you will assuredly prevail. "But screw your courage to the sticking-place, and we'll not fail" (*Macbeth*). Patience and perseverance will overcome mountains. It was President Lincoln who gave this advice to the Federals in the American civil war.

Peine Forte et Dure. A species of torture applied to contumacious felons. In the reign of Henry IV. the accused was pressed to death by weights; in later reigns the practice prevailed of tying the thumbs tightly together with whipcord, to induce the accused to plead. The following persons were pressed to death by weights: Juliana Quick, in 1442, Anthony Arrowsmith, in 1598, Walter Calverly, in 1605, Major Strangways, in 1657, and even in 1741 a person was pressed to death at the Cambridge assizes. Abolished 1772.

Pela'gianism. The system or doctrines taught by Pela'gius (*q. v.*). He denied what is termed birth-sin or the taint of Adam, and he maintained that we have power of ourselves to receive or reject the Gospel.

Pela'gius. A Latinised Greek form of the name Morgan, the Welsh *môr*, like the Greek *pélagos*, meaning the sea.

Pelf. *Filthy pelf.* Money. The word was anciently used for refuse or rubbish. "Who steals my purse steals *trash*." Filthy means ungodly, the Scripture expression is "unrighteous mammon." It is certainly not connected with *pelfer*, as it is usually given, but it may possibly be with the Anglo-Saxon *pilu*, a pile or heap.

☞ The old French word *pelfre* means spoil.

Pel'ias. The huge spear of Achilles, which none but the hero could wield, so called because it was cut from an ash growing on Mount Pelion, in Thessaly.

Pelican, in Christian art, is a symbol of charity. It is also an emblem of Jesus Christ, by "whose blood we are healed" (Eucherius and Jerome). (See *below*.)

Pelican. A mystic emblem of Christ, called by Dante *nostro Pellicano*. St

Hieronymus gives the story of the pelican restoring its young ones destroyed by serpents, and his salvation by the blood of Christ. The *Bestiarium* says that Physiologus tells us that the pelican is very fond of its brood, but when the young ones begin to grow they rebel against the male bird and provoke his anger, so that he kills them. The mother returns to the nest in three days, sits on the dead birds, pours her blood over them, revives them, and they feed on the blood. (*Bibl. Nat. Reg.*, No. 10,074.)

> "Than sayd the Pellycane
> Whan my byrdes be slayne
> With my blonde I them restore [revive]
> As scripture doth record
> The same dyd our Lord,
> And rose from deth to lyfe."
> *Skelton, Armoury of Beatis.*

Pelicans. The notion that pelicans feed their young with their blood arose from the following habit. They have a large bag attached to their under bill. When the parent bird is about to feed its brood, it macerates small fish in this bag or pouch, then pressing the bag against its breast, transfers the macerated food to the mouths of the young.

A pelican in her piety is the representation of a pelican feeding her young with her blood. The Romans called filial love piety, hence Virgil's hero is called *pius Æneas*, because he rescued his father from the flames of Troy.

Pelides. Son of Peleus (2 syl.)—that is, Achilles, the hero of Homer's *Iliad*, and chief of the Greek warriors that besieged Troy.

> "When like Pel'ides [ad.] beyond control
> Il mur'rous [ad.] deeds his clam'rous [ad.] lips unfold in song."
> *Beattie, Minstrel.*

Pelion. *Heaping Ossa upon Pelion.* Adding difficulty to difficulty, embarrassment to embarrassment, etc. When the giants tried to scale heaven, they placed Mount Ossa upon Mount Pelion for a scaling ladder.

> "Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam."
> *Virgil, Georgics*, i. 281.

" A noteworthy hexameter verse. The t of 'conati' does not elide, nor yet the o of 'Pelio.'"

Pell-mell. Headlong, in reckless confusion. From the players of pall-mall, who rush heedlessly to strike the ball. The "pall" is the ball (Italian, *palla*), and the "mall" is the mallet or bat (Italian, *maglia*, Latin, *malleus*). Sometimes the game is called "pall mall," and sometimes the ground set apart for the game, as Pall Mall, London.

* It is not quite certain that *pell-mell* is the same compound word as pall-mall.

Pelloan Conqueror. Alexander the Great, born at Pella, in Macedonia.

> "Remember that Pellean conqueror."
> *Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii.

Pelleas (*Sir*). One of the knights of the Round Table. In the *Faerie Queene* he goes after the "blatant beast" when it breaks the chain with which it had been bound by Sir Calidore.

Pells. *Clerk of the Pells.* An officer of the Exchequer, whose duty it was to make entries on the *pells* or parchment rolls. Abolished in 1834.

Pelops. Son of Tantalos, cut to pieces and served as food to the gods. The Morea was called Pelopponesos or the "island of Pelops," from this mythical king.

The ivory shoulder of the sons of Pelops. The distinguishing or distinctive mark of anyone. The tale is that Demeter ate the shoulder of Pelops when it was served up by Tantalos, and when the gods put the body back into the cauldron to restore it to life, he came forth lacking a shoulder. Demeter supplied an ivory shoulder, and all his descendants carried this mark in their bodies. (*See* PYTHAGORAS.)

Pelorus. Cape di Faro, a promontory of Sicily. (*Virgil, Æneid*, iii. 687.)

> "As when the force
> Of subterranean wind transports a hill
> Torn from Pelorus."
> *Milton, Paradise Lost*, bk. i. l. 230.

Pelos [*mud*]. Father of Physignathos, king of the frogs. (*Battle of the Frogs and Mice.*)

Pelt, in printing. Untanned sheepskins used for printing-balls. (French, *pelle*, Latin, *pellis*, a skin.)

Pen Name, sometimes written *nom-de-plume*. A fictitious name assumed by an author who does not wish to reveal his real name. (*See* NOM DE GUERRE.)

Pen and Feather are varieties of the same word, the root being the Sanskrit *pat*, to fly. (We have the Sanskrit *pattra*, a wing or instrument for flying. Latin, *penna* or *pinna*, pen. Greek, *pteron*, Teutonic, *phathra*, Anglo-Saxon, *fether*, our "feather.")

* Analogous examples are TEAR and LARMF, NAG and EQUUS, WIG and PERUKE, HEART and CULR, etc.

Penang Lawyers. Clubs. Penang sticks come from Penang or the Prince of Wales Island, in the Malaccas.

Penates (3 syl.) The household gods of the Romans

Pencil of Rays. All the rays that issue from one point, or that can be focussed at one point (Latin, *penicillus*, little tail, whence *penicillum*, a painter's brush made of the hair of a cow's tail), so called because they are like the hairs of a paint-brush except at the point where they aggregate

Pendennis (*Arthur*) The hero of Thackeray's novel, entitled *The History of Pendennis*, etc

Major Pendennis A tuft-hunter, similar in character to Macklin's celebrated Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant.

Pendente Lite (Latin) Pending the suit, while the suit is going on

Pendragon. A title conferred on several British chiefs in times of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power thus Uter and Arthur were each appointed to the office to repel the Saxon invaders Cassibelaun was pendragon when Julius Cæsar invaded the island, and so on The word *pen* is British for head, and *dragon* for leader, ruler, or chief. The word therefore means *summus rex* (chief of the kings)

So much for fact, and now for the fable Geoffrey of Monmouth says, when Aurelius, the British king, was poisoned by Ambron, during the invasion of Pascentius, son of Vortigern, there "appeared a star at Winchester of wonderful magnitude and brightness, darting forth a ray, at the end of which was a globe of fire in form of a dragon, out of whose mouth issued forth two rays, one of which extended to Gaul and the other to Ireland" Uter ordered two golden dragons to be made, one of which he presented to Winchester, and the other he carried with him as his royal standard, whence he received the name of Uter Pendragon. (Books viii xiv xvii)

Penelope (4 syl.). *The Web* or *Shroud of Penelope*. A work "never ending, still beginning," never done, but ever in hand Penelope, according to Homer, was pestered by suitors while her husband, Ulysses, was absent at the siege of Troy. To relieve herself of their importunities, she promised to make a choice of one as soon as she had finished weaving a shroud for her father-in-law Every night she unravelled what she had done in the day, and so deferred making any choice till Ulysses returned, when the suitors were sent to the right-about without ceremony.

Penelophon. The beggar loved by King Cophetua (*See* Cophetua)

Penelva. A knight whose adventures and exploits form a supplemental part of the Spanish romance entitled *Amadis of Gaul* The first four books of the romance, and the part above referred to, were by Portuguese authors—the former by Vasco de Lobeira of Oporto, who died 1403, the latter by an unknown author

Penetra'lia. The private rooms of a house, the secrets of a family That part of a Roman temple into which the priest alone had access, here were the sacred images, here the responses of the oracles were made, and here the sacred mysteries were performed. The Holy of Holies was the penetralia of the Jewish Temple (Latin plural of *penetrālis*)

Penfeather (*Lady Penelope*). The lady patroness of the Spa (*Sir Walter Scott St Ronan's Well*)

Peninsular War. The war carried on, under the Duke of Wellington, against the French in Portugal and Spain, between 1808 and 1812

Penitential Psalms. The seven psalms expressive of contrition—viz the vi., xxxii, xxxviii, li, cii., cxxx, cxliii, of the Authorised Version, or vi, xxxi, xxxvii, l, ci, cxxix, cxlii, of the Vulgate.

Penmanship.

The "Good King René," titular king of Naples in the middle of the fifteenth century, was noted for his initial letters.

St. Thecla, of Isauria, wrote the entire Scriptures out without a blot or mistake

St. Theodosius wrote the Gospels in letters of gold without a single mistake or blur (*See* Longfellow's *Golden Legend*, iv) (*See* Angel)

Penmanship. Dickens says of John Bell, of the Chancery, that he wrote three hands: one which only *he himself* could read, one which only his clerk could read, and one which nobody could read Dean Stanley wrote about as bad a hand as man could write

Pennals [*pen-cases*] So the Freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany were called, from the *pennale* or inkhorn which they carried with them when they attended lectures.

Pennalism. Fagging, bullying, petty persecution The pennals or freshmen of the Protestant universities were the fags of the elder students, called *schorists* Abolished at the close of the seventeenth century. (*See above*)

Pennant. The common legend is, that when Tromp, the Dutch admiral, appeared on our coast, he hoisted a broom on his ship, to signify his intention of sweeping the ships of England from the sea, and that the English admiral hoisted a horsewhip to indicate his intention of drubbing the Dutch According to this legend, the pennant symbolises a horsewhip, and it is not untrequently called "the whip."

Penniless (*The*) The Italians called Maximilian I of Germany *Pochi Danari*. (1459, 1493-1519.)

Penny (in the sense of pound) Sixpenny, eightpenny, and tenpenny nails are nails of three sizes A thousand of the first will weigh six pounds, of the second, eight pounds, of the third, ten pounds.

Penny sometimes expresses the duodecimal part, as tenpenny and elevenpenny silver—meaning silver 10-12ths and 11-12ths fine

"One was to be tenpenny another eleven penny sterling silver —*Heidenfeld Secrets of the Adepts*

Penny (*A*) (Anglo Saxon, *penig* or *peng*) For many hundred years the unit of money currency, hence *pening-mongere* (a money-changer) There were two coins so named, one called the greater = the fifth part of a shilling, and the other called the less = the 12th part of a shilling

My penny of observation (*Love's Labour's Lost*, iii 1) My pennyworth of wit, my natural observation or mother-wit. Probably there is some pun or confusion between *penetration* and "penny of observation" or "penn'orth of wit"

A penny for your thoughts *See* Heywood's *Dialogue*, pt ii 4 (*See* PENNYWORTH)

Penny-a-liner (*A*). A contributor to the local newspapers, but not on the staff At one time these collectors of news used to be paid a penny a line, and it was to their interest to spin out their report as much as possible The word remains, but is now a misnomer

Penny Dreadfuls. Penny sensational papers, which delight in horrors.

Penny-father (*A*). A miser, a penurious person, who "husbands" his pence

"Good old penny-father was glad of his honor" *Pasquil Jests* (16.9)

Penny Gaff (*A*). A theatre the admission to which is one penny Properly a gaff is a ring for cock-fighting, a sensational amusement which has been made to yield to sensational dramas of the Richardson type (Irish, *gaf*, a hook)

Penny Hop (*A*). A rustic dancing club, in which each person pays a penny to the fiddler In towns, private dancing parties were at one time not uncommon, the admission money at the doors being one penny

Penny Lattice-house (*A*) A low pothouse. Lattice shutters are a public-house sign, being the arms of Fitzwarren, which family, in the days of the Henrys, had the monopoly of licensing vintners and publicans

Penny Pots. Pimples and spots on the tippler's face from the too great indulgence in penny pots of beer

Penny Readings. Parochial entertainments, consisting of readings, music, etc., for which one penny admission is charged.

Penny Saved (*A*) *A penny saved is twopence gained* In French, "*Un centime épargné en vaut deux.*"

Well suppose a man asks twopence apiece for his oranges, and a haggler obtains hundred at a penny apiece would he save 98 pence by his bargain? If so, let him go on spending, and he will soon become a millionaire Or suppose, instead of paying £1000 for a bad bet, I had not wasted any money at all, would this have been worth £2000 to me?

Penny Weddings. Wedding banquets in Scotland, to which a number of persons were invited, each of whom paid a small sum of money not exceeding a shilling After defraying the expenses of the feast, the residue went to the newly-married pair, to aid in furnishing their house. Abolished in 1645

"Very true, very true We'll have a' to pay a sort of penny-wedding it will prove where all men contribute to the young folks' maintenance"—*Sir Walter Scott Fortunes of Nigel*, chap xxvii

Penny Wise. Unwise thrift The whole proverb is *Penny wise and pound foolish*, like the man who lost his horse from his penny wisdom in saving the expense of shoeing it afresh when one of its shoes was loose

Pennyroyal. Flea-bane, the odour being, as it is supposed, hateful to fleas.

This is a real curiosity of blundering derivation The Latin word is *pulĕcium*, the flea destroyer, from *pulex*, a flea, softened into pulĕgium, and corrupted into the English-Latin *pule'-regium* 'Pule," changed first into *penny*, then into *penny*, gives us "penny-regium," whence "penny-royal" The French call the herb *pouliot*, from *pou* (a louse or flea).

Pennyweight. So called from being the weight of an Anglo-Norman penny Dut. is d = penny wt

Pennyworth or **Pen'oth.** A small quantity, as much as can be bought for a penny Butler says, "This was the pen'oth of his thought" (*Hudibras*, II 3), meaning that its scope or amount was extremely small

He has got his pennyworth He has got due value for his money.

To turn an honest penny To earn a little money by working for it

Pension is something *weighed out* Originally money was weighed, hence out *pound* When the Gauls were bribed to leave Rome the ransom money was weighed in scales, and then Brennus threw his sword into the weight-pan (Latin, *pendo*, to weigh money)

Pen'sioners at the Universities and Inns of Court So called from the French *pension* (board), *pensionnaire* (a boarder, one who pays a sum of money to dine and lodge with someone else)

Pen'tacle. A five-sided head-dress of fine linen, meant to represent the five senses, and worn as a defence against demons in the act of conjuration It is also called Solomon's Seal (*signum Salomonis*) A pentacle was extended by the magician towards the spirits when they proved contumacious

> And on her head lest spirits should invade,
> A pentacle, for more assurance laid
> *Rose Orlando Furioso*, III 41

The Holy Pentacles numbered forty-four, of which seven were consecrated to each of the planets Saturn Jupiter Mars and the sun five to both Venus and Mercury and six to the Moon The divers figures were enclosed in a double circle containing the name of God in Hebrew and other mystical words

Pentap'olin. An imaginary chieftain, but in reality the driver of a flock of sheep Don Quixote conceived him to be the Christian King of the Garamantians, surnamed the *Naked Arm*, because he always entered the field with his right arm bare The driver of a flock from the opposite direction was dubbed by the Don the Emperor Alifanfaron of the isle of Taprobana, a pagan (*Cervantes Don Quixote*, pt 1 bk iii 4)

Pentap'olis. (Greek, *pente polis*)

(1) The five cities of the plain Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar, four of which were consumed with fire, and their site covered with the Lake Asphaltites, or the Dead Sea

(2) The five cities of Cyrenaica, in Egypt Berenice, Arsinoe, Ptolemais, Cyrene, and Apollonia

(3) The five cities of the Philistines Gaza, Gath, Ascalon, Ashdod, and Ekron

(4) The five cities of Italy in the exarchate of Ravenna Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Sinigaglia, and Ancona These were given by Pepin to the Pope

(5) The Dorian pentapolis Cnidos, Cos, Lindos, Ialysos, and Camiros.

Pentateuch. The first five books of the Old Testament, supposed to be written by Moses (Greek, *pente*, five; *teuchos*, a book)

The Chinese Pentateuch. The five books of Confucius —(1) The *Shoo-king*, or *Book of History*, (2) The *Lee-King*, or *Book of Rites*, (3) The *Book of Odes*, or *Chinese Homer*, (4) The *Yih-King*, or *Book of Changes*; and (5) The *Chun-Tsëu*, or *Spring and Autumn Annals*

The Samaritan Pentateuch A version of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan character It varies in some measure from the Jewish version Not earlier than the fourth, nor later than the seventh, century (See *Apocrypha* '2 *Esdras* xiv 21-48)

Pen'tecost (Greek, *pentecosté*, fiftieth). The festival held by the Jews on the fiftieth day after the Passover, our Whit-Sunday.

Penthesile'a. Queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles. Sir Toby Belch says to Maria, in the service of Olivia —

> "Good-night, Penthesilea [my fine wom an] —
> *Shakespeare Twelfth Night*, II 3

Pent house (2 syl) A hat with a broad brim The allusion is to the hood of a door, or coping of a roof (Welsh, *pwnty*, Spanish, *penture*, French, *appentice*, also *pente*, a slope)

Pentreath (*Dolly*) The last person who spoke Cornish Daines Barrington went from London to the Land's End to visit her She lived at Mousehole

> "Hail, Mousehole! birthplace of old Doll Pentreath,
> The last who jabbered Cornish, so says Daines
> *Peter Pindar* (Ode xxi, To Myself)

Peony (*The*). So called, according to fable, from Pæon, the physician who cured the wounds received by the gods in the Trojan war. The seeds were, at one time, worn round the neck as a charm against the powers of darkness. Virgil and Ovid speak of its sanative virtues. Others tell us Pæon was a chieftain who discovered the plant

"Vetustissima inventa pronus est, nomenque auctoris retinet, quam quidam pentorobon appellant, alii glycysiden."—*Pliny*, xxv. 10

People. *The people's friend* Dr William Gordon, the philanthropist. (1801-1849.)

People's Charter (*The*) The six points of the People's Charter, formulated in 1848, are —

Manhood Suffrage (now practically established)
Annual Parliaments
Vote by Ballot (established).
Abolition of Property
Qualification for Members of Parliament (the Qualification Test is abolished).
Equal Electoral Districts

Pepper. *To pepper one well* To give one a good basting or thrashing

To take pepper i' the nose. To take offence. The French have a similar locution, "*La moutarde lui monte au nez*"

"Take you pepper in your nose, you mar our sport."—*The Spanish Gipsy*, iv. [illegible]

Pepper Gate. *When your daughter is stolen close Pepper Gate* Pepper Gate used to be on the east side of the city of Chester. It is said that the daughter of the mayor eloped, and the mayor ordered the gate to be closed up. "Lock the stable-door when the steed is stolen." (*Albert Smith Christopher Tadpole*, chap. i.)

Pepper-and-Salt. A light grey colour, especially applied to cloth for dresses.

Peppercorn Rent (*L.*). A nominal rent. A pepper-berry is of no appreciable value, and given as rent is a simple acknowledgment that the tenement virtually belongs to the person to whom the peppercorn is given.

Peppy Bap. A large erratic boulder, east of Leith.

Per Saltum (Latin) *By a leap* A promotion or degree given without going over the ground usually prescribed. Thus, a clergyman on being made a bishop has the degree of D.D. given him *per saltum*—i.e. without taking the B.D. degree, and waiting the usual five years.

"They dare not attempt to examine for the superior degree but elect *per saltum*."—*Nineteenth Century*, January, 1887, p. 96.

Perce-forest (*King*) A prose romance, printed at Paris in 1528, and said to have been discovered in a cabinet hid in the massive wall of an ancient tower on the banks of the Humber, named Burtimer, from a king of that name who built it. The MS. was said to be in Greek, and was translated through the Latin into French.

It is also used for *Perceval*, an Arthurian knight, in many of the ancient romances.

Perceval (*Sir*), of Wales. A knight of the Round Table, son of Sir Pellinore, and brother of Sir Lamerock. He went in quest of St. Graal (*q. v.*). Chrétien de Troyes wrote the *Roman de Perceval* (1541-1596.) Menessier wrote the same in verse.

Per'cinet. A fairy prince, who thwarts the malicious designs of Grognon, the cruel stepmother of Gracio'sa (*Fairy Tales*.)

Percy [*pierce-eye*] When Malcolm III. of Scotland invaded England, and reduced the castle of Alnwick, Robert de Mowbray brought to him the keys of the castle suspended on his lance, and, handing them from the wall, thrust his lance into the king's eye, from which circumstance, the tradition says, he received the name of "Pierce-eye," which has ever since been borne by the Dukes of Northumberland.

"This is all a fable. The Percies are descended from a great Norman baron who came over with William, and who took his name from his castle and estate in Normandy."—*Sir Walter Scott Tales of a Grandfather*, iv.

Per'dita. Daughter of Leontes and Hermi'onē of Sicily. She was born when her mother was imprisoned by Leontes out of causeless jealousy. Paulina, a noble lady, hoping to soften the king's heart, took the infant and laid it at its father's feet, but Leontes ordered it to be put to sea, under the expectation that it would drift to some desert island. The vessel drifted to Bohemia, where the infant was discovered by a shepherd, who brought it up as his own daughter. In time Florizel, the son and heir of the Bohemian king Polixenes, fell in love with the supposed shepherdess. The match was forbidden by Polixenes, and the young lovers fled, under the charge of Camillo, to Sicily. Here the story is cleared up, Polixenes and Leontes are

reconciled, and the young lovers married (*Shakespeare Winter's Tale*) Polixĕnes (4 syl.), Leontes (3 syl.)

Perdrix, toujours Perdrix. Too much of the same thing. Walpole tells us that the confessor of one of the French kings reproved him for conjugal infidelity, and was asked by the king what he liked best "Partridge," replied the priest, and the king ordered him to be served with partridge every day, till he quite loathed the sight of his favourite dish. After a time, the king visited him, and hoped he had been well served, when the confessor replied, "*Mais oui, perdrix, toujours perdrix*" "Ah! ah!" replied the amorous monarch, "and one mistress is all very well, but not '*perdrix, toujours perdrix*'"

"Soup for dinner, soup for supper, and soup for breakfast again —*Farquhar The Inconstant*, iv.

Père Duchêne. Jacques Réné Hébert, one of the most profligate characters of the French Revolution He was editor of a vile newspaper so called, containing the grossest insinuations against Marie Antoinette. (1755-1794)

Père la Chaise, the Parisian cemetery, is the site of a great monastery founded by Louis XIV, of which his confessor, Père la Chaise, was made the superior After the Revolution, the grounds were laid out for a public cemetery; first used in May, 1804.

Peregrine (3 syl.) ran away from home, and obtained a loan of £10 from Job Thornbury, with which he went abroad and traded, he returned a wealthy man, and arrived in London on the very day Job Thornbury was made a bankrupt Having paid the creditors out of the proceeds made from the hardwareman's loan, he married his daughter (*George Colman the Younger John Bull*)

Peregrine Falcon (*A*) The female is larger than the male, as is the case with most birds of prey. The female is the *falcon* of falconers, and the male the *tercel*. It is called peregrine from its wandering habits

Per'egrine Pic'kle. The hero of Smollett's novel so called. A savage, ungrateful spendthrift, fond of practical jokes to the annoyance of others, and suffering with evil temper the misfortunes brought on by his own wilfulness

Perfec'tionists. A society founded by Father Noyes in Oneida Creek They take St Paul for their law-giver, but read his epistles in a new light. They reject all law, saying the guidance of the Spirit is superior to all human codes If they would know how to act in matters affecting others, they consult "public opinion," expressed by a committee, and the "law of sympathy" so expressed is their law of action In material prosperity, this society is unmatched by all the societies of North America (*W. Hepworth Dixon New America*, vii 20, 21)

Perfide Albion! (French) The words of Napoleon I

Per'fume (2 syl.) means simply "from smoke" (Latin, *per fumum*), the first perfumes having been obtained by the combustion of aromatic woods and gums Their original use was in sacrifices, to counteract the offensive odours of the burning flesh

Perfumed Terms of the Time. So Ben Jonson calls euphemisms

Pe'ri (plur. Peris) Peris are delicate, gentle, fairy-like beings of Eastern mythology begotten by fallen spirits They direct with a wand the pure in mind the way to heaven. These lovely creatures, according to the Koran, are under the sovereignty of Eblis, and Mahomet was sent for their conversion, as well as for that of man

"Like peris' wands, when pointing out the road
To some pure spirit to the blest abode."
Thomas Moore Lalla Rookh, pt. i

Pericles, Prince of Tyre (*Shakespeare*) The story is from the *Gesta Romanorum*, where Pericles is called "Apollo'nius, *King* of Tyre" The story is also related by Gower in his *Confessio Amantis* (bk. viii.).

Pericles' Boast. When Pericles, Tyrant of Athens, was on his death-bed, he overheard his friends recounting his various merits, and told them they had omitted the greatest of all, that no Athenian through his whole administration had put on mourning through his severity—*i.e.* he had caused no Athenian to be put to death arbitrarily

Peril'lo Swords. *Perillo* is a "little stone," a mark by which Julian del Rey, a famous armourer of Tole'do and Zaragoza, authenticated the swords of his manufacture All perillo swords were made of the steel produced from the mines of Mondragon The swords given by Katharine of Aragon to Henry VIII on his wedding-day were all *Perillo* blades.

The most common inscription was, '*Draw me not without reason, shut me not without honour*"

Perillos and the Brazen Bull. Perillos of Athens made a brazen bull for Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigentum, intended for the execution of criminals. They were shut up in the bull, and, fires being lighted below the belly, the metal was made red hot" The cries of the victims, reverberating, sounded like the lowing of the bull Phalaris admired the invention, but tested it on Perillos himself (*See* INVENTORS)

Perilous Castle. The castle of Lord Douglas was so called in the reign of Edward I, because good Lord Douglas destroyed several English garrisons stationed there, and vowed to be revenged on anyone who should dare to take possession of it Sir Walter Scott calls it "Castle Dangerous" (*See* Introduction of *Castle Dangerous*)

Per'ion. A fabulous king of Gaul, father of "Amadis of Gaul" His encounter with the lion is one of his best exploits It is said that he was hunting when his horse reared and snorted at seeing a lion in the path Perion leaped to the ground and attacked the lion, but the lion overthrew him, whereupon the king drove his sword into the belly of the beast and killed him (*Amadis de Gaul*, chap i)

Peripatet'ics. *Founder of the Peripatetics*—Aristotle, who used to teach his disciples in the covered walk of the Lyceum This colonnade was called the *peripa'tos* because it was a place for walking about (*peri pateo*)

Peris. (*See* PERI)

Peris'sa (excess or prodigality; Greek, *Perissos*) Step-sister of Elissa and Medina These ladies could never agree on any subject (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, bk ii)

Per'wig. (*See* PERUKE)

Periwink'le. The bind-around plant (Anglo-Saxon, *pinewincle*, French, *pervenche*, Latin *pervincio* to bind thoroughly) In Italy it used *to be wreathed round* dead infants and hence its Italian name, *fior di morto*.

Perk. *To perk oneself* To plume oneself on anything (Welsh, *perci*, to smarten or plume feathers, *perc*, neat)

I am beginning to perk up a bit—i.e. to get a little fatter and more plump after an illness. (*See above*)

Perku'nos. God of the elements The Sclavonic Trinity was Perku'nos, Rikollos, and Potrimpos. (*Grimm Deutsche Mythologie*)

Perm'ian Strata. So called from Perm, in Russia, where they are most distinctly developed

Pernelle (*Madame*) A scolding old woman in Molière's *Tartuffe*

Perpendiculars. Parties called crushes, in which persons have to stand almost stationary from the time of entering the suite of rooms to the time of leaving them

"The night before I duly attended my mother to three fashionable crowds 'perpendiculars' is the best name for them for there is seldom more than standing room'—*Edna Lyall Donovan*, chap ix

Perpet'ual Motion. Restlessness, fidgety or nervous disquiet, also a chimerical scheme wholly impracticable Many have tried to invent a machine that shall move of itself, and never stop, but, as all materials must suffer from wear and tear, it is evident that such an invention is impossible.

"It were better to be eaten to death with rust than to be scoured to nothing with perpetual motion"—*Shakespeare 2 Henry IV*, i 2

Pers. Persia; called Fars (French, *Perse*.)

Persecutions (*The ten great*). (1) Under Nero, A D. 64, (2) Domitian, 95, (3) Trajan, 98; (4) Hadrian, 118, (5) Pertinax, 202, chiefly in Egypt, (6) Maximin, 236, (7) Decius, 249, (8) Valerian, 257; (9) Aurelian, 272, (10) Diocletian, 302

"It would be well if these were the only religious persecutions but alas those on the other side prove the truth of the Founder 'I came not to send peace (on earth) but a sword' (Matt x 34) Witness the long and relentless persecutions of the Waldenses and Albigenses the six or seven crusades, the wars of Charlemagne against the Saxons and the thirty years war of Germany Witness again, the persecution of the Genoese the Bartholomew slaughter, the wars of Louis XIV on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the Dragonnades and the wars against Holland Witness the bitter persecutions stirred up by Luther, which spread to England and Scotland No wars so lasting so relentless so bloody as religious wars It has been no thin red line

Persep'olis, called by the Persians "The Throne of Jam-sheid," by whom it was founded Jam-sheid removed the seat of government from Balk to Istakhar

Per'seus (2 8s) A bronze statue in the Loggia dei Lanzi, at Florence The best work of Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1562)

Perseus' flying horse A ship.

'Perseus conquered the head of Medu'sa and did make Per'sue, the most swift ship, which he always calls Perseus flying horse'—*Destruction of Troy*

'The strong-ribbed bark through liquid mountains cut
Like Perseus horse'
Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida, i. 3

Persevere (3 syl.) This word comes from an obsolete Latin verb, *sero* (to stick rigidly), hence *severus* (severe or rigid). Asseverate is to stick rigidly to what you say; persevere is to stick rigidly to what you undertake till you have accomplished it (*Per-severo*)

Persian Alexander (*The*). Sandjar (1117-1158). (*See* ALEXANDER)

Persian Bucephalos (*The*). Shebdiz, the charger of Chosroes Parviz (*See* BUCEPHALOS)

Person (Latin, *persona*, a mask, *personatus*, one who wears a mask, an actor) A "person" is one who impersonates a character Shakespeare says,

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players" or persons When we speak of the 'person of the Deity" we mean the same thing, the *character* represented, as that of the Father, or that of the Son, or that of the Holy Ghost There is no more notion of corporeality connected with the word than there is any assumption of the body of Hamlet when an actor impersonates that character

Persona Grata (Latin). An acceptable person, one liked

"The Count [Munster] is not a *persona grata* at court as the royal family did not relish the course he took in Hanoverian affairs in 1866"—*Truth*, October 22nd, 1885

Perth is Celtic for a bush The county of Perth is the county of bushes

Fair Maid of Perth Catherine Glover, daughter of Simon Glover, glover, of Perth. Her lover is Henry Gow, *alias* Henry Smith, *alias* Gow Chrom, *alias* Hal of the Wynd, the armourer, foster-son of Dame Shoolbred. (*Sir Walter Scott Fair Maid of Perth*)

The Five Articles of Perth were those passed in 1618 by order of James VI, enjoining the attitude of kneeling to receive the elements, the observance of Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, and Pentecost, the right of confirmation, etc. They were ratified August 4, 1621, called *Black Saturday*, and condemned in the General Assembly of Glasgow in 1638.

Peru. *That's not Peru* Said of something utterly worthless. A French expression, founded on the notion that Peru is the El Dorado of the world

Peru'vian Bark, called also *Jesuit's Bark*, because it was introduced into Spain by the Jesuits "Quinine," from the same tree, is called by the Indians *quinquina*. (*See* CINCHONA)

Peruke or **Periwig.** Menage ingeniously derives these words from the Latin *pilus* ("hair"). Thus, *pilus, pilus, pilutus, pilutianus, pilutica, perruca, perruque* The wigs are first mentioned in the 16th century; in the next century they became very large The fashion began to wane in the reign of George III. Periwig is a corrupt form of the French word *perruque*

Pescecola. The famous swimmer drowned in the pool of Charybdis The tale says he dived once into the pool, and was quite satisfied with its horrors and wonders, but the King Frederick then tossed in a golden cup, which Pescecola dived for, and was never seen again. (See *Schiller's Diver*)

Pess'imist. One who fancies everything is as bad as possible (Latin, *pessimus*, the worst)

Petard'. *Hoist on his own petard* Caught in his own trap, involved in the danger he meant for others. The petard was a conical instrument of war employed at one time for blowing open gates with gunpowder The engineers used to carry the petard to the place they intended to blow up, and fire it at the small end by a fusee. Shakespeare spells the word *petar*: "'Tis the sport to have the engineer hoist with his own petar" (*Hamlet*, iii. 4)

Turning the muzzles of the guns Magdalawards and getting a piece of lighted rope [the latter] blazed away as vigorously as possible and tried to hoist Theodore on his own petard —*Daily paper*

Petaud. *'Tis the court of King Petaud, where everyone is master* There is no order or discipline at all This is a French proverb Petaud is a corruption of *peto* (I beg), and King Petaud means king of the beggars, in whose court all are equal (*See* ALSATIA)

Peter. (*See* BLUE PETER.)

Great Peter A bell in York Minster, weighing 10¾ tons, and hung in 1845

Lord Peter The Pope in Swift's *Tale of a Tub*

Rob Peter to pay Paul. (*See* ROBBING)

St. Peter Patron saint of fishers and fishmongers, being himself a fisherman.

St. Peter, in Christian art, is represented as an old man, bald, but with a flowing beard, he is usually dressed in a white mantle and blue tunic, and holds in his hand a book or scroll. His peculiar symbols are the keys, and a sword, the instrument of his martyrdom

He has got St Peter's fingers—*i.e.* the fingers of a thief The allusion is to the fish caught by St Peter with a piece of money in its mouth They say that a thief has a fish-hook on every finger.

Peter Botte Mountain, in the island of Mauritius, so called from a Dutchman who scaled its summit, but lost his life in coming down It is a rugged cone, more than 2,800 feet in height

Peter Parley. The *nom de plume* of Samuel G. Goodrich, an American (1793-1860)

Peter Peebles. *Peter Peebles' Lawsuit.* In Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Redgauntlet.* Peter is a litigious hard-hearted drunkard poor as a church-mouse, and a liar to the backbone. His "ganging plea" is Hogarthian comic, as Carlyle says.

Peter-penee. An annual tribute of one penny paid at the feast of St Peter to the see of Rome At one time it was collected from every family but afterwards it was restricted to those "who had the value of thirty pence in quick or live stock." This tax was collected in England from 740 till it was abolished by Henry VIII.

Peter Pindar. The *nom de plume* of Dr John Wolcot (*Wool-cut*) of Dodbrooke, Devonshire. (1738-1819)

Peter Porcupine. William Cobbett, when he was a Tory We have *Peter Porcupine's Gazette* and the *Porcupine Papers*, in twelve volumes (1762-1835)

Peter Wilkins was written by Robert Pultock, of Clifford's Inn, and sold to Dodsley, the publisher, for £20

Peter of Provence came into possession of Merlin's wooden horse There is a French romance called *Peter of Provence and the Fair Magalona*, the chief incidents of which are connected with this flying charger

Peter the Great of Russia built St Petersburg, and gave Russia a place among the nations of Europe He laid aside his crown and sceptre, came to England, and worked as a common labourer in our dockyards that he might teach his subjects how to build ships

Peter the Hermit (in Tasso), "the holy author of the crusade" (bk 1) It is said that six millions of persons assumed the cross at his preaching

Peter the Wild Boy, found 1725 in a wood near Hameln, in Hanover, at the supposed age of thirteen (Died 1785)

Peterboat. A boat made to go either way, the stem and stern being both alike

Peterborough (Northamptonshire). So called from the monastery of St. Peter, founded in 655 Tracts relating to this monastery are published in Sparke's collection

Peterloo. The dispersal of a large meeting in St Peter's Field, Manchester, by an armed force, August 16th, 1819. The assemblage consisted of operatives, and the question was parliamentary reform The word, suggested by Hunt, is a parody upon what he absurdly called "the bloody butchers of Waterloo"

It is a most exaggerated phrase The massacre consisted of six persons accidentally killed in the rush of the crowd when the military and some special constables appeared on the field

Petit-Maitre, A fop, a lad who assumes the manners, dress, and affectations of a man The term arose before the Revolution, when a great dignitary was styled a *grand-maître*, and a pretentious one a *petit-maître*

Petit Serjeantry. Holding lands of the Crown by the service of rendering annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a sword, a lance, a flag, an arrow, and the like. Thus the Duke of Wellington holds his country seat at Strathfieldsaye and Apsley House, London, by presenting a flag annually to the Crown on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo The flag is hung in the guard-room of the state apartments of Windsor Castle till the next anniversary, when it becomes the perquisite of the officer of the guard The Duke of Marlborough presents also a flag on the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim for his estate at Blenheim. This also is placed in the guard-room of Windsor Castle

Petitio Principii (*A*). A begging of the question, or assuming in the premises the question you undertake to prove Thus, if a person undertook to

prove the infallibility of the pope, and were to take for his premises—(1) Jesus Christ promised to keep the apostles and their successors in all the truth, (2) the popes are the regular successors of the apostles, and therefore the popes are infallible—it would be a vicious syllogism from a *petitio principii*

Petitioners and Abhorrers. Two political parties in the reign of Charles II When that monarch was first restored he used to grant everything he was asked for, but after a time this became a great evil, and Charles enjoined his loving subjects to discontinue their practice of "petitioning" Those who agreed with the king, and disapproved of petitioning, were called *Abhorrers*, those who were favourable to the objectionable practice were nicknamed *Petitioners*.

Petrarch. *The English Petrarch* Sir Philip Sidney, so called by Sir Walter Raleigh Cowper styles him "the warbler of poetic prose" (1554-1586)

Petrel. *The stormy petrel.* So named, according to tradition, from the Italian *Petrello* (little Peter), in allusion to St Peter, who walked on the sea Our sailors call them "Mother Carey's chickens" They are called *stormy* because in a gale they surround a ship to catch small animals which rise to the surface of the rough sea; when the gale ceases they are no longer seen

Petrified (3 syl) *The petrified city* Ishmonie, in Upper Egypt, is so called from the number of petrified bodies of men, women, and children to be seen there (Latin, *petra-fio*, to become rock)

Petrobrusians or **Petrobrusians.** A religious sect, founded in 1110, and so called from Peter Bruys, a Provençal He declaimed against churches, asserting that a stable was as good as a cathedral for worship, and a manger equal to an altar He also declaimed against the use of crucifixes.

Petronel. *Sir Petronel Flash* A braggadocio, a tongue-doughty warrior

"Give your scholler degrees and your lawyer his fees,
And some dice for Sir Petronell Flash"
Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair

Petruchio. A gentleman of Verona who undertakes to tame the haughty Katharine, called *the Shrew*. He marries her, and without the least personal chastisement brings her to lamb-like submission. (*Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew*)

Petticoat. A woman

"The cast petticoat will prove to be the cause of this"—*Hawker's Diary, Struck Down*, chap xi.

Petticoat Government. Female rule.

Petticoat and Gown. The dress When the gown was looped up, the petticoat was an important item of dress The poppy is said to have a red petticoat and a green gown; the daffodil, a yellow petticoat and green gown, a candle, a white petticoat, and so on in our common nursery rhymes—

1 "The king's daughter is coming to town
With a red petticoat and a green gown"
2 "Daffadown dilly is now come to town,
In a yellow petticoat and a green gown"

Petto. *In petto.* In secrecy, in reserve (Italian, *in the breast*) The pope creates cardinals *in petto*—i.e. in his own mind—and keeps the appointment to himself till he thinks proper to announce it.

"Belgium, a department of France *in petto*—i.e. in the intention of the people" *The Herald*, 1847

Petty Cu'ry (Cambridge) means "The Street of Cooks" It is called *Parva Coket'ria* in a deed dated 13 Edward III. Probably at one time it was part of the Market Hall It is a mistake to derive Cury from *Eoniæ*. Dr Pegge derives it from *curæ'ie*, to cure or dress food

Peutinge'rian Map. A map of the roads of the ancient Roman world, constructed in the time of Alexander Severus (A D 226), made known to us by Conrad Peutinger, of Augsburg

Peveril of the Peak. Sir Geoffrey the Cavalier, and Lady Margaret his wife, Julian Peveril, their son, in love with Alice Bridgenorth, daughter of Major Bridgenorth, a Roundhead; and William Peveril, natural son of William the Conqueror, ancestor of Sir Geoffrey. (*Sir Walter Scott Peveril of the Peak.*)

Pewter. *To scour the pewter.* To do one's work.

"But if she neath scour her pewter,
Give her the money that is due t' her"
King Orpheus and Eurydice

Phædria [*quantonnes*]. Handmaid of Acrasia the enchantress She sails about Idle Lake in a gondola Seeing Sir Guyon she ferries him across the lake to the floating island, where Cymoch'les attacks him Phædria interposes, the combatants desist, and the little wanton ferries the knight Temperance over the lake again. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, ii)

Pha'eton. The son of Phœbus, who undertook to drive the chariot of the

sun, was upset, and caused great mischief, Libya was parched into barren sands, and all Africa was more or less injured, the inhabitants blackened, and vegetation nearly destroyed.

"Gallop apace you fiery-footed steeds
Towards Phœbus' mansion, such a waggoner
As Phaëton would whip you to the west,
And bring in cloudy night immediately."
Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet, III 2

Phaëton. A sort of carriage, so called from the sun-car driven by Phaëton (*See above*)

Phaeton's bird The swan Cyenus was the friend of Phaeton, and lamented his fate so grievously that Apollo changed her into a swan, and placed her among the constellations

Phalanx. The close order of battle in which the heavy-armed troops of a Grecian army were usually drawn up Hence, any number of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union

Phal'aris. *The brazen bull of Phal'aris* Perillos, a brass-founder of Athens, proposed to Phal'aris, Tyrant of Agrigentum, to invent for him a new species of punishment, accordingly, he cast a brazen bull, with a door in the side. The victim was shut up in the bull and roasted to death, but the throat of the engine was so contrived that the groans of the sufferer resembled the bellowings of a mad bull Phal'aris commended the invention, and ordered its merits to be tested by Perillos himself

The epistles of Phal'aris Certain letters said to have been written by Phal'aris, Tyrant of Agrigen'tum, in Sicily. Boyle maintained them to be genuine, Bentley affirmed that they were forgeries No doubt Bentley is right

Phaleg, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is Mr Forbes, a Scotchman

Phantom Ship. (*See* CARMILHAN.)

"On of that phantom ship, whose form
Shoots like a meteor through the storm
When the dark scowl comes driving hard,
And lowered is every topsail yard
And well the doomed spectators know
'Tis but a hunger of wreck and woe."
Sir Walter Scott Rokeby, II 11

Pha'on. A young man greatly ill-treated by Furor, and rescued by Sir Guyon He loved Claribel, but Phile'mon, his friend, persuaded him that Claribel was unfaithful, and, to prove his words, told him to watch in a given place He saw what he thought was Claribel holding an assignation with what seemed to be a groom, and, rushing forth, met the true Claribel, whom he slew on the spot. Being tried for the murder, it came out that the groom was Philemon, and the supposed Claribel only her lady's maid He poisoned Phil'emon, and would have murdered the handmaid, but she escaped, and while he pursued her he was attacked by Furor This tale is to expose the intemperance of revenge. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, II 4, 28)

Phar'amond. King of the Franks and a knight of the Round Table He is said to have been the *first* king of France This reputed son of Marcomir and father of Clo'dion, is the hero of one of Calprenède's novels

Pha'raoh (2 syl) The king It is the Coptic article P' and the word *ouro* (king) There are eleven of this title mentioned in Holy Scripture —

I *Before Solomon's time*

(1) The Pharaoh contemporary with Abraham (Gen xii 25)

(2) The good Pharaoh who advanced Joseph (Gen xli)

(3) The Pharaoh who "knew not Joseph" (Exod i 8)

(4) The Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea (Exod. xiv. 28), said to be Menephthes or Meneptah, son of Rameses II

(5) The Pharaoh that protected Hadad (1 Kings xi 19)

(6) The Pharaoh whose daughter Solomon married (1 Kings iii 1, ix 16)

II *After Solomon's time*

(7) Pharaoh Shishak, who warred against Rehobo'am (1 Kings xiv 25, 26)

(8) Pharaoh Shabakok, or "So," with whom Hoshea made an alliance (2 Kings xvii. 4)

(9) The Pharaoh that made a league with Hezeki'ah against Sennacherib, called Tirhākah (2 Kings xviii. 21, xix. 9)

(10) Pharaoh Necho, who warred against Josi'ah (2 Kings xxiii 29, etc)

(11) Pharaoh Hophra, the ally of Zedeki'ah (Jer. xliv 30); said to be Apries, who was strangled B C 570. (*See* KING)

∴ After Solomon's time the title was always the word *Pharaoh* is joined to a proper name.

III *Other Pharaohs of historic note.*

(1) Cheops or Suphis I (Dynasty IV.), who built the great pyramid

(2) Cephrenes or Suphis II, his brother, who built the second pyramid

(3) Mencheres, his successor, who built the most beautiful pyramid of the three

(4) Memnon or A-menophis III. (Dynasty XVIII), whose musical statue is so celebrated

(5) Sethos I., the Great (Dynasty XIX), whose tomb was discovered by Belzoni

(6) Sethos II , called Proteus (Dynasty XIX), who detained Helen and Paris in Egypt.

(7) Phuōris or Thuōris, who sent aid to Priam in the siege of Troy

(8) Rampsinitus or Rameses Nĕter, the miser (Dynasty XX), mentioned by Herodŏtos.

(9) Osorthon IV or Osorkon (Dynasty XXIII.), the Egyptian Hercules.

Pharaoh, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, means Louis XIV. of France

"If Pharaoh's doubtful succour he [Charles II] should use,
A foreign aid would more incense the Jews [English nation] "

Pharaoh who Knew not Joseph. Supposed to be Menephtah, son of Rameses the Great Rider Haggard adopts this hypothesis. After Rameses the Great came a period of confusion in Egypt, and it is supposed the Pharaoh who succeeded was a usurper. No trace of the destruction of Pharaoh and his host has been discovered by Egyptologists.

His wife was Asia, daughter of Mozahem Pharaoh cruelly maltreated her for believing in Moses. He fastened her hands and feet to four stakes, and laid a millstone on her as she lay exposed to the scorching sun , but God took her, without dying, into Paradise (*Sale Al Koran*, lxvi *note*)

Among women, four have been perfect Asia, wife of Pharaoh, Mary, daughter of Imran , Khadījah, daughter of Khowailed (Mahomet's first wife), and Fatima, Mahomet's daughter Attributed to Mahomet

Pharaoh who made Joseph his Viceroy. Supposed to be Oseitesen II There is a tablet in the sixth year of his reign which is thought to represent Jacob and his household.

Pharaoh's Chicken. The Egyptian vulture, so called from its frequent representation in Egyptian hieroglyphics

Pharaoh's Daughter, who brought up Moses, Bathia.

"Bathia, the daughter of Pharaoh, came, attended by her maidens and entering the water she chanced to see the box of bulrushes, and, pitying the infant, she rescued him from death "
—*The Talmud*

Pharian Fields, Egypt. So called from Pharos, an island on the coast, noted for its lighthouse.

'And passed from Pharian fields to Canaan land '
Milton Psalm cxiv

Pharisees means "separatists" (Heb. *parash*, to separate), men who looked upon themselves as holier than other men, and therefore refused to hold social intercourse with them The Talmud mentions the following classes —

(1) The "Dashers," or 'Bandy-legged" (*Nikfi*), who scarcely lifted their feet from the ground in walking, but "dashed them against the stones," that people might think them absorbed in holy thought (Matt xxi. 44).

(2) The "Mortars," who wore a "mortier," or cap, which would not allow them to see the passers-by, that their meditations might not be disturbed. "Having eyes, they saw not" (Mark viii 18).

(3) The "Bleeders," who inserted thorns in the borders of their garments to prick their legs in walking

(4) The "Cryers," or 'Inquirers," who went about crying out, "Let me know my duty, and I will do it" (Matt xix 16-22)

(5) The "Almsgivers," who had a trumpet sounded before them to summon the poor together (Matt vi 2)

(6) The "Stumblers," or 'Bloody-browed" (*Kizai*), who shut their eyes when they went abroad that they might see no women, being "blind leaders of the blind" (Matt xv 14) Our Lord calls them "blind Pharisees," "fools and blind."

(7) The "Immovables," who stood like statues for hours together, "praying in the market places" (Matt. vi 5)

(8) The "Pestle Pharisees" (*Medinha*), who kept themselves bent double like the handle of a pestle

(9) The "Strong-shouldered" (*Shikmi*), who walked with their back bent as if carrying on their shoulders the whole burden of the law

(10) The "Dyed Pharisees," called by our Lord "Whited Sepulchres," whose externals of devotion cloaked hypocrisy and moral uncleanness (*Talmud of Jerusalem, Beraloth*, ix., *Sota*, v 7, *Talmud of Babylon, Sota*, 22 b)

Pha'ros. A lighthouse; so called from the lighthouse built by Sostratus Cnidius in the island of Pharos, near the port of Alexandria, in Egypt. It was 450 feet high, and could be seen at the distance of 100 miles Part was blown down in 793 This Pharos was one of the Seven Wonders of the World

Pharsa'lia. An epic in Latin hexameters by Lucan The battle of Pharsalia was between Pompey and Cæsar. Pompey had 45,000 legionaries, 7,000 cavalry, and a large number of auxiliaries, Cæsar had 22,000 legionaries and 1,000 cavalry Pompey's battle-cry was "*Hercules invictus*," that of Cæsar was "*Venus victrix*" On this occasion Cæsar won the battle

Pheasant. So called from Phasis, a stream of the Black Sea

'There was formerly at the fort of Poti a preserve of pheasants, which birds derive their Europe in name from the river Phasis (the present Rion)'—*Lieut.-General Monteith*

Phe'be (2 syl) A shepherdess. (*Shakespeare As You Like It*)

Phelis, called *the Fair* The wife of Sir Guy, Earl of Warwick. (*See* Guy.)

Phenom'enon (plural, *phenomena*) means simply what has appeared (Greek, *phainomai*, to appear) It is used in science to express the visible result of an experiment In popular language it means a prodigy (Greek, *phainomĕnon*)

Phid'ias. *The French Phidias*, Jean Goujon (1510-1572); also called the *Correggio of sculptors* (2) J. B Pigalle (1714-1785)

Phiga'lian Marbles. A series of twenty-three sculptures in alto-relievo, discovered in 1812 at Phiga'lia, in Arca'dia, and in 1814 purchased for the British Museum They represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and that of the Greeks and Am'azons They are part of the "Elgin Marbles" (*q v*)

Philadelph'ia Stones, called *Christian Bones* It is said that the walls of Philadelphia, in Turkey, were built of the bones of Christians killed in the Holy Wars. This idle tale has gained credit from the nature of the stones, full of pores and very light not unlike petrified bones Similar incrustations are found at Knaresborough and elsewhere.

Philan'der (in *Orlando Furioso*) A sort of Joseph (*See* Gabrina)

Philan'dering. Coquetting with a woman, paying court, and leading her to think you love her, but never declaring your preference. The word is comed from Philander, the Dutch knight who coquetted with Gabri'na (*q v*)

Philanthropist (*The*) John Howard, who spent much of his life in visiting the prisons and hospitals of Europe. (1726-1790) (Greek, *phil-anthrōpos*)

Philemon and Baucis entertained Jupiter and Mercury when everyone else refused them hospitality Being asked to make a request, they begged that they might both die at the same time When they were very old, Philemon was changed into an oak, and Baucis into a linden tree. (*Ovid Metamorphoses*, iii 631, etc)

Philip. *Philip, remember thou art mortal* A sentence repeated to the Macedonian king every time he gave an audience

Philip sober When a woman who asked Philip of Macedon to do her justice was snubbed by the petulant monarch, she exclaimed, "Philip, I shall appeal against this judgment." "Appeal!" thundered the enraged king, "and to whom will you appeal?" "To Philip sober," was her reply

St Philip is usually represented bearing a large cross, or a basket containing loaves, in allusion to St. John vi. 5-7.

Philip Nye (in *Hudibras*) One of the assembly of Dissenting ministers, noted for his ugly beard.

Philip Quarl. A castaway sailor, solaced on a desert island by a monkey Imitation of Robinson Crusoe. (1727)

Philippe Égalite. Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc d'Orléans (1747-1793).

Philip'pic. A severe scolding, an invective. So called from the orations of Demos'thenes against Philip of Macedon, to rouse the Athenians to resist his encroachments The orations of Cicero against Anthony are called "Philippics"

Philip'pists. A Russian sect so called from the founder, Philip Pustoswiat They are called *Old Faith Men*, because they cling with tenacity to the old service books, old version of the Bible, old hymn-book, old prayer-book, and all customs previous to the reforms of Nekon, in the 17th century

Philips (*John*) author of *The Splendid Shilling*, wrote a georgic on *Cider* in blank verse—a serious poem modelled upon Milton's epics

"Philips, Pomona's bard, the second theme
Who nobly durst in rhyme-unfettered verse
With British freedom sing the British song"
Thomson Autumn

Philis'ides (4 syl). Philip Sidney (*Phili' Sid*). Spenser uses the word in the *Pastoral Æglogue on the Death of Sir Philip*.

"Philisides is dead"

Philistines, meaning the ill-behaved and ignorant. The word so applied arose in Germany from the Charities of Philisters, who were in everlasting collision with the students; and in these "town and gown rows" identified themselves with the town, called in our universities "the snobs." Matthew Arnold, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, applied the term Philistine to the middle class, which he says is "ignorant, narrow-minded, and deficient in great ideas," insomuch that the middle-class English are objects of contempt in the eyes of foreigners.

Philis'tines (3 syl.). Earwigs and other insect tormentors are so called in Norfolk. Bailiffs, constables, etc. "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson" (Judges xvi.).

Philis'tinism. A cynical indifference and supercilious sneering at religion. The allusion is to the Philistines of Palestine.

Phillis. A play written in Spanish by Lupercio Leonardo of Argensola. (See *Don Quixote*, vol. iii. p. 70.)

Philoc'lea, in Sidney's *Arcadia*, is Lady Penelope Devereux, with whom he was in love, but the lady married another, and Sir Philip transferred his affections to Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham.

Philoctetes. The most famous archer in the Trojan war, to whom Hercules at death, gave his arrows. He joined the allied Greeks, with seven ships, but in the island of Lemnos his foot being bitten by a serpent, ulcerated, and became so offensive that the Greeks left him behind. In the tenth year of the siege Ulysses commanded that he should be sent for, as an oracle had declared that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules. Philoctetes accordingly went to Troy, slew Paris, and Troy fell.

** The *Philoctetes* of Sophocles is one of the most famous Greek tragedies. Laharpe wrote a French tragedy, and Warren, in 1871, a metrical drama on the same subject.

Philomel or **Philome'la.** (*See* NIGHTINGALE.)

Philome'lus. The Druid bard that accompanied Sir Industry to the *Castle of Indolence*. (*Thomson*, canto ii. 31.)

Philopœmen, general of the Achæan league, made Epaminondas his model. He slew Mechanidas, tyrant of Sparta, and was himself killed by poison.

Philosopher. The sages of Greece used to be called *sophoi* (wise men), but Pythagoras thought the word too arrogant, and adopted the compound *philosophoi* (lover of wisdom), whence "philosopher," one who courts or loves wisdom.

Philosopher. "There was never yet philosopher who could endure the toothache patiently, however they have writ the style of gods, and made a push at chance and sufferance." (*Shakespeare, Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.)

The Philosopher. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus is so called by Justin Martyr (121, 161-180.)

Leo VI., Emperor of the East. (866, 886-911.)

Porphyry, the Antichristian. (233-305.)

The Philosopher of China. Confucius. His mother called him *Little Hillock*, from a knob on the top of his head. (B.C. 551-479.)

The Philosopher of Ferney. Voltaire; so called from his château of Ferney, near Geneva. (1694-1778.)

The Philosopher of Malmesbury. Thomas Hobbes, author of *Leviathan*. (1588-1679.)

The Philosopher of Persia. Abou Ebn Sina, of Shiraz. (Died 1037.)

The Philosopher of Samosata. Lucan.

"Just such another feast as was that of the Lapithæ described by the philosopher of Samosata."—*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, book iv. 71.

The Philosopher of Sans-Souci. Frederick the Great (1712, 1740-1786).

The Philosopher of Wimbledon. John Horne Tooke, author of *Diversions of Purley* (1736-1812.)

Philosopher with the Golden Thigh. Pythagoras. General Zeïslaus had a golden hand, which was given him by Bolislaus III. when he lost his right hand in battle. Nuad had an artificial hand made of silver by Cred.

"Quite discard the symbol of the old philosopher with the golden thigh."—*Rabelais, Pantagruel* (Prologue to book v.).

Philosopher's Egg (*The*). A preservative against poison, and a cure for the plague, a panacea. The shell of a new egg being pricked, the white is blown out, and the place filled with saffron or a yolk of an egg mixed with saffron.

Philosopher's Stone. The way to wealth. The ancient alchemists thought there was a substance which would

convert all baser metals into gold This substance they called the philosopher's stone Here the word stone is about equal to the word substratum, which is compounded of the Latin *sub* and *stratus* (spread-under), the latter being related to the verb *stand*, *stood*, and meaning something on which the experiment stands It was, in fact, a red powder or amalgam to drive off the impurities of baser metals. (Stone, Saxon, *stán*)

Philosopher's stone According to legend, Noah was commanded to hang up the true and genuine philosopher's stone in the ark, to give light to every living creature therein

Inventions discovered in searching for the philosopher's stone It was in searching for this treasure that Botticher stumbled on the invention of Dresden porcelain manufacture, Roger Bacon on the composition of gunpowder, Geber on the properties of acids; Van Helmont on the nature of gas; and Dr Glauber on the "salts" which bear his name

Philosopher's Tree (*The*), or *Diana's tree* An amalgam of crystallised silver, obtained from mercury in a solution of silver, so called by the alchemists, with whom Diana stood for silver

Philosophers.

The Seven Sages or *Wise Men of Greece*, Thalēs, Solon, Chilon, Pittacos, Bias, Cleobu'los, Periander to which add Sosi'adēs, Anacharsis the Scythian, Myson the Spartan, Epimenidēs the Cretan, and Pherecy'dēs of Syros.

Philosophers of the Academic sect Plato Speusippos, Xenoc'ratēs, Polemon, Cratēs, Crantor, Arcesila'os, Carnea'dēs, Chtom'achos, Philo, and Anti'ochos

Philosophers of the Cynic sect Antisthenēs, Diog'enēs of Smopē, Mon'imos, Onesic'ritos, Cratēs, Metroc'lēs Hippar'chia, Menippos, and Menede'mos of Lampsacos

Philosophers of the Cyrenaic sect Aristippos Hegesias, Anniceris, Theodo'ros, and Bion

Philosophers of the Elean or *Eretrian sect.* Phædo, Phy'thenēs, and Menede'mos of Eretria

Philosophers of the Eleatic sect. Xenoph'anes, Parmen'idēs Melissos Zeno of Tarsos, Leucippos, Democ'ritos, Protag'oras, and Anaxarchos

Philosophers of the Epicurean sect Epicu'ros, and a host of disciples

Philosophers of the Heraclitan sect. Heracli'tos; the names of his disciples are unknown

Philosophers of the Ionic sect Anaximander, Anaxim'enēs, Anaxag'oras, and Archela'os

Philosophers of the Italic sect Pythag'oras, Emped'oclēs, Epicharmos, Archy'tas, Alcmæon, Hip'pasos, Philola'os, and Eudoxos

Philosophers of the Megaric sect Euclid, Eubu'lidēs, Alex'inos, Euphantos, Apollo'nios, Chron'os, Diodo'ros, Ich'thyas, Chrom'achos and Stilpo

Philosophers of the Peripatetic sect Aristotle, Theophrastos, Straton, Lyco, Aristo, Critola'os, and Diodo'ros

Philosophers of the Sceptic sect. Pyrrho and Timon

Philosophers of the Socratic sect Socratēs, Xen'ophon, Æs'chinēs, Crito, Simon, Glauco, Simmias, and Ce'bēs

Philosophers of the Stoic sect Zeno, Cleanthēs, Chrysippos, Zeno the Less, Diog'enes of Babylon, Antip'ater, Panætios, and Posido'nios

Philosophy. *Father of Philosophy* Albrecht von Haller, of Berne. (1708-1777)

Philot'imē. The word means *lover of honour*. The presiding Queen of Hell, and daughter of Mammon (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, II)

> 'And fair Philotimē the eighth hight,
> The fairest wight that wonneth under sky.'
> Book II canto vii

Philox'enos of Cythēra. A most distinguished dithyrambic poet. He was invited to the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who placed some poems in his hand to correct. Philoxenos said the only thing to do was to run a line through them and put them in the fire For this frankness he was cast into prison, but, being released, he retired to Ephesus The case of Voltaire and Frederick II. the Great of Prussia is an exact parallel.

> 'Bolder than Philoxenus
> Down the veil of truth I tear.'
> *Amand Charlemagne Les Grandes Verités*

Philox'enos of Leucadia. A great epicure, who wished he had the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taste of his food the longer. (*Aristotle Ethics*, III 10)

Phil'ter (*1*) A draught or charm to excite in another the passion of love. The Thessalian philters were the most renowned, but both the Greeks and Romans used these dangerous potions, which sometimes produced insanity Lucre'tius is said to have been driven mad by a love-potion, and Calig'ula's death is attributed to some philters

administered to him by his wife, Cæso'nia Brabantio says to Othello—

"Thou hast practised on her [Desdemona] with foul charms
Abused her delicate youth with drugs or minerals
That weaken motion"
Shakespeare Othello I 1

∴ ("Philter," Greek, *philtron, philos*, loving)

Phineus (2 syl) A blind king of Thrace, who had the gift of prophecy Whenever he wanted to eat, the Harpies came and took away or defiled his food

"Blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides
And Tiresias, and Phineus, prophets old"
Milton Paradise Lost, iii 34

Phiz, the face, is a contraction of physiognomy

Phiz. Hablot K Browne, who illustrated the *Pickwick Papers*, etc

Phleg'ethon. A river of liquid fire in Hadēs (Greek, *phlegō*, to burn)

"Fierce Phlegethon
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage"
Milton Paradise Lost, ii

Phlegra, in Macedonia, was where the giants attacked the gods Encel'ados was the chief of the giants.

Phlogiston. The principle or element of heat, according to Stahl When latent the effect is imperceptible, but when operative it produces all the effects of heat from warmth to combustion. Of course, this theory has long been exploded (Greek, *phlogis'ton*, inflammable.)

Phocensian Despair. Desperation which terminates in victory In the days of Philip, King of Macedon, the men of Phocis had to defend themselves single-handed against the united forces of all their neighbours, because they presumed to plough a sacred field belonging to Delphi The Phocensians suggested that they should make a huge pile, and that all the women and children should join the men in one vast human sacrifice. The pile was made, and everything was ready, but the men of Phocis, before mounting the pile, rushed in desperation on the foe, and obtained a signal victory

Phocion, surnamed *The Good*, who resisted all the bribes of Alexander and his successor It was this real patriot who told Alexander to turn his arms against Persia, their common enemy, rather than against the states of Greece, his natural allies

"Phocion the Good, in public life severe,
To virtue still inexorably firm"
Thomson Winter

Phœbē. The moon, sister of Phœbus.

Phœbus. The sun or sun-god In Greek mythology Apollo is called Phœbos (the sun-god), from the Greek verb *phaō* (to shine)

"The rays divine of vernal Phœbus shine"
Thomson Spring

Phœnix. Said to live a certain number of years, when it makes in Arabia a nest of spices, sings a melodious dirge, flaps his wings to set fire to the pile, burns itself to ashes and comes forth with new life, to repeat the former one (*See* PHŒNIX PERIOD)

"The enchanted pile of that lonely bird,
Who sings at the last his own death-day
And in music and perfume dies away"
Thomas Moore Paradise and the Peri

Phœnix, as a sign over chemists' shops, was adopted from the association of this fabulous bird with alchemy. Paracelsus wrote about it, and several of the alchemists employed it to symbolise their vocation

A phœnix among women A phœnix of her kind A paragon, unique, because there was but one phœnix at a time

"If she be furnished with a mind so rare,
She is alone the Arabian bird"
Shakespeare Cymbeline, I

The Spanish Phœnix. Lope de Vega is so called by G H Lewes

"Insigne poeta cuyo verso o prosa
Ninguno le avent aja in aun Meca"

Phœnix Alley (London) The alley leading to the Phœnix theatre, now called Drury Lane

Phœnix Park (Dublin) A corruption of the Gaelic *Fion-uisc* (fair water), so called from a spring at one time resorted to as a chalybeate spa.

Phœnix Period or *Cycle*, generally supposed to be 500 years, Tacitus tells us it was 250 years, R Stuart Poole that it was 1,460 Julian years, like the Sothic Cycle and Lipsius that it was 1,500 years Now, the phœnix is said to have appeared in Egypt five times (1) in the reign of Sesostris, (2) in the reign of Am-asis, (3) in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphos (4) a year or two prior to the death of Tiberius, and (5) in A D. 334, during the reign of Constantine. These dates being accepted, a Phœnix Cycle consists of 300 years thus, Sesostris, B C 866, Am-asis, B C 566; Ptolemy, B C 266, Tiberius, A D 34, Constantine, A D 334 In corroboration of this suggestion it must be borne in mind that Jesus Christ, who died A D 34, is termed *the Phœnix* by monastic writers Tacitus mentions the first three of these appearances. (*Annales*, vi 28.)

Phœnix Theatre. (*See* PHŒNIX ALLEY)

Phœnix Tree. The palm. In Greek, *phoinix* means both phœnix and palm-tree

"Now I will believe that there are unicorns, that in Arabia
There is one tree, the phœnix' throne—one phœnix
At this hour reigneth there."
Shakespeare The Tempest, III 3

Phoo'ka or **Pooka.** A spirit of most malignant disposition, who hurries people to their destruction He sometimes comes in the form of an eagle, and sometimes in that of a horse, like the Scotch kelpie (*q v*). (*Irish superstition.*)

Phor'cos. "The old man of the sea" He was the father of the three Graiæ, who were grey from their birth, and had but one eye and one tooth common to the three (*Greek mythology*)

Phormio. A parasite who accommodates himself to the humour of everyone (*Terence Phormio*)

Phryg'ians. An early Christian sect, so called from Phrygia, where they abounded They regarded Montanus as their prophet, and laid claim to the spirit of prophecy

Phry'ne (2 syl). A courtesan of Athenian hetæra She acquired so much wealth by her beauty that she offered to rebuild the walls of Thebes if she might put on them this inscription 'Alexander destroyed them, but Phrynē the hetæra rebuilt them" The Cnidian Venus of Praxit'elēs was taken from this courtesan. Apelles' picture of *Venus Rising from the Sea* was partly from his wife Campaspe, and partly from Phrynē, who entered the sea with dishevelled hair as a model

Phylac'tery. A charm or amulet The Jews wore on their wrist or forehead a slip of parchment bearing a text of Scripture Strictly speaking, a phylactery consisted of four pieces of parchment, enclosed in two black leather cases, and fastened to the forehead or wrist of the left hand One case contained Ex xiii 1-10, 11-16, and the other case, Deut vi 4-9 xi 13-21 The idea arose from the command of Moses, "Therefore shall ye lay up these my words in your heart and bind them for a sign upon your hand as frontlets between your eyes" (Deut xi. 18) (Greek, *phylactērion*, from the verb *phylasso*, to watch.)

Phyllis. A country gal. (*Virgil. Eclogues*, III and V)

"Country lasses,
Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses"
Milton L'Allegro

Phyllis and Brunetta. Rival beauties who for a long time vied with each other on equal terms. For a certain festival Phyllis procured some marvellous fabric of gold brocade to outshine her rival, but Brunetta dressed the slave who bore her train in the same material, clothing herself in simple black. Upon this crushing mortification Phyllis went home and died (*Spectator.*)

Phyllising the Fair. Philandering—making soft speeches and winning faces at them Garth says of Dr Atterbury—

"He passed his easy hours, instead of prayer,
In madrigals and phyllising the fair"
The Dispensary, I

Phynnod'deree [*the Hairy-one*] A Manx spirit, similar to the Scotch 'brownie," and German 'kobold." He is said to be an outlawed fairy, and the offence was this He absented himself without leave from Fairy-court on the great levée-day of the Harvest-moon, being in the glen of Rushen, dancing with a pretty Manx maid whom he was courting

Physician. *The Beloved Physician* Lucius, supposed to be St Luke, the evangelist (Col iv 14)

The Prince of Physicians Avicenna, the Arabian (980-1037)

Physician or Fool. Plutarch in his treatise *On the Preservation of Health*, tells us that Tiberius was wont to say, "A man of thirty is his own physician or a fool."

Physician, heal Thyself. "First cast out the beam from thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote which is in thy brother's eye"

Physigna'thos [*one who swells the cheeks*] King of the Frogs, and son of Pelus [mud], slain by Troxartas, the Mouse-king

Great Physignathos I from Peleus race,
Begot in fair Hydromede's embrace
Where by the nuptial bank that paints his side,
The swift Enid runs delights to glide"
Parnell Battle of the Frogs, bk 1

Pi'arists, or *Brethren of the Pious School* A religious congregation founded in the 16th century by Joseph of Calasanza, for the better instruction and education of the middle and higher classes

Pic-nic. Dr. John Anthony derives it from the Italian *piccola mechia* (a small task), each person being set a small task towards the general entertainment. (French, *pique-nique.*)

The modern custom dates from 1802 but pic-nics called *Thiasoi*, who met each person contributed some thing and one was appointed "master of the feast," are mentioned by Homer, in his *Odyssey* i 226.

Pic'ador (Spanish). A horseman, one who in bull fights is armed with a gilt spear (*picu dorada*), with which he pricks the bull to madden him for the combat.

Picards. An immoral sect of fanatics in the 15th century so called from Picard of Flanders, their founder, who called himself the New Adam, and tried to introduce the custom of living nude, like Adam in Paradise.

You are as hot-head as a Picard. This is a French expression, and is tant amount to our "Peppery as a Welshman."

Picaroon. A pirate, one who plunders wrecks (French, *picoreur, piratet*, to plunder. Scotch, *pikary*, rapine, Spanish, *picaron*, a villain.)

Picatrix. The pseudonym of a Spanish monk, author of a book on demonology, collected from the writings of 224 Arabic magicians. It was dedicated to King Alfonso.

"At the time when I was a student in the University of Toulouse, that same reverend Picatrix, doctor of the Divine and Black Arts, was wont to tell us that devils did naturally fear the bright glimmer of swords as much as the splendour and light of the sun."—*Rabelais' Pantagruel*, iii 25.

Piccadilly (London). So called from Piccadilla Hall, the chief depôt of a certain sort of lace, much in vogue during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The lace was called *piccadilly lace*, from its little spear-points (a diminutive of *pica*, a pike or spear). In the reign of James I. the high ruff was called a *piccadilly*, though divested of its lace edging. Barnaby Rice, speaking of the piccadillies, says—"He that some forty years sithen should have asked after a piccadilly, I wonder who would have understood him, and would have told him whether it was fish or flesh" (1614). Another derivation is given in the *Glossographia* (1681). Piccadilly, we are there told, was named from Higgins' famous ordinary near St James's, called Higgins's *Pickadilly*, "because he made his money by selling piccadillies" (p 495). (See also *Hone Everyday Book*, vol ii p 381.)

"Where Sackville street now stands was Piccadilla Hall where piccadillies or ruffmakers were sold, which gave name to Piccadilly."—*Pennant.*

Piccinists (1774-1789). A French musico-political faction, who contended that pure Italian music is higher art than the mixed German school. In other words, that music is the Alpha and Omega of opera, and the dramatic part is of very minor importance.

Niccolo Piccino of Naples (1728-1801), was the rival of Christopher Gluck of Bohemia and these two musicians gave birth to a long parcel war. Those who sided with the Italian were called Piccinist. Those who sided with the German were called Gluckists.

Pick. To throw same as *pitch*. The instrument that throws the shuttle is called the *picker*. (Anglo-Saxon, *pyc-an*, to throw, pull, or pick.)

"I'll pick you o'er the pales."
Shakespeare Henry VIII v 3.

Pick Straws (*To*). To show fatigue or weariness, as birds pick up straws to make their nests (or bed).

"The ravelads did not once pick straws,
And wink and sink away
No no, they were as brisk as bees,
And loving thinks did say
Peter Pindar Orson and Ellen canto v.

Pick a Hole in his Coat (*To*). To find fault with one, to fix on some small offence as censurable.

"And shall such mob as thou not worthy great Dare pick a hole in such a great man's coat?"
Peter Pindar Epistle to John Nichols

Pickanin'ny. A young child. A West Indian negro word (Spanish, *pequeño*, little, *niño*, child.)

Pick'elher'ringe (Sgl.). A buffoon is so called by the Dutch.

Pickers and Stealers. The hands. In French *argot* hands are called *harpes*, which is a contracted form of *harpions*, and harpion is the Italian *arpione*, a hook used by thieves to pick linen, etc., from hedges. *A harpe d'un chien* means a dog's paw, and "*Il mania très bien ses harpes*" means he used his fingers very dexterously.

"*Rosencrantz* My lord you once did love me.
Hamlet And do still by these pickers and stealers."—*Shakespeare Hamlet*, iii 2.

Pickle. *A rod in pickle.* One ready to chastise with at any moment. Pickled means preserved for use. (Danish, *pekel*.)

I'm in a pretty pickle. In a sorry plight, or state of disorder.

"How cam'st thou in this pickle?"
Shakespeare Tempest, v 1.

Pickwick (*Mr. Samuel*). The hero of the *Pickwick Papers*, by Charles Dickens. He is a simple-minded, benevolent old gentleman, who wears spectacles, breeches, and short black gaiters, has a bald head, and "good round belly." He founds a club, and travels with its

members over England, each member being under his guardianship

Pickwickian. *In a Pickwickian sense* An insult whitewashed Mr Pickwick accused Mr Blotton of acting in "a vile and calumnious manner," whereupon Mr Blotton retorted by calling Mr Pickwick "a humbug" It finally was made to appear that both had used the offensive words only in a Pickwickian sense, and that each had, in fact, the highest regard and esteem for the other So the affront was adjusted, and both were satisfied

"Lawyers and politicians daily abuse each other in a Pickwickian sense."—*Bon dach*

Pic'rochole, King of Lernē A Greek compound, meaning "bitter-bile," or choleric The rustics of Utopia one day asked the cake-bakers of Lernē to sell them some cakes, but received only abuse, whereupon a quarrel ensued When Pierochole was informed thereof, he marched with all his men against Utopia King Grangousier tried to appease the choleric king, but all his efforts were in vain At length Gargantua arrived, defeated Pierochole, and put his army to the rout (*Rabelais, Gargantua*, bk i)

King Pierochole's statesman One who without his host reckons of mighty achievements to be accomplished The Duke of Smalltrash, Earl of Swashbuckler, and Captain Durtaille advised King Pierochole to divide his army into two parts one was to be left to carry on the war in hand, and the other to be sent forth to make conquests They were to take England France and Spain, Asia Minor, the Greek Islands, and Turkey, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Russia, etc, and to divide the lands thus taken among the conquerors Echephron, an old soldier, replied—"A shoemaker bought a ha'poth of milk, with this he was going to make butter, the butter was to buy a cow, the cow was to have a calf, the calf was to be changed for a colt, and the man was to become a nabob; only he cracked his jug spilt his milk, and went supperless to bed" (*Rabelais Gargantua*, bk i. 33)

∴ In 1870 the French emperor (Napoleon III.) was induced to declare war against Germany. He was to make a demonstration and march in triumph to Berlin Having taken Berlin, he was to march to Italy to restore the Pope to his dominions, and then to restore the Queen of Spain to her throne, but he failed in the first, lost his throne, and Paris fell into the hands of the allied Prussian army

His uncle's "Berlin Decree," for the subjection of Great Britain, was a similar miscalculation This decree ordained that no European state was to deal with England, and, the trade of England being thus ruined, the kingdom must perforce submit to Napoleon. But as England was the best customer of the European states, the states of Europe were so impoverished that they revolted against the dictator, and the battle of Waterloo was his utter downfall

Picts. The inhabitants of Albin, north-east or Scotland The name is usually said to be the Latin *picti* (painted [or tattooed] with woad), but in the Irish chronicles the Picts are called *Pictones, Putones, Pictavdag*, etc

Picts' Houses. Those underground buildings more accurately termed "earth houses" as the Pict's House at Kettleburn, in Caithness.

Picture. A model, or beau-ideal as, *He is the picture of health, A perfect picture of a house* (Latin *pictūra*)

The Picture Massinger has borrowed the plot of this play from Bandello of Piedmont who wrote *novelles* or tales in the fifteenth century

Picture Bible. (*See* BIBLIA)

Picture Galleries.

London is famous for its Constables, Turners, Landseers, Gainsboroughs, etc

Madrid for its Murillos, Van Dycks, Da Vincis, Rubenses, etc

Dresden for its Raphael Titian, and Correggio.

Amsterdam for its Dutch masters

Rome for its Italian masters

Pictures. (*See* CABINET, CARTOONS, etc)

Pie. *Looking for a pie's nest* (French) Looking for something you are not likely to find (*See below*)

He is in the pie's nest (French). In a fix in great doubt, in a quandary. The pie places her nest out of reach, and fortifies it with thorny sticks, leaving only a small aperture just large enough to admit her body She generally sits with her head towards the hole, watching against intruders

Je me vas chercher un grand peut-estre il est au mid de la pie'—*Rabelais*

Pie Corner (London). So named from an eating-house—the [*Meg*] *pie*.

Pie Poudre. A court formerly held at a fair on St Giles's Hill, near Winchester It was originally authorised by the Bishop of Winton from a grant of Edward IV Similar courts were held elsewhere at wakes and fairs for the rough-and-ready treatment of pedlars and hawkers, to compel them and those with whom they dealt to fulfil their contracts (French, *pied poudreux*, dusty foot. A vagabond is called in French *pied poudreux*)

"Have its proceedings disallowed or
Allowed, at fancy of pie-powder"
Butler Hudibras, pt ii 2

Piebald. Party-coloured. A corruption of *pie-bauded*, speckled like a pie. The words Ball, Dun and Favel are frequently given as names to cows. "Ball" means the cow with a mark on its face. "Dun" means the cow of a dun or brownish-yellow colour, and "Favel" means the bay cow. (*Ball*, in Gaelic, means a mark; *ballach*, speckled)

Pied de la Lettre (*Fr*) Quite literally

"Of course, you will not take everything I have said quite *au pied de la lettre*"—*Fra Ollæ A Philosophical Trilogy*

Pied Piper of Hamelin. The Pied Piper was promised a reward if he would drive the rats and mice out of Hameln (Westphalia). This he did, for he gathered them together by his pipe, and then drowned them in the Weser. As the people refused to pay him, he next led the children to Koppelberg Hill, where 130 of them perished (July 22nd, 1376) (*See* HATTO)

"To blow the pipe his lips he wrinkled
And green and blue his sharp eyes twinkled
And eke three notes his pipe had uttered
Out of the houses rats came tumbling—
Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,
Brown rats, black rats, grey rats, tawny rats,
And step by step they followed him dancing,
Till they came to the river Weser"
Robert Browning

* Hameln, on the river Hamel, is where the Rattenfanger played this prank It is said that the children did not perish in the mountain, but were led over it to Transylvania, where they formed a German colony.

Pierre. A conspirator in Otway's *Venice Preserved*. He is described as a patriot of the bluntest manners, and a stoical heart.

Ugher than Pierre du Coignet (French) Coignères was an advocate-general in the reign of Philippe de Valois, who stoutly opposed the encroachments of the Church. The monks, in revenge, called, by way of pun, those grotesque monkey-like figures carved in stone, used in church architecture, *pierres du Coignet* or *pierres du Coignères*. At Notre Dame de Paris they used to extinguish their torches in the mouths and nostrils of these figures, which thus acquired a superadded ugliness (See *Recherches de Pasquier*, m. chap. xxvii)

"You may associate them with Master Peter du Coignet . . . in the middle of the porch . . . to perform the office of extinguishers, and with their noses put out the lighted candles, torches, tapers, and flambeaux"—*Rabelais*

Pierrot [*pe'er-o*] A character in French pantomime representing a man in growth and a child in mind and manners He is generally the tallest and thinnest man that can be got, has his face and hair covered with white powder or flour, and wears a white gown with very long sleeves, and a row of big buttons down the front. The word means Little Peter

Piers. The shepherd who relates the fable of the *Kid and her Dam*, to show the danger of bad company (*Spenser Shepherd's Calendar*)

Piers Plowman. The hero of a satirical poem of the fourteenth century He falls asleep, like John Bunyan, on the Malvern Hills, and has different visions, which he describes, and in which he exposes the corruptions of society, the dissoluteness of the clergy, and the allurements to sin, with considerable bitterness The author is supposed to be Robert or William Langland

Pieta'. A representation of the Virgin Mary embracing the dead body of her Son. Filial or parental love was called *piety* by the Romans (*See* PIOUS)

Pi'etists. A sect of Lutherans in the seventeenth century, who sought to introduce a more moral life and a more "evangelical" spirit of doctrine into the reformed church. In Germany the word *Pietist* is about equal to our vulgar use of Methodist

Pie'tro (2 syl.) The putative father of Pompil'ia, criminally assumed as his child to prevent certain property from passing to an heir not his own (*Robert Browning: The Ring and the Book*, ii. 580) (*See* RING)

Pig (*The*) was held sacred by the ancient Cretans, because Jupiter was suckled by a sow, it was immolated in the mysteries of Eleusis; was sacrificed to Hercules, to Venus, the Lares (2 syl.), and all those who sought relief from bodily ailments The sow was sacrificed to Ceres (2 syl.) "because it taught men

to turn up the earth," and in Egypt it was slain on grand weddings on account of its fecundity.

Pig. In the forefeet of pigs is a very small hole, which may be seen when the hair has been carefully removed The tradition is that the legion of devils entered by these apertures There are also round it some six rings, the whole together not larger than a small spangle, they look as if burnt or branded into the skin, and the tradition is that they are the marks of the devil's claws when he entered the swine (Mark v 11-15) (*See* CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS)

Riding on a pig It was Jane, afterwards Duchess of Gordon, who, in 1770, undertook for a wager to ride down the High Street of Edinburgh, in broad daylight, on the back of a pig, and she won her bet

Some men there are love not a gaping pig (*Merchant of Venice*, iv 1) Marshal d'Albert always fainted at the sight of a roast sucking pig. (*See* ANTIPATHY, CAT)

The same is said of Vaugheim, the renowned Hanoverian huntsman Keller used to faint at the sight of smoked bacon

Pig-back, Picka-back, or *a-Pigge-back*, does not mean as a pig is carried by a butcher, but as a *piga* or *child* is carried It should be written *apygga-back* A butcher carries a pig *head downwards*, with its legs over his shoulders; but a child is carried with its arms round your neck, and legs under your arms

"She carries the other a pick pack upon her shoulders —*L'Estrange*

Pig-eyes. Very small black eyes, like those of a pig Southey says, "Those eyes have taught the lover flattery" The ace of diamonds is called "a pig's eye"

Pig Hunt (*sl*) A village sport, in which a certain number of persons blindfolded hunt a small pig confined by hurdles within a limited space The winner, having caught the pig, tucks it under his arm, and keeps it as his prize.

Pig-iron. This is a mere play upon the word sow When iron is melted it runs off into a channel called a sow, the lateral branches of which are called the pigs, here the iron cools, and is called pig-iron

Pig and Tinderbox. The Elephant and Castle

Pig and Whistle. The bowl and wassail, or the wassail-cup and wassail. A *piggen* is a pail, especially a milk-pail, and a *pig* is a small bowl, cup, or mug, making "milk and wassail," similar to the modern sign of *Jug and Glass*—*i e* beer and wine Thus a crockery-dealer is called a *pig-wife*.

Pig in a Poke (*sl*) A blind bargain The French say *Acheter chat en poche* The reference is to a common trick in days gone by of substituting a cat for a sucking-pig, and trying to palm it off on greenhorns If anyone heedlessly bought the article without examination he bought a "cat" for a "pig," but if he opened the sack he "let the cat out of the bag" and the trick was disclosed The French *chat en poche* refers to the fact, while our proverb regards the trick Pocket is diminutive of poke

Pigs. (*See* BARTHOLOMEW PIGS)

He has brought his pigs to a pretty market. He has made a very bad bargain; he has managed his business in a very bad way Pigs were the chief articles of sale with our Saxon herdsmen, and till recently the village cottager looked to pay his rent by the sale of his pigs

He follows me about like an Anthony pig, or such and such a one is a *Tantony pig*; meaning a beggar, a hanger-on Stow says that the officers of the market used to slit the ears of pigs unfit for food. One day one of the proctors of St Anthony's Hospital tied a bell about a pig whose ear was slit, and no one would ever hurt it The pig would follow like a dog anyone who fed it

Please the pigs If the Virgin permits (Saxon, *piga*, a virgin) In the Danish New Testament "maiden" is generally rendered *pigen* "Pig Cross," dedicated to the Virgin Mary is *Virgin Cross*, or the *Lady Cross*. So also "Pig's Hill," "Pig's Ditch," in some instances at least, are the field and diggin' attached to the Lady's Chapel, though in others they are simply the hill and ditch where pigs were offered for sale Another etymology is *Please the pixies* (fairies), a saying still common in Devonshire.

It is somewhat remarkable that *pige* should be Norse for maiden, and *hog* or *og* Gaelic for young generally Thus *ogan* (a young man), and *goie* (a young woman)

Pigskin (*sl*) A gentleman's saddle, made of pigskin "To throw a leg across a pigskin" is to mount a horse.

Pigtails (*The*) The Chinese; so called because the Tartar tonsure and braided queue are very general.

"We had away telling one another of the pigtails till we both dropped off to sleep"—*Tales about the Chinese*

Pigeon (*To*) To cheat, to gull one of his money by almost self-evident hoaxes Pigeons are very easily gulled, caught by snares, or scared by malkins One easily gulled is called a *pigeon*. The French *pigeon* means a dupe.

"Je me defiernay tantost que tu seras un de ceux qui ne se laissent si facilement pigeonner à telles gens"—*Les Dialogues de Jacques Tahureau*, (1583)

Flying the pigeons Stealing coals from a cart or sack between the coal-dealer's yard and the house of the customer

Flying the blue pigeon Stealing the lead from off the roofs of churches or buildings of any kind

To pigeon a person is to cheat him clandestinely A gullible person is called a pigeon, and in the sporting world sharps and flats are called "rooks and pigeons" The brigands of Spain used to be called *palomos* (pigeons), and in French argot a dupe is called *pechon*, or *pechon de ruby*, where *pechon* or *peschon* is the Italian *piccione* (a pigeon), and *de ruby* is a pun on *dérobé*, bamboozled

To pluck a pigeon To cheat a gullible person of his money To fleece a greenhorn (*See* GREENHORN)

"'Here comes a nice pigeon to pluck,' said one of the thieves"—*C Reade*

Pigeon, Pigeons. Pitt says in Mecca no one will kill the blue pigeons, because they are held sacred

The black pigeons of Dodona Two black pigeons, we are told, took their flight from Thebes, in Egypt; one flew to Libya, and the other to Dodona, in Greece On the spot where the former alighted, the temple of Jupiter Ammon was erected, in the place where the other settled, the oracle of Jupiter was established, and there the responses were made by the black pigeons that inhabited the surrounding groves. This fable is probably based on a pun upon the word *peleiai*, which usually means "old women," but in the dialect of the Epirots signifies pigeons or doves

Mahomet's pigeon. (*See* MAHOMET.)

In Russia pigeons are not served for human food, because the Holy Ghost assumed the likeness of a dove at the baptism of Jesus; and part of the marriage service consists in letting loose two pigeons (See *The Sporting Magazine*, January, 1825, p 307)

Pigeon lays only two eggs Hence the Queen says of Hamlet, after his fit he will be—

"As patient as the female dove
When that her golden couplets are disclosed, [i e hatched]"
Hamlet, v 1

He who is sprinkled with pigeon's blood will never die a natural death A sculptor carrying home a bust of Charles I stopped to rest on the way, at the moment a pigeon overhead was struck by a hawk and the blood of the bird fell on the neck of the bust. The sculptor thought it ominous, and after the King was beheaded the saying became current

Flock of wild pigeons presage the pestilence, at least in Louisiana Longfellow says they come with "naught in their claws but an acorn" (*Evangeline.*)

Pigeon-English or Pigeon-talk. A corruption of *business-talk* Thus business, bidgness, bidgin, pidgin, pigeon. A mixture of English, Portuguese, and Chinese, used in business transactions in "The Flowery Empire"

"The traders care nothing for the Chinese language, and are content to carry on their business transactions in a hideous jargon called "pigeon English"—*The Times*

Pigeon-hole (*A*) A small compartment for filing papers In pigeon-lockers a small hole is left for the pigeons to walk in and out

Pigeon-livered. Timid, easily frightened like a pigeon The bile rules the temper, and the liver the bile

Pigeon Pair. A boy and girl, twins. It was once supposed that pigeons always sit on two eggs which produce a male and a female, and these twin birds live together in love the rest of their lives

Pigg. (*See under the word* BREWER)

Piggy-wiggy or **Piggy-whidden.** A word of endearment a pet pig, which, being the smallest of the litter, is called by the diminutive *Piggy*, the *wiggy* being merely alliterative.

Pightel or **Pightle.** A small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge In the eastern counties called a *pikle*.

"Never had that novelty in nature whitened the pightels of Court Farm"—*Miss Mitford Our Village*, p 98

Pigmy. A dwarf. In fabulous history the pigmies were a nation of dwarfs devoured by cranes (*See* PYGMIES)

Pigsney or **Pigsnie.** A word of

endearment to a girl (Diminutive of the Anglo-Saxon *pige*, a little girl)

Pigwiggin. An elf in love with Queen Mab He combats the jealous Oberon with great fury. (*Drayton Nymphidia*)

Pike's Head (*A*). A pike's head has all the parts of the crucifixion of Christ There are the cross, three nails, and a sword distinctly recognisable. The German tradition is that when Christ was crucified all fishes dived under the waters in terror, except the pike, which, out of curiosity, lifted up its head and beheld the whole scene. (*See* Passion Flower)

Pikestaff. *Plain as a pikestaff.* Quite obvious and unmistakable The pikestaff was the staff carried by pilgrims, which plainly and somewhat ostentatiously announced their "devotion" It has been suggested that "pikestaff" is a corruption of "packstaff," meaning the staff on which a pedlar carries his pack, but there is no need for the change.

Pilate Voice. A loud ranting voice In the old mysteries all tyrants were made to speak in a rough ranting manner Thus Bottom the Weaver, after a rant "to show his quality," exclaims, "That's 'Ercles' vein, a tyrant's vein," and Hamlet describes a ranting actor as "out-herodingHerod"

> 'In Pilate voys he gan to cry,
> And swor by armes, and by blood and bones.'
> *Chaucer Canterbury Tales*, B.4.

Pilate's Wife, who warned Pilate to have nothing to do with Jesus, is called Procla. (*B Johnson: The Rise of Christendom*, p 416)

Others call her Justitia, evidently an assumed name

Pilatus (*Mount*) in Switzerland The similarity of the word with the name of Pontius Pilate has given rise to the tradition that the Roman Governor, being banished to Gaul by Tiberius, wandered to this mount and threw himself into a black lake on its summit. But Mont Pilatus means the "hatted mountain," because it is frequently capped with clouds

∴ The story goes, that once a year Pilate appears in his robes of office, and whoever sees the ghost will die before the year is out In the sixteenth century a law was passed forbidding anyone to throw stones in the lake, for fear of bringing a tempest on the country

There is a town called Pilate in the island of Hispaniola, and a Mont Pilate in France

Pilch. The flannel napkin of an infant a buff or leather jerkin. (Anglo-Saxon *pylce*, a pilch)

Pilcher. A scabbard (Anglo-Saxon, *pylce*, Latin, *pellis*, skin)

"Will you pluck your sword out of his pilcher?"
—*Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet*, iii 1

Pilgarlic or **Pill'd Garlic** (*A*) One whose hair has fallen off from dissipation Stow says of one getting bald "He will soon be a peeled garlic like myself" Generally a poor wretch avoided and forsaken by his fellows The editor of *Notes and Queries* says that garlic was a prime specific for leprosy, so that garlic and leprosy became inseparably associated As lepers had to pill their own garlic, they were nicknamed *Pil-garlics*, and anyone shunned like a leper was so called likewise (To pill = to peel, *see* Gen xxx 37.)

∴ It must be borne in mind that at one time garlic was much more commonly used in England than it is now.

'After this [feast] we jogged off to bed for the night, but never a bit could poor pilgarlic steep one wink, for the everlasting jingle of bells' —*Rabelais Pantagruel*, v 7

Pilgrim Fathers (*The*) The 102 English, Scotch, and Dutch Puritans who, in December, 1620, went to North America in the ship called the *Mayflower*, and colonised Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Pil'grimage (3 syl) The chief places in the West were (1) Walsingham and Canterbury (England), (2) Fourvières, Puy, and St Denis (France), (3) Rome, Loretto, Genetsano, and Assisi (Italy), (4) Compostella, Guadalupe, and Montserrat (Spain), (5) Oetting, Zell, Cologne, Trier, and Einsiedeln (Germany) Chaucer has an admirable account, chiefly in verse, of a pilgrimage to Becket's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. The pilgrims beguile the weariness of the way by telling tales These *Canterbury Tales* were never completed

Pillar Saints or *Stylites* A class of ascetics, chiefly of Syria, who took up their abode on the top of a pillar, from which they never descended (*See* Stylites)

Pillar to Post. *Running from pillar to post*—from one thing to another without any definite purpose This is an allusion to the *manege* The pillars is the centre of the riding ground, and the posts are the columns at equal

distances, placed two and two round the circumference of the ring

Pillars of Heaven (*The*) The Atlas Mountains are so called by the natives

Pillars of Hercules (*The*) The opposite rocks at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, one in Spain and the other on the African continent The tale is that they were bound together till Hercules tore them asunder in order to get to Gadēs (Cadiz) The ancients called them Calpē and Abȳla, we call them Gibraltar Rock and Mount Hacho, on which stands the fortress of Ceu'ta (Ku'tah)

Pil'lory. The following eminent men have been put in the pillory for literary offences —Leighton, for tracts against Charles I , Lilburn, for circulating the tracts of Dr Bastwick Bastwick, for attacking the Church of England, Walton the publisher, Prynne, for a satire on the wife of Charles I., Daniel Defoe, for a pamphlet entitled *The Shortest Way with Dissenters*, etc

Pilot, according to Scaliger, is from an old French word, *pile* (a ship).

Pilot Balloon (*n*) A political feeler, a hint thrown out to ascertain public opinion on some moot point

"As this gentleman is in the confidence of ministers, it is fair to assume that he was deputed to start this statement as a pilot balloon" —*Newspaper leader*, 1885

Pilot Fish. So called because it is supposed to pilot the shark to its prey.

Pilot that weathered the Storm (*The*) William Pitt, son of the first Earl of Chatham George Canning, in 1802, wrote a song so called in compliment to William Pitt, who steered us safely through the European storm stirred up by Napoleon

Pilpay' or *Bidpay* The Indian Æsop His compilation was in Sanskrit, and entitled *Panteha-Tantra* Khosru (Chosroes) the Great, of Persia, ordered them to be translated into Pehlvi, an idiom of Median, at that time the language of Persia This was in the middle of the sixth century

Pim'lico (London) At one time a district of public gardens much frequented on holidays According to tradition, it received its name from Ben Pimlico, famous for his nut-brown ale. His tea-gardens, however, were near Hoxton, and the road to them was termed Pimlico Path, so that what is now called Pimlico was so named from the popularity of the Hoxton resort.

"Have at thee, then, my merrie boyes and beg for old Ben Pimlico's nut-brown ale" —*Notes from Hogsdon* (1598)

Pimlico. *To walk in Pimlico* To promenade, handsomely dressed, along Pimlico Path

"Not far from this place were the Asparagus Gardens and Pimlico Path where were fine walks, cool arbours, etc, much used by the citizens of London and their families"—*Anct Hist Surrey* v 321

Pin (*n*) A cask holding 4½ gallons of ale or beer This is the smallest of the casks Two pins = a firkin or 9 gallons, and 2 firkins = a kilderkin or 18 gallons

Pin. *Not worth a pin.* Wholly worthless

I don't care a pin, or *a pin's point* In the least

The pin. The centre, as, "the pin of the heart" (*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet*, II 1) The allusion is to the pin which fastened the clout or white mark on a target in archery

Weak on his pins Weak in his legs, the legs being a man's pegs or supporters

A merry pin A roysterer

We are told that St Dunstan introduced the plan of pegging tankards, to check the intemperate habits of the English in his time Called "pin-tankards"

In merry pin In merry mood, in good spirits Pegge, in his *Anonymiana*, says that the old tankards were divided into eight equal parts, and each part was marked with a silver pin The cups held two quarts, consequently the quantity from pin to pin was half a Winchester pint By the rules of "good fellowship" a drinker was supposed to stop drinking *only at a pin*, and if he drank beyond it, was to drink to the next one As it was very hard to stop exactly at the pin, the vain efforts gave rise to much mirth, and the drinker had generally to drain the tankard (*See* PEG)

"No song, no laugh, no jovial din
Of drinking wassail to the pin
Longfellow Golden Legend

I do not pin my faith upon your sleeve. I am not going to take your *ipse dixit* for gospel In feudal times badges were worn, and the partisans of a leader used to wear his badge, which was pinned on the sleeve Sometimes these badges were changed for specific purposes, and persons learned to doubt Hence the phrase, "You wear the badge, but I do

not intend to pin my faith on your sleeve"

He tirled at the pin. Rattled at the latch to give notice that he was about to enter. The pin was not only the latch of chamber-doors and cottages, but the "rasp" of castles used instead of the modern knocker It was attached to a ring, which produced a grating sound to give notice to the warder

"Sae licht he jumped up the stan,
And tirled at the pin,
And wha sae ready as herself
To let the laddie in"
Charlie is my Darling

Pin Money. A lady's allowance of money for her own personal expenditure Long after the invention of pins, in the fourteenth century, the maker was allowed to sell them in open shop only on January 1st and 2nd It was then that the court ladies and city dames flocked to the depôts to buy them, having been first provided with money by their husbands. When pins became cheap and common, the ladies spent their allowances on other fancies, but the term pin money remained in vogue

It is quite an error to suppose that pins were invented in the reign of François I, and introduced into England by Catherine Howard, the fifth wife of Henry VIII In 1347, just 200 years before the death of François, 12,000 pins were delivered from the royal wardrobe for the use of the Princess Joan, and in 1400 (more than a century before François ascended the throne) the Duchess of Orleans purchased of Jehan le Breconnier, *espinglier*, of Paris, several thousand long and short pins, besides 500 *de la façon d'Angleterre* So that pins were not only manufactured in England, but were of *high repute* even in the reign of Henry IV of England (1399-1413)

Pinabel'lo or **Pin'abel** (in *Orlando Furioso*) Son of Anselmo, King of Maganza Marphu'sa, having overthrown him, and taken the steed of his dame, Pinabello, at her instigation, decreed that nothing would wipe out the disgrace except a thousand dames and a thousand warriors unhorsed, and spoiled of their arms, steed, and vest. He was slain by Brad'amant

Pinch'beck. So called from Christopher Pinchbeck, a musical-clock maker, of Fleet Street (Died 1732) The word is used for Brummagem gold; and the metal is a compound of copper, zinc, and tin

"Where, in these pinchbeck days, can we hope to find the old agricultural virtue in all its purity? —*Anthony Trollope Framley Parsonage*

Pindar. *The French Pindar* Jean Dorat (1507-1588) Also Ponce Denis Lebrun (1729-1807)

The Italian Pindar Gabriello Chiabrera, whence *Chiabreresco* is in Italian tantamount to "Pindaric." (1552-1637)

Peter Pindar. Dr. John Wolcott (1738-1812)

Pindar of England George, Duke of Buckingham, most extravagantly declared Cowley to be the Pindar Horace, and Virgil of England

In Westminster Abbey, the last line of Gray's tablet claims the honour of British Pindar for the author of *The Bard*.

"She [Britain] felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray"

Pindar and the Bees. (*See* PLATO)

Pindar of Wakefield (*George-a-Green*) has given his name to a celebrated house on the west side of the Gray's Inn Road, and a house with that name still exists in St Chad's Row, on the other side of the street. (*The Times*) (*See* PINDER.)

Pinda'ric Verse. Irregular verse; a poem of various metres, but of lofty style, in imitation of the odes of Pindar. *Alexander's Feast*, by Dryden, is the best specimen in English

Pinder. One who impounds cattle, or takes care of the cattle impounded, thus George-a-Green was the "Pinder of Wakefield," and his encounter with Robin Hood, Scarlet, and Little John forms the subject of one of the Robin Hood ballads (Anglo-Saxon *pund*, a fold)

Pindo'rus (in *Jerusalem Delivered*) One of the two heralds, the other is Ardeus

Pine-bender (*The*). Sinis, the Corinthian robber so called because he used to fasten his victims to two pine-trees bent towards the earth, and then leave them to be rent asunder by the rebound.

Pink (*A*). The flower is so called because the edges of the petals are pinked or notched (*See below*)

Pink of Perfection (*The*). The acmē, the beau-ideal Shakespeare has "the pink of courtesy" (*Romeo and Juliet*, ii 4), the pink of politeness (Welsh, *pinc*, a point, an acmē; our *pink*, to stab; *pinking*, cutting into points)

Pi'ony or **Peony.** A flower, so called from the chieftain Paion, who discovered it (*Saxon Leechdoms*, 1)

Piou-piou. An infantry soldier This is probably a corruption of *pion* a pawn or foot soldier Cotgrave, however, thinks the French foot-soldiers are so called from their habit of pilfering chickens, whose cry is *piou piou*.

Pi'ous (2 syl). The Romans called a man who revered his father *pius*, hence Antoninus was called *pius*, because he requested that his adopted father (Hadrian) might be ranked among the gods Æneas was called *pius* because he rescued his father from the burning city of Troy. The Italian word *pia* (*q* v) has a similar meaning.

The Pious Ernst I, founder of the House of Gotha (1601-1674.)

Robert son of Hugues Capet (971, 996-1031)

Eric IX of Sweden. (*, 1155-1161)

Pip. The hero of Dickens's *Great Expectations* He is first a poor boy, and then a man of wealth

Pipe. Anglo-Saxon *pîp*, a pipe or flute

Put that into your pipe and smoke it Digest that, if you can An expression used by one who has given an adversary a severe rebuke The allusion is to the pipes of peace and war smoked by the American Indians

Put your pipe out. Spoil your piping or singing: make you sing another tune, or in another key "Take your shine out" has a similar force.

As you pipe, I must dance. I must accommodate myself to your wishes.

To pipe your eye. To snivel, to cry

Pipe Rolls or *Great Rolls of the Pipe* The series of Great Rolls of the Exchequer, beginning 2 Henry II, and continued to 1834, when the Pipe Office was abolished. These rolls are now in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane

"Take, for instance the Pipe Rolls that magnificent series of documents on which, from the middle of the 12th century until well on in the 19th, we have a perfect account of the Crown revenue, rendered by the sheriffs of the different counties"—*Notes and Queries*, June 3, 1893, p 421

Office of the Clerk of the Pipe A very ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, where leases of Crown lands, sheriffs' accounts, etc, were made out It existed in the reign of Henry II and was abolished in the reign of William IV Lord Bacon says, "The office is so called because the whole receipt of the court is finally conveyed into it by means of divers small pipes or quills, as water into a cistern

Pipe of Peace. The North American Indians present a pipe to anyone they wish to be on good terms with To receive the pipe and smoke together is to promote friendship and goodwill, but to refuse the offer is virtually a declaration of hostility.

Pipeclay. Routine, fossilised military dogmas of no real worth In government offices the term *red-tape* is used to express the same idea Pipeclay was at one time largely used by soldiers for making their gloves, accoutrements, and clothes look clean and smart

Pipelet. A *concierge* or French door-porter; so called from a character in Eugène Sue's *Mysteries of Paris*.

Piper. *The Pied Piper* (*See* PIED)

Who's to pay the piper? (*See* PAY)

Tom Piper So the piper is called in the morris dance.

∴ There is apparently another Tom Piper, referred to by Drayton and others, of whom nothing is now known He seems to have been a sort of Mother Goose, or raconteur of short tales

Tom Piper is gone out and myrth bewailes
He never will come in to tell us tales"

Piper that Played before Moses (*By the*) *Per tibicinem qui coram Mose modulatus est* This oath is from *Tales in Blackwood* [*Magazine*, May, 1838] *Father Tom and the Pope* (name of the tale) (*Notes and Queries*, April 2, 1887, p. 276.)

Piper's News or *Hawker's News*, *Liddel's News* News known to all the world "*Le secret de polichinelle.*"

Piping Hot. Hot as water which pipes or sings

Pippa Passes. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump Some casual influence has dropped good seed, which has taken root and beareth fruit to perfection The words are the title of a dramatic poem by Robert Browning Pippa is a chaste-minded, light-hearted peasant maiden, who resolves to enjoy New Year's Day, her only holiday Various groups of persons overhear her as she passes-by singing her innocent ditties, and some of her stray words, falling into their hearts, act with secret but sure influence for good (1842)

Piræus. Now called the port Leo'nē.

Pirie's Chair. 'The lowest seat o' hell" "If you do not mend your ways, you will be sent to Pirie's chair, the lowest seat of hell."

"In Pirie's chair you'll sit, I say,
The lowest seat o' hell;
If ye do not amend your ways,
It's there that ye must dwell."
Child's English and Scottish Ballads
The Courteous Knight

** Pirrie or pyrrie means a sudden storm at sea (Scotch *pirr*). "They were driven back by storme of winde and pyrries of the sea" (*North Plutarch*, p 355)

Pirith'oös. King of the Lapithæ, proverbial for his love of Theseus (2 syl), King of Athens

Pis-aller (French) As a shift, for want of a better, a *dernier ressort*, better than nothing.

"she contented herself with a *pis-aller*, and gave her hand in six months to the son of the baronet's steward"—Sir W Scott *Waverley*, chap x

Pisa'nio. A servant noted for his attachment to Im'ogen. (*Shakespeare Cymbeline*)

Piso's Justice. *That is Piso's justice.* Verbally right, but morally wrong Seneca tells us that Piso condemned a man on circumstantial evidence for murder, but when the suspect was at the place of execution, the man supposed to have been murdered exclaimed, "Hold, hold! I am the man supposed to have been killed" The centurion sent back the prisoner to Piso, and explained the case to him, whereupon Piso condemned all three to death, saying, "*Fiat justitia.*" The man condemned is to be executed because sentence of death has been passed upon him, and *fiat justitia*, the centurion is to be executed because he has disobeyed orders, and *fiat justitia*, the man supposed to have been murdered is to be executed because he has been the cause of death to two innocent men, and *fiat justitia etsi cælum ruat*

Pistol. Falstaff's lieutenant or ancient, a bully, but a coward, a rogue, and always poor. (*Shakespeare 1 and 2 Henry IV*, *Merry Wives of Windsor.*)

Pis'tols. So called from Pistoja, in Tuscany, where they were invented in 1545 (Latin, *pistorium*)

To discharge one's pistol in the air. To fight a man of straw, to fight harmlessly in order to make up a foolish quarrel

"Dr Reville has discharged his pistol in the air (that is, he pretends to fight against me, but discharges his shot against objections which I never made)"—*W E Gladstone Nineteenth Century*, November, 1885

Pistris, Pistrix, Pristis, or **Pristrix.** The sea-monster sent to devour Andromeda In ancient art it is represented with a dragon's head, the neck and head of a beast, fins for the forelegs, and the body and tail of a fish In Christian art the pistris was usually employed to represent the whale which swallowed Jonah (*Aratus Commentaries*) Aratus died A D 213

Pit-a-pat. *My heart goes pit-a-pat* Throbs, palpitates "Pat" is a gentle blow (Welsh, *pat*), and "pit" is a mere ricochet expletive. We have a vast number of such ricochet words, as "fiddle-faddle," "harum-scarum," "drug-dong," etc.

"Anything like the sound of a rat
Makes my heart go pit-a-pat"
Browning Pied Piper of Hamelin

Pitch. *Touch pitch, and you will be defiled.* "The finger that touches rouge will be red" "Evil communications corrupt good manners" "A rotten apple injures its companions"

Pitch and Pay. Pitch down your money and pay at once There is a suppressed pun in the phrase "to pay a ship" is to pitch it.

The word is pitch and pay—trust none"
Shakespeare Henry V iii 6

Pitch into Him. Thrust or dart your fists into him

Pitcher. *The pitcher went once too often to the well* The dodge was tried once too often, and utterly failed The same sentiment is proverbial in most European languages

Pitch'ers *Little pitchers have long ears* Little folk or children hear what is said when you little think it The ear of a pitcher is the handle, made in the shape of a man's ear The handle of a cream-ewer and of other small jugs is quite out of proportion to the size of the vessel, compared with the handles of large jars.

Pithos. A large jar to keep wine or oil in Winckelmann has engraved a copy of a curious bas-relief representing Diogenes occupying a pithos and holding conversation with Alexander the Great (Greek *pithos*, a large wine jar)

Pi'tri (plu PITARAS). An order of divine beings in Hindu mythology inhabiting celestial regions of their own, and receiving into their society the spirits of those mortals whose funeral rites have been duly performed.

Pitt Diamond or *The Regent*. Called *Pitt* diamond because it once belonged to Mr Pitt, grandfather of the famous Earl of Chatham Called the *Regent* diamond from the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, who purchased it This famous diamond was worn in the sword-hilt of Napoleon, and now belongs to the King of Prussia

Pitt's Mark. The printer's name and place of business affixed to printed books, according to William Pitt's Act, 39 Geo III, c 79

Pitt's Pictures or *Billy Pitt's Pictures* Blind windows so called because many windows were blocked up when William Pitt augmented the Window Tax in 1784, and again in 1797

Pit'tacus (Greek, *Pittakos*) One of the 'Seven Sages" of Greece His great sayings were (1) "Know the right time" ('*Gnothi kairon*"), and (2) "Tis a sore thing to be eminent" ("*Chalepon esthlon emmenai*").

Pit'tance. An allowance of victuals over and above bread and wine Anthony du Pinet, in his translation of Pliny, applies the term over and over again to figs and beans. The word originally comes from the people's piety in giving to poor mendicants food for their subsistence (Probably connected with *pietas* Monkish Latin, *pitanceus*, Spanish *pitas*, to distribute a dole of food *pitancero*, one who distributes the dole, or a begging friar who subsists by charity)

Pixies (2 syl) The Devonshire Robin Goodfellows said to be the spirits of infants who have died before baptism The Pixy monarch holds his court like Titania, and sends his subjects on their several tasks The word is a diminutive of Pix, probably the same as Puck (Swedish, *pyke*, old English, *pouk, bug, bogie,* Danish, *pog* and *pokker*)

> "Ne let the pouke nor other evil spirites
> Fray us with things that be not
> *Spenser Epithalamion*

Pixy-led (Devonshire) **Poake-ledden** (Worcestershire). Misled into bogs and ditches

Place aux Dames. Make way for the ladies, give place to the ladies the ladies first, if you please Indirectly it means women beat the men hollow in every contest.

Place'bo. One of the brothers of January, an old baron of Lombardy When January held a family council to know whether he should marry, Placebo very wisely told him to do as he liked, for says he—

> "A ful grete fool is any counseloùr'
> That serveth any lord of high honoùr'
> That dar presume or ones thinke that his counsail schuld pass his lordes wit
> *Chaucer The Marchaundes Tale*, line 9,1,1, etc

To sing Placebo To seek to please to trim in order not to offend The word Placebo is often used to denote vespers for the dead, from the fact that it is the first word of the first Antiphon of that Office

Pla'giarist means strictly one who kidnaps a slave. Martial applies the word to the kidnappers of other men's brains. Literary theft unacknowledged is called *plagiarism* (Latin, *plagiarius*)

Plain (*The*) The Girondists were so called in the National Convention, because they sat on the level floor or plain of the hall. After the overthrow of the Girondists this part of the House was called the marsh or swamp (*marais*), and included such members as were under the control of the Mountain (*q v*).

Plain Dealer (*The*). Wycherly was so called, from his celebrated comedy of the same title (1640-1715)

> 'The Countess of Drogheda inquired for the *Plain Dealer* Madame,' says Mr Fairbeard, 'since you are for the "Plain Dealer," there he is for you' pushing Mr Wycherly towards her'—*Cibber Lives of the Poets* iii p 251

Plan of Campaign (*The*) Often cited shortly as "The Plan," promulgated by John Dillon in October, 1886 It provided that Irish tenants on an estate should band together, and determine what abatement of rent they considered to be called for. If the landlord accepted the abatement, well and good, if not, the tenants were to pay into a campaign fund the amount offered to the landlord, and the money thus funded should be used in fighting the landlord if he went to law to recover his rents

> The Plan of Campaign proposed to reduce rents by an average of some 25 per cent —*Nineteenth Century* April, 1894, p 566.

** In 1885 the Land Commission reduced all the rents from 10 to 14 per cent, so that 30 per cent more would equal from 40 to 45 per cent

Planets.

1 In *astrology* there are seven planets —

> APOLLO the sun represents gold
> DIANA the moon represents silver
> MERCURY represents quicksilver
> VENUS represents copper
> MARS represents iron
> JUPITER represents tin
> SATURN represents lead,

II In *heraldry* the arms of royal personages used to be blazoned by the names of planets, and those of noblemen by precious stones, instead of the corresponding colours.

SOL—topaz—or (*gold*)—bezants
LUNA—pearl—argent (*silver*)—plates
SATURN—diamond—sable (*black*)—pellets
MARS—ruby—gules (*red*)—torteaux
JUPITER—sapphire—azure (*blue*)—hurts
VENUS—emerald—vert (*green*)—pommes
MERCURY—amethyst—purpure (*violet*)—golpes

Inferior planets. Mercury and Venus, so called because their orbits are within the orbit of the earth

Superior planets. Mars, the Planetoids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, so called because their orbits are outside the earth's orbit—*i.e.* farther from the sun

III Planets represented by symbols

MERCURY, ☿ VENUS ♀, EARTH ⊕, MARS, ♂; the PLANETOIDS, in the order of discovery—①, ②, ③, etc., JUPITER, ♃, SATURN, ♄, URANUS, ♅, NEPTUNE, ♆, the SUN, ☉, the MOON, ☽

IV The planets in Greece were symbolised by seven letters

JUPITER, υ (*u-psilon*), MARS, ο (*o-micron*), MERCURY, ε (*e-psilon*), THE MOON, α (*alpha*), SATURN, ω (*o-mega*), THE SUN, ι (*iota*) VENUS η (*eta*)

To be born under a lucky [or *unlucky*] *planet* According to astrology, some planet, at the birth of every individual, presides over his destiny Some of the planets, like Jupiter, are lucky, and others, like Saturn, are unlucky In casting a horoscope the heavens must be divided into twelve parts or houses, called (1) the House of Life, (2) the House of Fortune, (3) the House of Brethren, (4) the House of Relations, (5) the House of Children, (6) the House of Health, (7) the House of Marriage (8) the House of Death (9) the House of Religion; (10) the House of Dignities (11) the House of Friends and Benefactors, (12) the House of Enemies Each house had one of the heavenly bodies as its *lord* (*See* STAR IN THE ASCENDANT)

Planet-struck. A blighted tree is said to be planet-struck Epilepsy, paralysis, lunacy, etc., are attributed to the malignant aspects of the planets Horses are said to be planet-struck when they seem stupefied, whether from want of food, colic, or stoppage The Latin word is *siderātus*

"Evidentissimum id fuit, quod quacunque equo invectus est, ibi hand secus quam pestifero sidere icti labare sunt"—*Livy*, VIII 9

Plank (*A*) Any one principle of a political platform (*See* PLATFORM)

Plank. *To walk the plank.* To be about to die Walking the plank was a mode of disposing of prisoners at sea, much in vogue among the South Sea pirates in the 17th century.

Plantagenet, from *planta genista* (broom-plant), the family cognisance first assumed by the Earl of Anjou, the first of his race, during a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, as a symbol of humility (*Sir George Buck Richard III*) Died 1622

Plaster of Paris. Gypsum, found in large quantities in the quarries of Montmartre, near Paris

Plate (*A*) A race in which a prize is given out of the race fund, or from some other source, without any *stakes* being made by the owners of the horses engaged Usually entrance money is required (*See* SWEEPSTAKES, HANDICAP, PLATE, SELLING RACE, WEIGHT-FOR-AGE RACE)

∵ Plate, meaning silver, is the Spanish *plata*.

Plat'en, among printers, is the power or weight which presses on the tympan (*q.v.*), to cause the impression of the letters to be given off and transferred to the sheet (French *plat* flat)

∵ In type-writing machines, the platen is the feeding roller on which the paper rests to receive the proper impressions

Plates or **Plates of Meat.** Slang for feet One of the chief sources of slang is rhyme Thus *meat* rhymes with feet, and "warming my plates" is slang for warming my feet Similarly, "Rory O'More" is slang for door, and "there came a knock at the Rory O'More" means there was a knock at the door. A prescott is slang for waistcoat. (*See* CHIVY)

Platform, in the United States, is the policy of a political or religious party. Of course the meaning is the policy on which the party stands. An American revival Each separate principle is a *plank* of the platform

Queen Elizabeth in answer to the *Supplication* of the Puritans (offered to the Parliament in 1586) said she had examined the platform, and account it most prejudicial to the religion established to her crown her government, and her subjects"

Aerium the Rev John Norris writes in 1687 that Plato said God created τῶν ὅλων πατέρα implying that all things were formed according to His special platforms, meaning the ideas formed in the divine mind"

The word has been resuscitated in North America Lily, in 1581, says he

"discovered the whole platform of the conspiracie" (*Discovery of the New World*, p 115)

"Then declaration of principles—then 'platform,' to use the appropriate term—was settled and published to the world His distinctive elements of 'planks,' are financial"—*The Times*

Plato. His original name was Aristoclēs, but he was called *Platōn* from the great breadth of his shoulders.

The German Plato Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (1743-1819)

The Jewish Plato. Philo Judæus, an Alexandrine philosopher (Flourished 20-40)

The Puritan Plato John Howe, the Nonconformist (1630-1706)

Plato and the Bees. When Plato was an infant, some bees settled on his lips when he was asleep, indicating that he would become famous for his honeyed words The same is said of Sophoclēs, Pindar, St Ambrose, St. Chrysostom, and others.

"And as when Plato did in cradle thrive
Bees to his lips brought honey from their hive"
—*Browne Britannia's Pastorals*, ii

Plato's Year. A revolution of 25,000 years, in which period the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes.

"Cut out more work than can be done
In Plato's year, but finish none"
Butler Hudibras, pt iii

Platonic Bodies. The five regular geometric solids described by Plato—viz the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron, all of which are bounded by like, equal, and regular planes.

Platonic Love. Spiritual love between persons of opposite sexes It is the friendship of man and woman, without mixture of what is usually called love Plato strongly advocated this pure affection, and hence its distinctive name.

Platonic Puritan (*The*) John Howe, the Nonconformist divine (1630-1706)

Platonism. The philosophical system of Plato; *dialectics* Locke maintains that the mind is by nature a sheet of white paper, the five senses being the doors of knowledge Plato maintained the opposite theory, drawing a strong line of demarcation between the province of thought and that of sensations in the production of ideas (*See* DIALECTICS)

It is characterised by the doctrine of pre-existing eternal ideas and teaches the immortality and pre-existence of the soul, the dependence of virtue upon discipline, and the trustworthiness of cognition

In *theology*, he taught that there are two eternal, primary, independent, and incorruptible causes of material things —*God* the maker, and *matter* the substance

In *psychology*, he maintained the ultimate unity and mutual dependence of all knowledge

In *physics*, he said that God is the measure of all things, and that from God, in whom reason and being are one, proceed human reason and those "ideas" or laws which constitute all that can be called *real* in nature

Platter with Two Eyes (*A*). Emblematical of St Lucy, in allusion to her sending her two eyes to a nobleman who wanted to marry her for the exceeding beauty of her eyes (*See* LUCY)

Play. "This may be play to you, 'tis death to us" The allusion is to the fable of the boys throwing stones at some frogs (*Roger L'Estrange*)

As good as a play So said King Charles when he attended the discussion of Lord Ross's "Divorce Bill."

Play the Deuce. The Irish say, *Play the pooka* Pooka or Pouke is an evil spirit in the form of a wild colt, who does great hurt to benighted travellers

Played Out. Out of date, no longer in vogue, exhausted

"Valentines, I suppose, are played out, and Milton"—*Truth Queer Story*, Feb 18, 1886

Playing to the Gods. Degrading one's vocation *ad captandum vulgus* The gods, in theatrical phrase, are the spectators in the uppermost gallery, the *ignobile vulgus*. The ceiling of Drury Lane theatre was at one time painted in imitation of the sky, with Cupids and other deities here and there represented As the gallery referred to was near the ceiling, the occupants were called the gods In French this gallery is nicknamed *paradis*.

Please the Pigs. (*See under*) PIGS)

Pleased as Punch. Greatly delighted Our old friend Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in all his naughty ways, and his evident "pleasure" is contagious to the beholders

"You could skip over to Europe whenever you liked mamma would be pleased as Punch"—*R Grant*

Pleasure. It was Xerxes who offered a reward to anyone who could invent a new pleasure.

Plebeians. Common people, properly it means the free citizens of Rome, who were neither patricians nor clients They were, however, free landowners, and had their own "gentes" (Latin, *plebes*, 2 syl)

Plebiscite (3 syl) A decree of the people In Roman history, a law enacted by the "comitia" or assembly of tribes. In France, the resolutions adopted in the Revolution by the voice of the people, and the general votes given during the Second Empire—such as the general vote to elect Napoleon III emperor of the French

Pledge. *I pledge you in this wine*—*i e.* I drink to your health or success

> "Drink to me only with thine eyes,
> And I will pledge with mine"
> *Ben Jonson* (*translated from Philostratus*) second century

To pledge To guarantee Pledging a drinker's security arose in the tenth century, when it was thought necessary for one person to watch over the safety of a companion while in the act of drinking It was by no means unusual with the fierce Danes to stab a person under such circumstances.

> "If I
> Were a huge man I should fear to drink at meals,
> Lest they should spy my windpipe's dangerous notes
> Great men should drink with harness on their throats" *Timon of Athens*, I 2

Pleiades (3 syl) means the "sailing stars" (Greek, *pleo*, to sail), because the Greeks considered navigation safe at the return of the Pleiadēs, and never attempted it after those stars disappeared

The Pleiades were the seven daughters of Atlas and Plīonē (Πλειονη) They were transformed into stars, one of which (Meropē) is invisible out of shame, because she alone married a human being Some call the invisible star "Electra," and say she hides herself from grief for the destruction of the city and royal race of Troy

i. *The Pleiad of Alexandria* A group of seven contemporary poets in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphos, so called in reference to the cluster of stars in the back of Taurus Their names are—Callim'achos, Apollo'nios of Rhodes, Ara'tos, Philiscos (called *Homer the Younger*), Ly'cophron, Nicander, and Theoc'ritos

* There are in reality eleven stars in the Pleiades.

ii *The literary Pleiad of Charlemagne.* Alcuin (*Albinus*), Angilbert (*Homer*), Adelard (*Augustine*), Riculfe (*Damœtas*), Charlemagne (*David*), Varnefrid, and Eginhard.

iii *The first French Pleiad* Seven contemporary poets in the sixteenth century, in the reign of Henri III., who wrote French poetry in the metres, style, and verbiage of the ancient Greek and Latin poetry. Of these, Ronsard was by far the most talented but much that would be otherwise excellent is spoilt by pedantry and Frenchified Latin. The seven names are Ronsard, Dorat, Du Bellay, Remi-Belleau, Jodelle, Baif, and Thiard

The second French Pleiad. Seven contemporary poets in the reign of Louis XIII., very inferior to the "first Pleiad" Their names are Rapin, Commire, Laruc, Santeuil, Ménage, Dupérier, and Petit

iv *The lost Pleiad.* Electra, one of the Pleiadēs, wife of Dardanus, disappeared a little before the Trojan war (B C 1193), that she might be saved the mortification of seeing the ruin of her beloved city She showed herself occasionally to mortal eye, but always in the guise of a comet. Mons. Fréret says this tradition arose from the fact that a comet does sometimes appear in the vicinity of the Pleiadēs, rushes in a northerly direction, and passes out of sight (See *Odyss* v. and *Iliad*, xviii)

Letitia Elizabeth Landon published, in 1829, a poem entitled *The Lost Pleiad*

(*See above*, Pleiades)

Plēt is a lash like a knout, but not made of raw hides (Russian, *plēti*, a whip)

Pleydell (*Mr Paulus*) An advocate in Edinburgh, formerly sheriff of Ellangowan.

> "Mr Counsellor Pleydell was a lively sharp-looking gentleman, with a professional shrewdness in his eye and, generally speaking a professional formality in his manner, but this he could slip off on a saturday evening when he joined in the ancient pastime of High Jinks" — *Sir Walter Scott Guy Mannering*, xxxix

Pli'able. One of Christian's neighbours, who went with him as far as the Slough of Despond, and then turned back again (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1)

Pliny. *The German Pliny* Konrad von Gesner, of Zurich (1516-1565)

Pliny of the East (*See* Zakarija)

Pliny's Doves. In one of the rooms on the upper floor of the museum of the Capitol at Rome are the celebrated Doves of Pliny, one of the finest and most perfectly preserved specimens of ancient mosaic It represents four doves drinking, with a beautiful border surrounding the composition. The mosaic is formed of natural stones, so small

that 160 pieces cover only a square inch It is supposed to be the work of Sosus, and is described by Pliny as a proof of the perfection to which that art had arrived He says —

'At Pergamos is a wonderful specimen of a dove drinking, and darkening the water with the shadow of her head, on the lip of the vessel are other doves pluming themselves

This exquisite specimen of art was found in Villa Adriana, in 1737, by Cardinal Furietti, from whom it was purchased by Clement XIII

Plith. A piece of iron made hot and put into an iron box, to be held for punishment by a criminal (*See* PLET)

Plon-plon. The sobriquet of Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte He was nicknamed *Craint-plon* (Fear-bullet) in the Crimean war (1854-1856), a nickname afterwards perverted into *Plon-plon* (1822-1891.)

Plot, in a theatrical sense, does not only mean the incidents which lead to the development of a play, but half a dozen other things, thus, the "scene plot" is a list of the various scenes to be used, the "flyman's plot" is a list of the articles required by the flyman in the "flies," there is also the "gasman's plot," the 'property plot" is a list of all the properties required in the play, for which the manager is responsible.

Plotcock. The old Scotch form of the Roman Pluto, by which Satan is meant Chaucer calls Plato the "king of Faerie," and Dunbar names him "Pluto the elrich incubus"

Plough. *Fond, Fool, or White Plough* The plough dragged about a village on Plough Monday Called *white*, because the mummers who drag it about are dressed in white, gaudily trimmed with flowers and ribbons Called *fond* or *fool*, because the procession is fond or foolish—not serious, or of a business character.

Plough Monday. The first Monday after Twelfth Day is so called because it is the end of the Christmas holidays, and the day when men return to their plough or daily work It was customary on this day for farm labourers to draw a plough from door to door of the parish, and solicit "plough-money" to spend in a frolic The queen of the banquet was called Bessy. (*See* DISTAFF)

Plover. *To live like a plover*, i.e. to live on nothing, to live on air Plovers do not, however, live on air, but feed largely on small insects They also eat worms, which they hunt for in newly-ploughed fields.

Plowden. "*The case is altered,*" *quoth Plowden.* Plowden was a priest, very unpopular, and in order to bring him into trouble some men inveigled him into attending mass performed by a layman, and then impeached him for so doing. Being brought before the tribunal, the cunning priest asked the layman if it was he who officiated "Yes," said the man. "And are you a priest?" said Plowden "No," said the man "Then," said Plowden, turning to the tribunal, "that alters the case, for it is an axiom with the church, 'No priest, no mass'."

Plowman. *The Vision of Piers Plowman* is a satirical poem by W. [or R.] Langland, completed in 1362 The poet supposes himself falling asleep on the Malvern Hills, and in his dream sees various visions of an allegorical character, bearing on the vices of the times. In one of the allegories, the Lady Anima (*the soul*) is placed in Castle Caro (*flesh*) under the charge of Sir Constable Inwit, and his sons See-well, Hear-well, Work-well, and Go-well The whole poem consists of nearly 15,000 verses, and is divided into twenty parts, each part being called a *passus*, or separate vision

Pluck. To reject a candidate for literary honours because he is not up to the required mark. The rejected candidate is said to be *plucked*

When degrees are conferred the name of each person is read out before he is presented to the Vice-Chancellor The proctor used at one time to walk once up and down the room, and anyone who objected to the degree being conferred might signify his dissent by *plucking* or twitching the proctor's gown This was occasionally done by tradesmen to whom the candidate was in debt, but now all persons likely to be objected to, either by tradesmen or examiners, know it beforehand, and keep away They are virtually plucked, but not really so

A case of pluck An instance of one who has been plucked: as "Tom Jones is a case of pluck," i.e. is a plucked man

A man of pluck. Of courage or spirit. The pluck is the heart, liver, and whatever else is "plucked" away from the chest of a sheep or hog We also use the expressions bold *heart*, lily-*livered*, a man of another *kidney*, *bowels* of mercy, a *vein* of fun, it raised his *bile*, etc. (*See* LIVER)

Pluck his Goose. *I'll pluck his goose for him* That is: I'll cut his crest, I'll lower his pride, I'll make him eat umble pie Comparing the person to a goose, the threat is to pluck off his feathers in which he prides himself

Plucked Pigeon (*Al*). One fleeced out of his money, one plucked by a rook or sharper

"There were no smart fellows whom fortune had troubled, no plucked pigeons or winged rooks no disappointed speculators, no ruined miners'—*Sir W Scott Peveril of the Peak* (1851)

Plugson of Undershot. Carlyle's typical commercial Radical in the middle of the 19th century, who found that no decent Tory would shake hands with him, but at the close of the century found free-competition company with latter-day Tories

'There are two motive forces which may impel the Plugsons of Toryism the pressure is not great enough to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of Plugson and Co"—*Nineteenth Century*, Dec, 1882, p 858

Plum. *A plum bed* (Devonshire). A soft bed, in which the down lies light

The dough plums well (Devonshire) Rises well, and will not be heavy.

The cake is nice and plum (Devonshire). Light (*Plump*, swelled out)

He is worth a plum The Spanish *pluma* means both plumage and wealth Hence *tiene pluma* (he has feathered his nest). We arbitrarily place this desideratum at £100,000, and the man who has realised only £50,000 has got only half a plum. "Either a plum or a plum-stone"—i e "*Aut Cæsar aut nullus*."

Plume Oneself (*To*). To be conceited of . , to boast of . A plume is a feather, and to plume oneself is to feather one's own conceit

'Miss Bute Crawley plumed herself upon her resolute manner of performing [what she thought right]'—*Thackeray Vanity Fair*

Plumes. *In borrowed plumes.* Assumed merit, airs and graces not merited. The allusion is to the fable of the jackdaw who dressed up in peacock's feathers

Plumper (*Al*) Every elector represented in Parliament by two members has the power of voting for both candidates at an election To give a plumper is to vote for only one of the candidates, and not to use the second vote. If he votes for two candidates of opposite politics, his vote is termed a *split* vote.

Plunger. One who *plunges*, or spends money recklessly in bets, etc The Marquis of Hastings was the first person so called by the turf One night he played three games of draughts for £1,000 a game, and lost all three. He then cut a pack of cards for £500 a cut; and lost £5,000 in an hour and a half He paid both debts at once before he left the room.

Plus Ultra. The motto in the royal arms of Spain. It was once *Ne plus ultra*, in allusion to the pillars of Hercules, the *ne plus ultra* of the world, but after the discovery of America, and when Charles V inherited the crown of Aragon and Castile, with all the vast American possessions, he struck out *ne*, and assumed the words *plus ultra* for the national motto, as much as to say Spain and the *plus ultra* country

Plush (*John*) A gorgeous footman, conspicuous for his plush breeches.

To take plush To take a subordinate place in the ministry, where one can only act as a government flunkey

"Lord Rosebery perhaps remembers that, years ago, a young politician who had just finished his education was warned by an old and affectionate teacher 'not to take plush' The reply was 'I have been offered plush tied with red tape and have refused it'—*Nineteenth Century*, Jan, 1892, p 137

Plu'to. The grave, or the god of that region where the dead go to before they are admitted into Elysium or sent to Tartarus.

"Brothers, be of good cheer, this night we shall sup with Pluto'—*Leonidas to the three hundred Spartans before the battle of Thermopylæ*

"Give the untasted portion you have won
To those who mock you gone to Pluto's reign'
Thomson Castle of Indolence, canto I

Pluto. Many artists of great repute have painted this god, the three most famous being that by Jule-Romain (1492-1546), a pupil of Raphael, in Mantua, one by Augustin Carrache (1558-1601), in Modena, generally called *Il Famoso*, and the third by Luc Giordano (1632-1701), in the gallery of the Palace Riccardi Raphael has introduced Pluto in his *Assembly of the Gods*

∵ In the Villa Albani of Rome is the famous antique statue of Pluto and Cerberus.

Pluton'ic Rocks. Granites, and certain porphyries, supposed to be of igneous, but not of volcanic, origin So called by Lyell from Pluto, the principle of elemental fire.

Plutus. *Rich as Plutus* In Greek mythology Plutos is the god of riches. Plutus and Pluto are widely different

Plymouth Brethren. A sect that protests against all sectarianism, and

advocates the unity of the church, some even go so far as to advocate a community of goods So called from Plymouth, where they sprang into existence in 1830

Plymouth Cloak (*A*) A good stout cudgel In the time of the Crusades many men of good family used to land at Plymouth utterly destitute. They went to a neighbouring wood, cut themselves a good stout club, and, stopping the first passenger that passed by, provided themselves with money and clothing (*Fuller Worthies*)

Pocahontas. Daughter of Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, who rescued Captain John Smith when her father's hand was on the point of killing him She subsequently married John Rolfe, and was baptised under the name of Rebecca (1595-1617) (See *Old and New London*, ii 481)

Pocket (diminutive of *poche*, a pouch)

To put one's hand in one's pocket. To give money (generally to some charity)

Put your pride in your pocket Lay your pride aside for the nonce.

To be in pocket To be a gainer by some transaction

To be out of pocket To be a loser by some transaction.

Pocket an Insult (*To*) To submit to an insult without apparent displeasure

Pocket Borough (*A*) A borough where the influence of the magnate is so powerful as to be able to control the election of any candidate he may choose to support Well nigh a thing of the past since the introduction of voting by ballot

Pocket Judgment (*A*) A bond under the hand of a debtor, countersigned by the sovereign This bond can be enforced without legal process, but has quite fallen into disuse

Pocket Pistol (*A*). A dram-flask for the pocket, in "self-defence," because we may be unable to get a dram on the road.

Pocket Pistol (*Queen Bess's*) A formidable piece of ordnance given to Queen Elizabeth by the Low Countries in recognition of her efforts to protect them in their reformed religion. It used to overlook the Channel from Dover Cliffs, but in 1894 was removed to make room for a battery of modern guns It is said that it contains in Flemish the equivalent of the following words —

> "Load me well and keep me clean,
> And I'll carry a ball to Calais Green"

But this translation is only fanciful

Poco, rather, as a *poco forte, poco animato*

Pococurante (5 syl). Insouciant, devil-may-care, easy-go-lucky As the "Pococurante Guardsman" (the imperturbable and impassive). Also used for one who in argument leaves the main gist and rides off on some minor and indifferent point

Pococurantism. Insouciance, imperturbability Also indifference to important matters, but concern about trifles.

Podgers. Toadies, venerators (real or pretended) of everything and everyone with a name (*John Hollingshead The Birthplace of Podgers, a farce*)

Podsnap. A type of the heavy gentry, lumbering and straight-backed as Elizabethan furniture (*Dickens Our Mutual Friend*)

Podsnappery. The etiquette of the fossil gentry, stiff-starched and extremely proper.

> "It may not be so in the Gospel according to Podsnappery but it has been the truth since the foundations of the universe were laid"—*Our Mutual Friend*

Poe (*Edgar Allan*) The alias of Arthur Gordon Pym, the American poet (1811-1849)

Poet Squab. So Rochester calls Dryden, who was very corpulent. (1631-1701)

Poets (Greek, *poieo*, to make).

Skalds of Scandinavia (etym., *scalla*, to sing Swedish, etc)

Minnesingers of the Holy Empire (Germany), love-singers

Troubadours of Provence in France (*trouhar*, to invent, in the Provençal dialect)

Trouvères of Normandy (*trouver*, to invent, in the Walloon dialect).

Bards of Wales (*bardgan*, a song, Celtic)

Poet of Haslemere (*The*). Alfred Tennyson (Lord Tennyson), poet laureate (1809-1893). (*See* BARD)

Poet of the poor. Rev George Crabbe (1754-1832).

Prince of poets Edmund Spenser is so called on his monument in Westminster Abbey (1553-1598)

Prince of Spanish poets. Garcila'so de la Vega, frequently so called by Cervantes. (1503-1536)

Quak r poet (*The*) Bernard Barton (1784-1849)

Poets' Corner (*The*) In Westminster Abbey The popular name given to the south corner, because some sort of recognition is made of several British poets of very varied merits As a national Valhalla, it is a national disgrace It is but scant honour to be ranked with Davenant, Mason, and Shadwell Some recognition is taken of five of our first-class poets — viz Chaucer, Dryden, Milton, Shakespeare, and Spenser Wordsworth and Tennyson are recognised, but not Byron, Pope, Scott, and Southey Gray is very properly acknowledged, but not Cowper Room is found for Longfellow, an American, but none for Burns and Hogg, both Scotchmen.

Poets Laureate, appointed by letters patent.

	Appointed	*Buried*
Ben Jonson	1615-6	Westminster Abbey
Sir Wm Davenant (*)	1638	Westminster Abbey
John Dryden	1670	Westminster Abbey
Thomas Shadwell (*)	1688	
Nahum Tate (*)	1692	
Nicholas Rowe*	1715	Westminster Abbey
Lawrence Eusden (*)	1718	
Colley Cibber*	1730	
William Whitehead (*)	1757	
Thomas Warton*	1785	
Henry James Pye (*)	1790	
Robert Southey	1813	
Wm Wordsworth	1843	
Alfred Tennyson (*Lord*)	1850	Westminster Abbey

The following are sometimes included, though not appointed by letters patent.—Chaucer, Gower, John Kay, Bernard Skelton, Rob Whittington, Richard Edwards, Spenser, and Sam Daniel

(*) Five of the fourteen known only by their names. * Three others quite undistinguished poets The remaining five were distinguished men

⁂ A poet laureate is one who has received a laurel crown There were at one time "doctors laureate," "bachelors laureate," etc

Poetaster. A very inferior poet The suffix *-aster* is depreciative (compare "disaster") At one time we had also "grammatic-aster," "politic-aster," "critic-aster," and some others. (Italian, *poetastro*, a paltry poet)

Poetical. (*See* Aonian)

Poetical Justice. That ideal justice which poets exercise in making the good happy, and the bad unsuccessful in their evil schemes

Poetry on the Greek Model. (*See* Chiabreresco)

Father of English poetry Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400), so called by Dryden Spenser calls him "the pure well of English undefiled" He was not the first English poet, but was so superior to his predecessors that he laid the foundation of a new era He is sometimes termed "the day-starre," and Spenser the "sun-rise" of English poetry

Po'gram. A "creak-shoes," a Puritanical starch mawworm

Poille. An Apulian horse The horses of Apulia were very greatly valued at one time Richard, Archbishop of Armagh in the fourteenth century, says of St Thomas, "Neither the mule of Spain, the courser of Apulia, the leopardo of Ethiopia, the elephant of Asia, the camel of Syria, nor the English ass, is bolder or more combative than he"

> "Ther to so horsly, and so quyk of eye,
> As it a gentil Poille hors comparisoun were,
> For certes, fro his tayl unto his eere
> Nature ne art ne couthe him nought amende"
> *Chaucer Canterbury Tales*, line 10,836

Poins. One of the companions of Sir John Falstaff (*Shakespeare 1 and 2 Henry IV*)

Point. Defined by Euclid as "that which hath no parts" Playfair defines it as "that which has position but not magnitude," and Legendre says it "is a limit terminating a line," but none of these definitions can be called either philosophical or exact. A point is not necessarily a "limit terminating a line," for if so a point could not exist, even in imagination, without a line Besides, Legendre's definition presupposes that we know what a *line* is; but assuredly a "point" precedes a "line," as a line precedes a "superficies" To arrive at Legendre's idea we must begin with a solid, and say a superficies is the "limit terminating each face of a solid," lines are the "limits terminating a superficies," and points are the "limits terminating a line" In regard to Euclid's definition, we say *Ex nihilo nihil fit*.

In good point (French, *embonpoint*, plump) (See *Stretch a point*)

To carry one's point To gain the object sought for. The allusion is to archery

To dine on potatoes and point To have potatoes without salt, a very meagre dinner indeed When salt was very dear, and the cellar was empty, parents used to tell their children to point their potato to the salt cellar, and eat it This was potato and point In the tale of *Ralph Richards the Miser*, we are told that he gave his boy dry bread, and

whipped him for pointing it towards the cupboard where a bit of cheese was kept in a bottle

To make a point of [*doing something*]. To consider the matter as a point of duty. The reference is to the old Roman way of voting by ballot The ballot tablets were thrown by the voters into a chest, and were afterwards counted by *points marked on a tablet*, and to obtain every vote was to "carry every point" ("*Omne tulit punctum*" [*Horace*]). Hence a point of duty or point of conscience is a plank on the platform of duty or conscience

To stretch a point. To exceed what is strictly right Points were the tagged laces used in ancient dress. hence, to "truss a point," to truss or tie the laces which held the breeches; to "stretch a point" is to stretch these laces, so as to adjust the dress to extra growth, or the temporary fulness of good feeding At Whitsuntide these points or tags were given away by the churchwardens

"Then points being broken, down fell their hose" —*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, ii 4

Point-blank. Direct. A term in gunnery, when a cannon is so placed that the line of sight is parallel to the axis and horizontal, the discharge is point-blank, and is supposed to go direct to the object without a curve In French *point blanc* is the white mark or bull's eye of a target, to hit which the ball or arrow must not deviate in the least from the exact path

"Now art thou within point-blank of our jurisdiction regal"—*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, iii 1

Point d'Appui (French). A standpoint, a fulcrum a position from which you can operate, a pretext to conceal the real intention. Literally the point of support

"The material which gives name to the dish is but the *point d'appui* for the interim cayenne and curry-powder by which it is recommended to the palate of the reader"—*The Athenæum*

Point de Judas (French) The number 13 The twelve apostles and our Lord made thirteen at the Last Supper

Point-devise. Punctilious minutely exact. Holofernes says, "I abhor such insociable and *point de vise* companions, such rackers of orthography." (French, *point de vise.*)

"You are rather *point de vise* in your accoutrements"—*Shakespeare As You Like It*, iii 2

Points. *Armed at all points* "*Armé de toutes pièces,*" or "*Armé jusqu' aux dents*" "Armed at all points exactly *cap-à-pie.*"

To stand on points. On punctilios, delicacy of behaviour.

"This fellow doth not stand upon points"—*Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream*, v 1

Points of the Escutcheon. There are nine points distinguished in heraldry by the first nine letters of the alphabet —three at top, A, B, C, three down the middle, D, E, F, and three at the bottom, G, H, I The first three are *chiefs*, the middle three are the *collar point*, *fess point*, and *nombril* or *navel point*, the bottom three are the *base* points

Poison. It is said that poisons had no effect on Mithridates, King of Pontus This was Mithridates VI, called the Great, who succeeded his father at the age of eleven, and fortified his constitution by drinking antidotes to poisons which might at any moment be administered to him by poisons about the court. (*See* Aqua Tofana)

Poison Detectors.

Aladdin's ring was a preservative against every evil

Gundofarus. No one could pass with poison the gate of Gundofarus

Nourgehan's bracelet When poison was present the stones of this bracelet seemed agitated

Opals turn pale at the approach of poison.

Peacocks ruffle their feathers at the sight of poison.

Rhinoceros If poison is put into a cup made of rhinoceros' horn, the liquid will effervesce

Sign of the Cross was supposed in the Middle Ages to be a poison detector.

Venetian glass will shiver at the approach of poison (*See also* Philosopher's Egg)

Poison of Khaibar refers to the poisoned leg of mutton of which Mahomet partook while in the citadel of Khaibar. It was poisoned by Zamib, a Jewess, and Mahomet felt the effects of the poison to the end of his life

Poisoners (*Secret*).

(1) Locusta a woman of ancient Rome, who was employed by the Empress Agrippina to poison her husband Claudius Nero employed the same woman to poison Britannicus and others

(2) The Borgias (Pope Alexander VI and his children, Cæsar and Lucrezia) were noted poisoners.

(3) Hieronyma Spara and Toffania, of Italy. (*See* Aqua Tofana.)

(4) Marquise de Brinvilliers, a young profligate Frenchwoman, taught the art

by an officer named Sainte Croix who learnt it in Italy (See *World of Wonders*, part vii p 203)

(5) Lavoisin and Lavigoreux, French midwives and fortune-tellers

(6) Anna Maria Zwenziger, sentenced to death in 1811

In English history we have a few instances *e g* Sir Thomas Overbury was so murdered by the Countess of Somerset King James, it has been said was a victim to similar poisoning, by Villiers, Duke of Buckingham

Pois'son d'Avril. An April fool The *poisson d'Avril* is the mackerel, and we have the expression 'You silly mackerel,' and silly indeed are those who allow themselves to be caught by the palpable jokes engendered on the 1st of April 'The Scotch say "hunting the gowk" (cuckoo) It is said that the best explanation is a reference to Matt. xxix 2

The mackerel, says Oudin is called the *poisson d'Avril* 'parce que les maquereaux se prennent et se mangent coutoure mois-la'

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (June 20, 1891 p 484) says that the April fish is the *murata*, sacred to Venus

Poke. A bag, pouch, or sack.

Poke. A lazy person, a loafer, a dawdler.

Poke. To thrust or push against; to thrust or butt with the horns Also to busy oneself without any definite object.

"Poking about where we had no business,"—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*

To poke fun at one is to make one a laughing-stock.

"At table he was hospitable and jocose, always poking good-natured fun at Luke"—*E Lynn Linton Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg*, chap xii

Poke Bonnet. A long, straight, projecting bonnet, formerly commonly worn by women

Poker. *A poker set leaning against the upper bars of a fire to draw it up.* This is to make a cross to keep off Lob, the house spirit, who loves to lie before the fire, and, like Puck and Robin Goodfellow, dearly loves mischief and practical jokes

Poker Pictures. Drawings executed by the point of a hot poker or "heater" of an Italian nun By charring different parts more or less, various tints are obtained.

Poker Talk. Gossip, fireside chit-chat.

"Gaston rattled forth this specimen of poker talk lightly"—*Mrs Edwardes A Girton Girl*, ch ii

Pokers. The 'squire Bedels who carry a silver mace or poker before the Vice-Chancellor are so called at Cambridge

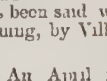
Poky. Cramped, narrow, confined; as, a poky corner. Also poor and shabby

"The ladies were in their pokiest old headgear"—*Thackeray The Newcomes*, chap lvii

Po lack. An inhabitant of Poland. (French, *Polaque*)

"So frowned he once when in angry parle,
He smote the sledded Polacks on the ice
Shakespeare Hamlet, I 1

Polarisation of Light is the absorption of those rays which are at right angles to the rays preserved Thus A B is one ray in which A is reflected to B and B to A, C D is a ray, in which C is reflected to D and D to C In E G F H, if the light is polarised, either E F or G H is absorbed. A B and C D are the poles of light, or the directions in which the rays are reflected.



Po'leas (2 syl). The labouring class of India.

"Polcas the labouring lower class are named,
By the proud Nayrs the noble rank is claimed"

Poles. *Under bare poles* Said of a ship when all her sails are furled

Polichinelle. *Le secret de . . .* (*See* SECRET)

Polinesso (in *Orlando Furioso*) Duke of Albany, who falsely accused Genevra of incontinency, and was slain in single combat by Ariodantes.

Polish off. To finish out of hand In allusion to articles polished

I'll polish him off in no time means I'll set him down, I'll give him a drubbing

To polish off a meal is to eat it quickly, and not keep anyone waiting

Political Economy. This term was invented by François Quesnay, the French physician (1694-1774)

Polixene (3 syl) The name assumed by Madelon in Molière's *Précieuses Ridicules*.

Polix'enes (4 syl), King of Bohemia, being invited to Sicily by King Leontes, excites unwittingly the jealousy of his friend, because he prolongs his stay at the entreaty of Queen Hermione Leontes orders Camillo to poison the royal guest, but, instead of doing so, Camillo flees with him to Bohemia In time Florizel, the son and heir of Polixenes, falls in love with Perdita, the lost daughter of

Leontes Polixenes forbids the match, and the young lovers, under the charge of Camillo, flee to Sicily Polixenes follows the fugitives, the mystery of Perdita is cleared up, the lovers are married, and the two kings resume their friendship. (*Shakespeare Winter's Tale*)

Poll. *To go out in the poll* To take an ordinary degree—a degree without university "honours." (Greek, *hoi polloi*, the many)

Poll Degree. (*See above*)

Poll Men. Those of the "hoi polloi," *the many*, not the honour-men

Pollentē. The puissant Saracen, father of Mu'nera He took his station on "Bridge Perilous," and attacked everyone who crossed it, bestowing the spoil upon his daughter Sir Artegal slew the monster Pollente is meant for Charles IX. of France, sadly notorious for the slaughter of Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Eve (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book v. 2)

Pollio, to whom Virgil addresses his Fourth Eclogue, and to whom he ascribes the remarkable advent of the "golden age," was the founder of the first public library of Rome. (B C 76-A D 4)

Pollux. *The horses of Castor and Pollux* Cyllarus and Harpagos Seneca and Claudian give Cyllarus to Castor, but Virgil (*Georgic* iii.) to Pollux The two brothers mount it alternately on their return from the infernal regions Harpagos, the horse from Harpasgium in Phrygia, was common to both brothers

Polly. Mary. The change of M for P in pet names is by no means rare, *e.g.*—

Margaret Maggie or Meggy, becomes Peggie and Pegg or Peg
Martha Matty becomes Patty
Mary Molly becomes Polly or Poll

Here we see another change by no means unusual—that of *r* into *l* or *ll* Similarly, *Sarah* becomes Sally *Dorothea*, Dora, becomes Dolly, *Harry* Hal

Polo'nius. An old courtier, garrulous, conceited, and politic He was father of Ophe'lia, and lord chamberlain to the king of Denmark (*Shakespeare Hamlet*)

Polo'ny. A vulgar corruption of *Bolo'gna sausage*

Polt-foot. A club-foot Ben Jonson calls Vulcan, who was lame, the "polt-footed philosopher." (Swedish, *bult*, a club, *bulta*, to beat, our *bolt*)

Poltron. A bird of prey, with the talons of the hind toes cut off to prevent its flying at game (Latin, *pollicitruncato*, deprived of its toe or thumb)

Poltroon'. A coward Menage derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed, because cowards feign themselves sick a-bed in times of war Saumaise says it means "maimed of the thumb," because in times of conscription those who had no stomach for the field disqualified themselves by cutting off their right thumb More probably a poltroon is a hawk that will not or cannot fly at game (*See above*)

Polybo'tes (*fl* 351) One of the giants who fought against the gods The sea-god pursued him to the island of Cos, and, tearing away part of the island, threw it on him and buried him beneath the mass (*Greek fable*) (*See* GIANTS)

Polyclē'tus. A statuary of Sicyon, who deduced a canon of the proportions of the several parts of the human body, and made a statue of a Persian body-guard, which was admitted by all to be a model of the human form, and was called "The Rule" (the standard)

Polycrates (*fl* 531), Tyrant of Samos, was so fortunate in all things that Amasis, King of Egypt, advised him to chequer his pleasures by relinquishing something he greatly prized Whereupon Polycrātēs threw into the sea a beautiful seal, the most valuable of his jewels. A few days afterwards a fine fish was sent him as a present, and in its belly was found the jewel Amasis, alarmed at this good fortune, broke off his alliance, declaring that sooner or later this good fortune would fail, and not long afterwards Polycrates was shamefully put to death by Orœtēs, who had invited him to his court

"Richard [Mutimer], in surveying his guests, had feelings not unlike those which filled King Polycrates of old"—*G. Gissing Demos*, chap xii

Polycrates' Ring. (*See above.*)

Polycrat'icon, in eight books, by John of Salisbury This is his chief work, and is an *exposé* of the frivolities of courtiers and philosophers It is learned, judicious, and very satirical (He died 1182)

Polyda'mas. A Grecian athlete of immense size and strength. He killed a fierce lion without any weapon, stopped a chariot in full career lifted a mad bull,

and died at last in attempting to stop a falling rock (*See* MILO)

Pol'ydore (3 syl) The name assumed by Guiderius, in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*

Polypheme (3 syl) One of the Cyclops, who lived in Sicily He was an enormous giant, with only one eye and that in the middle of his forehead When Ulysses landed on the island, this monster made him and twelve of his crew captives, six of them he ate, and then Ulysses contrived to blind him, and make good his escape with the rest of the crew Polypheme was most passionately in love with Galatea, a sea-nymph, but Galatea had set her heart on the shepherd Acis, whom Polypheme, in a fit of jealousy, crushed beneath a rock.

In the gallery of the Farnese palace is a superb painting of Polyphemus, in three parts (1) playing a flute to Galatea (2) hurling a rock at Acis and (3) pursuing the ships of Ulysses Poussin has also introduced in one of his landscapes Polyphemus sitting on a rock and playing a flute

Po'ma Alcinoo Dare (2 syl). (*See* ALCINOO)

Poma'tum. So called because it was originally made by macerating over-ripe apples in grease. (*Dr. John Quincy Lexicon Physico-Medicum*, 1723)

Pommard (French) Beer This is a pun on the word *pomme*. The Normans called cider *pomme*, whence *pomet*, a sort of beer.

"Ils tiennent leure chaloupes bien pourvues en grandes de pain de vin, de pomat cidre, comme d'autre boisson —*Chartier Les Droit Coutumes de la Mer*, p 127

Pommel. The pommel of a saddle is the apple of it, called by the French *pommeau* The Spaniards use the expression *pomo de espada* (the pommel of a sword) To 'pommel a person" is to beat him with the pommel of your sword. The ball used as an ornament on pointed roofs is termed a *pomel*. (Latin, *pomum*, an apple)

Pomo'na. Fruit, goddess of fruits and fruit-trees—one of the Roman divinities (Latin, *pomum*)

"Bide the wide fabric unimpaired sus n
Pomo'na's store, and chest, and golden grain"
Bloomfield Farmer's Boy

Pom'padour, as a colour, is claret purple The 56th Foot is called the Pompadours, from the claret facings of their regimental uniforms There is an old song supposed to be an elegy on John Broadwood, a Quaker, which introduces the word —

"Sometimes he wore an old brown coat,
Sometimes a pompadore,
Sometimes his vest was buttoned up behind
And sometimes down before."

Pompey. A generic name for a black footman, as Abigail used to be of a lady's maid Moll or Molly is a cook, Betty, a housemaid, Sambo, a black "buttons;" etc One of Hood's jokes for a list of library books was, *Pompey, or, Memoirs of a Black Footman, by Sir W. Gell* (Sir W Gell wrote a book on Pompeii) Pompey is also a common name for a dog.

Pompey's Pillar, in Alexandria A pillar erected by Publius, Prefect of Egypt, in honour of the Emperor Diocletian, to record the conquest of Alexandria in 296 It has about as much right to be called *Pompey's* pillar as the obelisk of Heliopolis, re-erected by Rameses II at Alexandria, has to be called *Cleopatra's Needle*, or Gibraltar Rock to be called a Pillar of Hercules

Pompey's pillar is a Corinthian column nearly 100 feet high, the shaft being of red granite

Pompilia. The bride of Count Guido Franceschini, who is brutally treated by him, but makes her escape under the protection of a young priest, named Caponsacchi She subsequently gives birth to a son, but is stabbed to death by her husband (*Robert Browning The Ring and the Book*) (*See* RING)

Pongo. The terrible monster of Sicily A cross between a "land-tiger and sea-shark" He devoured five hundred Sicilians, and left the island for twenty miles round without inhabitant This amphibious monster was slain by the three sons of St George (*The Seven Champions of Christendom*, in 2) A loose name for African anthropoid apes

Ponocrates (4 syl) Gargantua's tutor, in the romance of *Pantagruel and Gargantua*, by Rabelais

Pons Asinorum. The fifth proposition, book 1, of Euclid—the first difficult theorem, which dunces rarely get over for the first time without stumbling It is anything but a "bridge," it is really *pedum asinorum*, the 'dolt's stumbling-block.'

Pontefract Cakes. Liquorice lozenges impressed with a castle, so called from being made at Pontefract

"Pontefract pronounce "Pomfret"

Pontiff means one who has charge of the bridges According to Varro, the highest class of the Roman priesthood had to superintend the construction of

the bridges (*pontes*). (See *Ramsay Roman Antiquities*, p 51)

"Well has the name of Pontifex been given
Unto the church's head, as the chief builder
And architect of the invisible bridge
That leads from earth to heaven"
Longfellow Golden Legend, v

:: Here Longfellow follows the general notion that "pontiff" is from *pons facio*, and refers to the tradition that a Roman priest threw over the Tiber, in the time of Numa, a *sublicium*, or wooden bridge

Sublicius means made of timber or piles There were subsequently eight stone bridges, and Antinus converted the sublician bridge into a stone one There were fifteen pontiffs in the time of Sylla

Pontius Pilate's Body-Guard. The 1st Foot Regiment, now called the Royal Scots, the oldest regiment in the service When called *Le Regiment de Douglas*, and in the French service, they had a dispute with the Picardy regiment about the antiquity of their respective corps The Picardy officers declared they were on duty on the night of the Crucifixion, when the colonel of the 1st Foot replied, "If we had been on guard, we should not have slept at our posts"

Pony (*sl*). Twenty-five pounds A sporting term, a translation crib = to carry one over a difficulty

Pony in vingt-et-un The person on the right-hand of the dealer, whose duty it is to collect the cards for the dealer, so called from the Latin *pone*, "behind," being behind the dealer.

Poona. A sovereign *Lingua Franca* for pound

Poor. *Poor as Job* The allusion is to Job, who was by Satan deprived of everything he possessed

Poor as Lazarus This is the beggar Lazarus, full of sores, who was laid at the rich man's gate, and desired to be fed from the crumbs that fell from Dives' table (Luke xvi 13-31)

Poor as a church mouse In a church there is no cupboard or pantry, where mice most do congregate

There are none poor but those whom God hates. This does not mean that poverty is a punishment, but that the only poverty worthy of the name is poverty of God's grace. In this sense Dives may be the poor man, and Lazarus the beggar abounding in that "blessing of the Lord which maketh rich"

Poor Jack or **John** (*A*). Dried hake We have 'john-doty,' a "jack" (pike), a "jack shark," and a "jack of Dover." Probably the word Jack is a mere play on the word "Hake," and John a substitute for Jack

"'Tis well thou art not fish if thou hadst been poor-john —*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet*, ii 1

We have a similar perversion in the schoolboy proof that a pigeon-pie is a fish-pie A pigeon-pie is cope-john, and cope-john is jack-pie, and a jack-pie is a fish pie

Poor Man. The blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton, so called in Scotland In some parts of England it is termed a "poor knight of Windsor," because it holds the same relation to Sir Loin as a Windsor knight does to a baronet Sir Walter Scott tells of a Scotch laird who, being asked by an English landlord what he would have for dinner, produced the utmost consternation by saying, "I think I could relish a morsel of a poor man" (See *Bride of Lammermoor*, chap xix)

Poor Richard. The assumed name of Benjamin Franklin in a series of almanacks from 1732 to 1757 These almanacks contain maxims and precepts on temperance, economy, cleanliness, chastity, and other homely virtues, and to several of the maxims are added the words, "as poor Richard says." Nearly a century before Robert Herrick had brought out a series of almanacks under the name of *Poor Robin's Almanack*

Poor Tassel (*sl*). A poor hand, a bad workman, no great shakes. The tassel or tiercel was a male goshawk, restricted to princes, and called a "tassel gentle"

"Venturing this opinion to the brick-maker, he laughingly replied, 'Come, then and try your hand at a brick' The trial however, proved me a 'poor tassel,' amidst the jeers and laughter of the men"—*C Thomson Autobiography*, p 52

Poorer than Irus ("*Iro pauperior*") Irus was the beggar employed by the suitors of Penelope to carry to her their tokens of love When Ulysses returned home, Irus attempted to prevent his entering the gates, but Ulysses felled him to the ground, and threw the dead body into the road

Pop the Question (*To*) To propose or make an offer of marriage As this important demand is supposed to be unexpected, the question is said to be popped

Pope lived at Twickenham (1688-1744.)

"For though not sweeter his own Homer sings,
Yet is his life the more endearing song"
Thomson Summer

Pope (1 syl), in Latin *popa* (plu *popæ*). A priest who knocked on the head the ox offered in sacrifice, and cut

it up, a very small part being burnt, and all the rest distributed to those concerned in the sacrifice. Wine was poured between the horns, but the priest first sipped it, and all those who assisted him. After the beast had been stunned it was stabbed, and the blood was caught in a vessel used for the purpose, for the shedding of blood was indispensable in every sacrifice. It was the duty of the pope to see that the victim to be sacrificed was without spot or blemish, and to ascertain that it had never been yoked to the plough. The head was crowned with a fillet, and the horns gilt. Apparently the Roman soldiers of Pontius Pilate made a mockery imitation of these Roman and Greek sacrifices.

Pope. *The Pope changing his name.* According to Platina, Sergius II was the first pope who changed his name on ascending the papal chair. His proper name was Hogsmouth. Chambers says his name was "Peter di Porca," and it was the name Peter he changed, out of deference to St. Peter, thinking it arrogant to style himself Peter II. (844-847.)

I know no more about it than the Pope of Rome—than a man living as far off as the Cham of Tartary or Pope of Rome.

Drunk like a pope. Benedict XII. was an enormous eater and such a wine-drinker that he gave rise to the bacchanalian expression, *bibamus papaliter*. (*See* DRUNK.)

Pope. *Titles assumed by the popes.*

Universal Bishop. Prior to Gregory the Great.

Servus Servorum. Assumed by Gregory the Great in 591.

The Lamb of God which taketh away the Sins of the World. Martin IV. in 1281.

Divine Majesty, Husband of the Church, Prince of the Apostles, Key of the whole Universe, the Pastor and Physician possessed of all Power both in Heaven and Earth. Leo X. in 1513.

Monarch of Christendom; Vice-God, Lord God the Pope. Paul V. in 1635.

Master of the World, the Universal Father, Viceregent of the Most High. Subsequent to Paul V.

(See *Brady, Clavis Calendaria*, 247.)

Pope Joan. Said to have succeeded Leo IV. Gibbon says, "Two Protestants, Blondel and Bayle, annihilated her," but Mosheim seems half-inclined to believe there was such a person. The vulgar tale is that Joan conceived a violent passion for the monk Folda, and in order to get admission to him assumed the monastic habit. Being clever and popular, she got to be elected pope.

Pope's Sermon (*A*). Only once has a pope been known to preach a sermon in three hundred years. In 1847 a great crowd had assembled to hear the famous Padre Ventura preach in Santa Andrea della Valle, of Rome, but the preacher failed to appear, whereupon Pius IX. ascended the pulpit, and gave a sermon. (*De Lamennais' History of Pius IX.*)

The Pope's slave. So Cardinal Cajetan calls the Church. (Sixteenth century.)

Pope's Tiara (*The*). He calls himself (1) Head of the Catholic or Universal Church, (2) Sole Arbiter of its Rights, and (3) Sovereign Father of all the kings of the earth. From these assumptions he wears a triple crown—one as High Priest, one as Emperor, and one as King. (See *Brady*, 250, 251.)

*** For the first five centuries the Bishops of Rome wore a bonnet, like other ecclesiastics.

Pope Hormasdas (514-523) placed on his bonnet the crown sent him by Clovis.

Boniface VIII. (1224-1303) added a second crown during his struggles with Philip the Fair.

John XXII. (1410-1415) assumed the third crown.

Popefigland. An island inhabited by the Gaillardets (French, *gaillard*, gay people), rich and free, till, being shown one day the pope's image, they exclaimed, "A fig for the pope!" whereupon the whole island was put to the sword. Its name was then changed to Popefigland, and the people were called Popefigs.

Pop'injay. A butterfly man, a fop, so called from the popinjay or figure of a bird shot at for practice. The jay was decked with parti-coloured feathers so as to resemble a parrot, and, being suspended on a pole, served as a target. He whose ball or arrow brought down the bird by cutting the string by which it was hung, received the proud title of "Captain Popinjay," or "Captain of the Popinjay," for the rest of the day, and was escorted home in triumph. (See *Old Mortality*, ch. ii.)

> "I, then, all smarting with my wounds being cold,
> To be so pester'd with a popinjay,
> Answered neglectingly, I know not what,
> He should or he should not."
> *Shakespeare. 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

The Festival of the Popinjay. The first Sunday in May. (*See above.*)

Popish Plot. A plot in the reign of Charles II to massacre the Protestants, burn London, and assassinate the king Titus Oates invented this "wise" scheme, and obtained great wealth by revealing it but ultimately he was pilloried, whipped, and imprisoned (*See* GUNPOWDER PLOT)

Poplar (*The*) (Latin, *populus*, from *populus*, the people) Being symbolical of the people, both because its leaves are dark on one side and white on the other, and also because they are never still, but blown about by the least gust of wind. In France, to the present day, the poplar is an emblem of democracy There are black and white poplars, and the aspen-tree is one of the species

The white poplar was consecrated to Hercules, because he destroyed Kakos in a cavern of Mount Aventine, which was covered with poplars In the moment of triumph the hero plucked a branch from one of the trees and bound it round his head When he descended to the infernal regions, the heat caused a profuse perspiration which blanched the under surface of the leaves, while the smoke of the eternal flames blackened the upper surface Hence the Herculean poplar has its leaves black on one side and white on the other.

Porcelain (3 syl), from *porcellana*, "a little pig" So called by the Portuguese traders, from its resemblance to cowrie-shells, the shape of which is not unlike a pig's back The Chinese earthenware being white and glossy, like the inside of the shells, suggested the application of the name. (*See* Marryatt's *History of Pottery and Porcelain*)

Porch (*The*) A philosophic sect, generally called Stoics (Greek, *stoa*, a porch), because Zeno, the founder, gave his lectures in the Athenian picture gallery, called the porch Pœcilē

"The successors of Socrates formed societies which lasted several centuries, the Academy, the Porch, the Garden"—*Professor Seeley Ecce Homo*

Porcupine. (*See* PETER)

Porcus. *The Latins call me "porcus"* A sly reproof to anyone boasting, showing off, or trying to make himself appear greater than he is The fable says that a wolf was going to devour a pig, when the pig observed that it was Friday, and no good Catholic would eat meat on a Friday Going on together, the wolf said to the pig, "They seem to call you by many names." "Yes," said the pig, "I am called swine, grunter, hog, and I know not what besides The Latins call me *porcus*." "Porpus, do they?" said the wolf, making an intentional blunder "Well, porpoise is a fish, and we may eat fish on a Friday" So saying, he devoured him without another word.

Porcus Litera'rum. A literary glutton, one who devours books without regard to quality

Pork! Pork! Sylvester, in his translation of Du Bartas, gives this instead of *caw, caw*, as the cry of the raven.

Pork. Sir Thomas Browne says that the Jews abstain from pork not from fear of leprosy, as Tacitus alleges, but because the swine is an emblem of impurity. (*Vulgar Errors*)

Pork, Pig. The former is Norman-French, the latter Saxon

"Pork, I think, is good Norman French, and so, when the brute lives and is in charge of a Saxon slave she goes by her Saxon name, but becomes a Norman, and is called *pork* when she is carried to the cas-le-hall"—*Sir Walter Scott Ivanhoe*

Porphyr'ion. One of the giants who made war with the gods He hurled the island of Delos against Zeus (Jupiter), but Zeus, with the aid of Hercules, overcame him. (*Greek fable*) (*See* GIANTS.)

Porridge. *Everything tastes of porridge* However we may deceive ourselves, whatever castles in the air we may construct, the fact of home life will always intrude Sir Walter Scott tells us of an insane man who thought the asylum his castle, the servants his own menials, the inmates his guests "Although," said he, "I am provided with a first-rate cook and proper assistants, and although my table is regularly furnished with every delicacy of the season, yet so depraved is my palate that everything I eat tastes of porridge" His palate was less vitiated than his imagination.

Port, meaning larboard or left side, is an abbreviation of *portu il timone* (carry the helm). Porting arms is carrying them on the left hand

"To heel to port" is to lean on the left side (Saxon, *hyldan*, to incline) "To lurch to port" is to leap or roll over on the left side (Welsh, *llercian*)

"She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port,
And, going down head-foremost sunk in short"
Lyron Don Juan

Port An air of music, martial music Hence Tytler says, "I have never been able to meet with any of the ports here

referred to" (*Dissertation on Scotch Music*) The word is Gaelic

Port Royal Society. In 1637, Le Maitre, a celebrated advocate, resigned the honour of being *Conseiller d'Etat*, and with his brother De Sericourt consecrated himself to the service of religion. The two brothers retired to a small house near the Port Royal of Paris, where in time they were joined by their three other brothers—De Sacy, De St Elme, and De Valmont Afterwards, being obliged to remove, they fixed their residence a short distance from the city, and called it Port Royal des Champs. These illustrious recluses were subsequently joined by other distinguished persons and the community was called the Society of Port Royal

Port Wine. *Lord Pembroke's port wine* This renowned wine is thus made—

27 gallons of rough cider, 18 gallons of Bone's ale wine 3 gallons of brandy	} To make a hogshead of port

Porte (*The*) or *The Sublime Porte.* The Ottoman Empire In the Byzantine Empire, the gates of the palace were the place of assembly for judicial and legal administration The word *sublime* is French for "lofty," and the term was adopted naturally, as French has long been the language of diplomacy The whole building contains four Turkish departments of state—viz. (1) the Grand Vizierat, (2) the Foreign Office, (3) the Interior; and (4) the State Council.

"The government is to blame for not having done all in its power, like the Porte"—*The Times*

Porteous Riot. This notorious tumult took place at Edinburgh in September, 1736 Porteous was captain of the city guard At the examination of a criminal named Wilson, Captain Porteous, fearing a rescue, ordered the guards to fire on the mob, which had become tumultuous, in this discharge six persons were killed, and eleven wounded Porteous was tried for this attack and condemned to death, but reprieved The mob, at his reprieve, burst into the jail where he was confined, and dragging him to the Grassmarket (the usual place of execution), hanged him by torchlight on a dyer's pole.

Por'tia. A rich heiress in *The Merchant of Venice*, in love with Bassanio Her father had ordained that three caskets should be offered to all who sought her hand—one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead—with this proviso he only who selected the casket which contained the portrait of the lady should possess her hand and fortune (*Shakespeare*)

Portland Stone. So called from the island of Portland, where it is quarried It hardens by exposure to the atmosphere St Paul's Cathedral and Somerset House (London) are built of this stone.

Portland Vase. A sepulchral urn of transparent dark-blue glass, long in possession of the Barberini family In 1770 it was purchased by Sir William Hamilton, for 1,000 guineas, and came afterwards into the possession of the Duchess of Portland In 1810, the Duke of Portland, one of the trustees of the British Museum, allowed it to be placed in that institution for exhibition William Lloyd, in 1845, dashed it to pieces. It has since been carefully repaired, but is not now shown to the public It is ten inches high, and six in diameter at the broadest part

Portmanteau Word (*A*) A word, like post, which contains several meanings packed together, as, post (a stake), post for letters, post paper, slow as a post, fast as a post, post-horses, and so on

Portobello Arms. A public-house sign The *Mirror* says 'In 1739 after the capture of Portobello, Admiral Vernon's portrait dangled from every sign-post and he may figuratively be said to have sold the ale, beer, porter, and pull of England for six years" The *Portobello Arms* is a mere substitution for the admiral

Portso'ken Ward (London) The *soken* or franchise at the *port* or gate It was formerly a guild called the "English Knighten Guild," because it was given by King Edgar to thirteen knights for services done by them. (*See* KNIGHTEN-GUILD)

Portugue'se (3 syl). A native of Portugal, the language of Portugal, pertaining to Portugal, etc. as Camoens was a Portuguese, and wrote in Portuguese.

Po'ser. The bishop's examining chaplain, the examiner at Eton for the King's College fellowship (Welsh, *posiaw*, to examine; French, *poser*, Latin, *pono*) Hence, a puzzling question

Posse. *A whole posse of men* A large number a crowd (*See next article*)

Posse Comita'tus (Latin). Power of the county. The whole force of the county—that is, all the male members of a county over fifteen, who may be summoned by a sheriff to assist in preventing a riot, the rescue of prisoners, or other unlawful disorders. Clergymen, peers, and the infirm are exempt.

Posset properly means a drink taken before going to bed; it was milk curdled with wine.

"In his morning's draught his conceryes of cities . . . and when he goeth to bedde his posset smoaking hot."—*Man in the Moone* (1609)

Post means *placed*. (Latin, *positus*.)

Post. A piece of timber placed in the ground.

A military post. A station where a man is placed, with instructions not to quit it without orders.

An official post is where a man is placed in office.

To post accounts is to place them under certain heads in methodical order. (*French*.)

Post haste. Travelling by relays of horses, or where horses are placed on the road to expedite the journey.

Post office. An office where letters are placed.

Post paper. So called from its water-mark, a post-horn, or a post-boy blowing his horn.

"The old original post [paper] with the stamp in the corner representing a post-boy riding for life and twanging his horn."—*Mrs Gaskell, Cranford*, chap. v.

Stiff as a post. That is, stiff [in the ground] like a gate-post.

To run your head against a post. To go to work heedlessly and stupidly, or as if you had no eyes.

Post Factum (Latin). After the act has been committed.

Post Meridian (Latin). After noon.

"Twas past meridian half-past four,
By signal I from Nancy parted."
Dublin Ka nings

Post-mortem (Latin). After death, as a post-mortem examination for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death.

Post-mortem Degree (*A*). A degree after having failed at the poll.

"He had not even the merit of being a plodding man and he finally took what used to be called a *post-mortem* degree."—*My Rectors*, p. 63.

Post Obit. An agreement to pay for a loan a larger sum of money, together with interest at death. (Latin *post obitum*, after the death of the person named in the bond.)

Poste Restante (French). To remain at the post till called for. In the British post-office letters so addressed are kept one month, and then returned to the writer.

Posted. *Well posted up in the subject*. Thoroughly informed. The metaphor is from posting up accounts, where one can see everything at a glance.

Posteriori. An argument *a posteriori* is one from effects to cause. Thus to prove the existence of God *a posteriori*, we take the works of creation and show how they manifest power, wisdom, goodness, and so on; and then we claim the inference that the maker of these things is powerful, wise, and good. Robinson Crusoe found the footprints of a man on the sand, and inferred that there must be a man on the island besides himself. (*See* PRIORI.)

Posthumus (*Le'ona'tus*). Husband of Imo'gen. Under the erroneous persuasion of his wife's infidelity, he plots her death, but his plot miscarries. (*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*.)

Posting-Bills. Before the Great Fire the space for foot-passengers in London was defended by rails and posts; the latter served for theatrical placards and general announcements, which were therefore called *posters* or posting-bills.

Posy properly means a copy of verses presented with a bouquet. It now means the verses without the flowers, as the 'posy of a ring," or the flowers without the verses, as a "pretty posy."

"He could make anything in poetry, from the posy of a ring to the chronicle of its most heroic wearer."—*Stedman Victorian Poets* (Landis), p. 47.

Pot. This word, like 'father," "mother," "daughter," etc., is common to the whole Aryan family. Greek, *potēr*, a drinking-vessel; Latin, *poc-ulum* — *t-e* potaculum. Irish and Swedish, *pota* Spanish, *pote*, German, *pott*, Danish, *potte*, French, Welsh, Anglo-Saxon, *pott*, etc.

Gone to pot. Ruined, gone to the bad. The allusion is to the pot into which refuse metal is cast to be remelted, or to be discarded as waste.

"Now and then a farm went to pot."—*Dr Arbuthnot*.

The pot calls the kettle black. This is said of a person who accuses another of faults committed by himself. The French say, "The shovel mocks the poker" (*La pelle se moque du fourgon*).

To betray the pot to the roses. To betray the rose pot—that is, the pot

which contains the rose-nobles To "let the cat out of the bag" (French, *Decouvrir le pot aux roses*)

Brazen and earthen pots. Gentlemen and artisans, rich and poor, men of mark and those unstamped From the fable of the *Brazen and Earthen Pots.*

"Brazen and earthen pots float together in juxtaposition down the stream of life"—*Pall Mall Gazette*

Pot-boilers. Articles written for periodicals or publishers, and pictures of small merit drawn or painted for the sake of earning daily bread, or making the pot supply needful food

Pot-luck. *Come and take pot-luck with me* Come and take a family dinner at my house The French *pot au feu* is the ordinary dinner of those who dine at home

Pot Paper. A Dutch paper, so called from its bearing a pot as its water-mark.

Pot-Pourri (French) A mixture of dried sweet-smelling flower-petals and herbs preserved in a vase. Also a hotch-potch or olla podrida In music, a medley of favourite tunes strung together (*See* Pasticcio)

Pourri means dead [flowers], and pot-pourri, strictly speaking, is the vase containing the sweet mixture

Pot Valiant. Made courageous by liquor.

Pot-de-Biere. French slang for an Englishman

Pot of Hospitality (*The*). The *pot au feu* which in Ireland used to be shared with anyone who dropped in at meal-times, or required refreshment

And the 'pot of hospitality' was set to boil upon the fire, and there was much mirth and heartiness and entertainment —*Nineteenth Century*, Oct., 1891, p 613

Potage (*Jean*) The Jack Pudding of the French stage; very like the German "Hanswurst," the Dutch "Pickel herringe," and the Italian "Macaro'ni"

Potato-bogle. So the Scotch call a scarecrow. The head of these bird-bogies being a big potato or a turnip.

Potato-bury (*A*). A pit or trench for preserving potatoes for winter use. A turnip-bury is a similar pit for turnips.

Pota to-talk. (German, *Kartoffel gespräch*) That chit-chat common in Germany at the five o'clock tea-drinkings, when neighbours of the "gentler sex" take their work to the house of muster and talk chiefly of the dainties of the table, their ingredients, admixture, and the methods of cooking them

Poteen (pron *pu-teen*). Whisky that has not paid duty. (Irish *potin*, diminutive of *pote*, a pot)

'Come and taste some good poteen
That has not paid a rap to the Queen'

Pother or *Bother*. Mr Garnett states this to be a Celtic word, and says it often occurs in the Irish translations of the Bible, in the sense of *to be grieved or troubled in mind* (Greek, *pŏtheo*, to regret)

"Friends cried the umpire, cease your pother,
The creature's neither out nor t'other"
The Chameleon

Pothooks. The 77th Foot, so called because the two sevens resemble two pothooks Now called the Second Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment The first battalion is the old 57th.

Pot'iphar's Wife. According to the Koran her name was Zuleika, but some Arabian writers call her Rail

Pots. A Stock Exchange term signifying the 'North Staffordshire Railway stock" Of course, the word means "the potteries." (*See* Stock Exchange Slang)

Potter. To go poking about, meddling and making, in a listless, purposeless manner *Pudder*, *podder*, *pother*, *bother*, and *puddle* are varieties of the same word To pudder is to stir with a puddering pole, hence, to confuse. Lear says of the tempest—"May the great gods that keep this dreadful pudder o'er our head," meaning confusion. To puddle iron is to stir it about with a puddering-pole

Potwallopers, before the passing of the Reform Bill (1832), were those who claimed a vote because they had boiled their own pot in the parish for six months (Saxon, *weallan* to boil, Dutch, *opwallen*, our *wallop*)

Strictly speaking, a pot-walloper is one who wallops or boils his own pot-au-feu

Poult, a young turkey **Pullet,** a young chicken (Latin, *pullus*, the young of any animal, whence *poultry*, young domestic fowls, *filly*, a young horse, *foal*, French, *poule*, Italian, *pollo*, etc)

Pound. The unit of weight (Latin, *pondus*, weight), also cash to the value of twenty shillings sterling, because in the Carlovingian period the Roman pound (twelve ounces) of pure silver was coined into 240 silver pennies The

symbols £ and *lb* are for *libra*, the Latin for a pound. (*See* PENNY for POUND)

Pound of Flesh. The whole bargain, the exact terms of the agreement, the bond *literatim et verbatim*. The allusion is to Shylock, in *The Merchant of Venice*, who bargained with Antonio for a "pound of flesh," but was foiled in his suit by Portia, who said the bond was expressly a pound of flesh, and therefore (1) the Jew must cut the exact quantity, neither more nor less than a just pound, and (2) in so doing he must not shed a drop of blood.

Poundtext (*Peter*). An "indulged pastor" with the Covenanters' army. (*Sir Walter Scott: Old Mortality*.)

Pourceaugnac (*Monsieur de*) (pron. *Poor-sone-yak*). A pompous country gentleman who comes to Paris to marry Julie, but the lady has a lover of her own choice, and Monsieur is so mystified and played upon by Julie and her *amie du cœur* that he relinquishes his suit in despair. (*Molière: Pourceaugnac*.)

Poussin. *The British Poussin*. Richard Cooper, painter and engraver, well known for his *Views of Windsor*. (*-1806.)

Gaspar Poussin. So Gaspar Dughet, the French painter, is called. (1613-1675.)

Pouting Place of Princes (*The*). Leicester Square is so called by Pennant, because George II., when Prince of Wales, having quarrelled with his father, retired to Leicester House, and his son Frederick, Prince of Wales, did the same, for the very same reason.

Poverty ... Love. "When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window." "*Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus*."

Powder. *I'll powder your jacket for you.* A corruption of *powder* (to dust). (*See* DUST.)

> 'Lo' in powdur [dust] ye schall slepe,
> For out of powdur first ye came.'
> *Quoted by Halliwell under 'Poudre.'*

Not worth powder and shot. "*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*." The thing shot won't pay the cost of powder and shot.

Poyning's Law or *Statute of Drogheda* (pron. *Dro'he-dah*). An Act of Parliament made in Ireland in 1495 (10 Henry VII., chap. 22), declaring all general statutes hitherto made in England to be in force in Ireland also. It received its name from Sir Edward Poyning, Lieutenant of Ireland at the time.

P.P., Clerk of this Parish. The name given to a volume of memoirs, written by Dr Arbuthnot, as a satire on Bishop Burnet's *Own Times*.

Præmonstraten'sian Monks. (*See* PREMONSTRATENSIAN.)

Præmuni're. A barbarous word from the Latin *præmonere* (to be forewarned). The words of the writ begin "*Præmunire facias A B*"—*i.e.* "Cause A B. to be forewarned," to appear before us to answer the contempt wherewith he stands charged. If A B refuses to do so, he loses all civil rights, and before the reign of Elizabeth might have been slain by anyone with impunity.

Pragmat'ic Sanction. *Sanctio* in Latin means a "decree or ordinance with a penalty attached," or, in other words, a "penal statute." *Pragmat'icus* means "relating to state affairs," so that Pragmatic Sanction is a penal statute bearing on some important question of state. The term was first applied by the Romans to those statutes which related to their provinces. The French applied the phrase to certain statutes which limited the jurisdiction of the Pope, but generally it is applied to an ordinance fixing the succession in a certain line.

Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VII. (of France), 1438, defining and limiting the power of the Pope in France. By this ordinance the authority of a general council was declared superior to the dictum of the Pope, the clergy were forbidden to appeal to Rome on any point affecting the secular condition of the nation, and the Roman pontiff was forbidden to appropriate a vacant benefice, or to appoint either bishop or parish priest.

Pragmatic Sanction of St. Louis, 1268, forbade the court of Rome to levy taxes or collect subscriptions in France without the express sanction of the king. It also gave plaintiffs in the ecclesiastical courts the right to appeal to the civil courts. The "Constitutions of Clarendon" were to England what the "Pragmatic Sanction" was to France.

Pragmatic Sanction of Germany, 1713. Whereby the succession of the empire was made hereditary in the female line, in order to transmit the crown to Maria Theresa, the daughter of Charles VI.

This is emphatically the Pragmatic Sanction, unless some qualifying word or date is added, to restrict it to some other instrument.

Pragmatic Sanction of Naples, 1759, whereby Carlos II. of Spain ceded the succession to his third son in perpetuity

Prairie Fever (*The*) An enthusiastic love of prairie life, which seems to be part of our being, to strengthen our strength, invigorate our spirit, and endow us with new life.

'What with gallops by day and the wild tales by the night watch-fires I became intoxicated with the romance of my new life I had caught the prairie fever'—*Mayne Reid The Scalp Hunters*, ch iii

Prating Sophists. The doctors of the Sorbonne were so called by Budæus of Paris (1467-1540)

Prayer-book Parade. The promenade in fashionable watering-places and other places of resort, after morning service on Sundays till luncheon or early dinner-time

Praying-wheels. It is said that the Buddhists pray by machinery, that they put prayers into a wheel, and unroll them by the length This notion arises from a misconception Saky'a-muni, the Buddha, is said to have 'turned the wheel of the law'—*i e* to have preached Buddhism incessantly—we should say as a horse in a mill

Pre-Ad'amites. Before Adam was created Isaac de la Peyrere maintained that only the Jews are descended from Adam, and that the Gentiles are descended from a race of men existing before Adam, as the book of Genesis is the history of the Jews only, it does not concern itself with other races (1655)

Pre-Raphaelites. A term introduced by Hunt and his friends, who wished to intimate that they preferred the simplicity and truthfulness of the painters who preceded Raphael. The term now signifies a very minute imitation of nature, brilliant colouring, and not much shadow.

Preacher (*The*). Solomon, the author of Ecclesiastes (*the Preacher*)

The glorious preacher. Saint John Chrysostom. (347-407)

The king of preachers. Louis Bourdaloue. (1632-1704)

The little preacher Samuel de Marets Protestant controversialist (1599-1663)

Prebend, meaning a "clergyman attached to a prebendal stall," is a vulgarism The prebend is the stipend given out of the revenues of the college or cathedral he who enjoys the prebend is the prebendary. (Latin, *præbeo*, to give)

Preca'rious is what depends on our prayers or requests A *precarious tenure* is one that depends solely on the will of the owner to concede to our prayer, hence uncertain, not to be depended on (Latin, *precor*)

Preceptor. The superior of a preceptory was called by the Templars a *Knight Preceptor*, a 'Grand Preceptor' was the head of all the preceptories, or houses of the Knights Templars, in an entire province, the three or highest rank being the Grand Preceptors of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch Houses of these knights which were not preceptories were called *commanderies*.

Precieuses Ridicules (in Molière's comedy so called) Aminte and Polixène, who assume the airs of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, a coterie of savants of both sexes in the seventeenth century The members of this society were termed *précieuses*—*i e*, "persons of distinguished merit"—and the *précieuses ridicules* means a ridiculous apeing of their ways and manners.

Precio'sa. The heroine of Longfellow's *Spanish Student*, threatened with the vengeance of the Inquisition

Precious Stones. (1) *Each month*, according to the Poles, is under the influence of a precious stone —

January	Garnet	*Constancy*
February	Amethyst	*Sincerity*
March	Bloodstone	*Courage*
April	Diamond	*Innocence*
May	Emerald	*Success in love*
June	Agate	*Health and long life*
July	Cornelian	*Content*
August	Sardonyx	*Conjugal felicity*
September	Chrysolit	*Antidote to madness*
October	Opal	*Hope*
November	Topaz	*Fidelity*
December	Turquoise	*Prosperity*

(2) *In relation to the signs of the Zodiac* —

Aries	Ruby	Libra	Jacinth
Taurus	Topaz	Scorpio	Agate
Gemini	Carbuncle	Sagittarius	Amethyst
Cancer	Emerald	Capricornus	Beryl
Leo	Sapphire	Aquarius	Onyx
Virgo	Diamond	Pisces	Jasper

(3) *In relation to the planets* —

Saturn	Turquoise	*Lead*
Jupiter	Cornelian	*Tin*
Mars	Emerald	*Iron*
Sun	Diamond	*Gold*
Venus	Amethyst	*Copper*
Mercury	Loadstone	*Quicksilver.*
Moon	Crystal	*Silver*

⁂ The ancients divided precious stones into male and female The darker stones were called the male, and the light ones were called the females Male sapphires

approach indigo in colour, but the female ones are sky-blue Theophartos mentions the distinction

Precocious means ripened by the sun before it has attained its full growth, premature; a development of mind or body beyond one's age. (Latin, *præ coquo*)

"Many precocious trees and such as have their spring in winter, may be found"—*Brown*

Prelate means simply a man preferred, a man promoted to an ecclesiastical office which gives him jurisdiction over other clergymen Cardinals, bishops, abbots, and archdeacons were at one time so called, but the term is restricted in the Protestant Church to bishops (Latin, *præfero, prælatus*)

Preliminary Canter (*sl*) Metaphorically, means something which precedes the real business in hand The reference is to the preliminary canter of horses before the race itself begins

"The real business of the sessions commenced last night Everything that has preceded the introduction of this measure has been a preliminary canter"—*Newspaper paragraph*, April 14th, 1881

Premier Pas. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte* Pythagoras used to say, "The beginning is half the whole"

"Incipe Dimidium facti est coepisse"—*Ausonius*
"Dimidium facti qui coepit, habet"—*Horace.*
"Well begun is half done"

:: The reverse of these proverbs is "*C'est le plus difficile que d'écorcher la queue*"

Premonstraten'sian or *Norbertine Order.* Founded in the twelfth century by St Norbert, who obtained permission, in 1120, to found a cloister in the diocese of Laon in France A spot was pointed out to him in a vision, and he termed the spot *Pré Montré* or *Pratum Monstratum* (the meadow pointed out) The order might be called the reformed Augustine, or the White canons of the rule of St Augustine.

Prendre un Rat par la Queue. To pick a pocket This proverb is very old – it was popular in the reign of Louis XIII

Prepense (2 syl) *Malice prepense* is malice designed or before deliberated. (Latin, *præ pensus*)

Preposterous means "the cart before the horse" (Latin, *præ posterus*, the first last and the last first)

Presbyterian. (*See* BLUE.)

Prescott. A waistcoat Rhyming slang. (*See* CHIVY)

Pres'ents. *Know all men by these presents—i.e.* by the writings or documents now present (Latin, *præsentes*, by the [writings] present)

Preserver [*Sotēr*] Ptolemy I of Egypt was called *Soter* by the Rhodians, because he compelled Demetrios to raise the siege of Rhodes (B C 367, 323-285)

Press-money and **Press-men** do not mean money given to *impress* men into the service and men so impressed, but ready money, and men ready for service When a recruit has received the money, he binds himself to be ready for service whenever his attendance is required Similarly, a *press-gang* is a gang to get ready men. (Old French *prest*, now *prêt*, Italian *presto*)

Prester John, according to Mandeville, a lineal descendant of Ogier the Dane. This Ogier penetrated into the north of India, with fifteen barons of his own country, among whom he divided the land. John was made sovereign of Teneduc, and was called *Prester* because he converted the natives Another tradition says he had seventy kings for his vassals, and was seen by his subjects only three times in a year In *Much Ado about Nothing*, Benedick says:—

"I will fetch you a tooth-picker from the furthest inch of Asia, bring you the length of Prester John's foot fetch you a hair off the great Cham's beard rather than hold three words' conference with this harpy"—Act II 1

Prester John (in *Orlando Furioso*, bk. XVII), called by his subjects Sena'pus, King of Ethiopia He was blind Though the richest monarch of the world, he pined "in plenty's lap with endless famine," for whenever his table was spread hell-born harpies flew away with the food. This was in punishment of his great pride and impiety in wishing to add Paradise to his dominion. The plague was to cease "when a stranger came to his kingdom on a winged horse" Astolpho came on his flying griffin, and with his magic horn chased the harpies into Cocy'tus The king sent 100,000 Nubians to the aid of Charlemagne; they were provided with horses by Astolpho, who threw stones into the air, which became steeds fully equipped (bk XVIII.) and were transported to France by Astolpho, who filled his hands with leaves, which he cast into the sea, and they instantly became ships (bk XIX) When Agramant was dead, the Nubians were sent back to their country, and the ships turned to leaves and the horses to stones again

Prestige. This word has a strangely metamorphosed meaning The Latin *præstig'iæ* means juggling tricks, hence *prestidig'itateur'* (French), one who juggles with his fingers We use the word for that favourable impression which results from good antecedents The history of the change is this Juggling tricks were once considered a sort of enchantment, to enchant is to charm, and to charm is to win the heart.

Presto. Quick A name given to Swift by the Duchess of Shewsbury, a foreigner Of course, the pun is obvious *presto* means swift (or quick)

Preston and his Mastiffs. *To oppose Preston and his mastiffs* is to be foolhardy, to resist what is irresistible Christopher Preston established the Bear Garden at Hockley-in-the-Hole in the time of Charles II The Bible says he that employs the sword 'shall perish by the sword," and Preston was killed in 1709 by one of his own bears.

" I'd as good oppose
Myself to Preston and his mastiffs loose '
Oldham III Satyr on Juvenal

Pretender. *The Old Pretender* James F E Stuart, son of James II. (1688-1766)

The Young Pretender Charles Edward Stuart, son of the "Old Pretender" (1720-1788)

" God bless the king I mean the faith defender
God bless—no matter in blessing—the Pretender.
Who that Pretender is and who is king—
God bless us all!—that's quite another thing "
John Byrom

Pretenders Tanyoxarkēs, in the time of Cambyses, King of Persia, pretended to be Smerdis, but one of his wives felt his head while he was asleep, and discovered that he had no ears

Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VIII

Otrefief, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius, younger son of Czar Ivan Basilowitz II murdered by Boris in 1598 In 1605 Demetrius 'the False" became Czar, but was killed at Moscow the year following, in an insurrection

Pre'text. A pretence. From the Latin *prætexta*, a dress embroidered in the front worn by the Roman magistrates, priests, and children of the aristocracy between the age of thirteen and seventeen The *prætexta'tæ* were dramas in which actors personated those who wore the prætexta, hence persons who pretend to be what they are not.

Prettyman (*Prince*), who figures sometimes as a fisherman's son, and sometimes as a prince, to gain the heart of Clora (*Buckingham The Rehearsal*)

Prevarica'tion. The Latin word *varico* is to straddle, and *præ varicor*, to go zigzag or crooked The verb, says Pliny, was first applied to men who ploughed crooked ridges, and afterwards to men who gave crooked answers in the law courts or deviated from the straight line of truth (*See* DELIRIUM)

Prevent. Precede, anticipate (Latin *præ-venio*, to go before) And as what goes before us may hinder us, so prevent means to hinder or keep back

"My eyes prevent the night watches"—Psalm cxix 148
"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings —*Common Prayer Book*

Previous Question. (*See* QUESTION)

Pri'am. King of Troy when that city was sacked by the allied Greeks. His wife's name was Hecuba; she was the mother of nineteen children, the eldest of whom was Hector When the gates of Troy were thrown open by the Greeks concealed in the Wooden Horse, Pyrrhos, the son of Achilles, slew the aged Priam (See *Homer's Iliad* and *Virgil's Æneid*)

Pri'amond. Son of Ag'apē, a fairy He was very daring, and fought on foot with battle-axe and spear He was slain by Cam'balo (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, bk iv) (*See* DIAMOND)

Pria'pus, in classical mythology, is a lubeons, sensual, disgusting deity, the impersonation of the principle of fertility. (*See* BAAL PEOR, etc)

Prick-eared. So the Roundheads were called, because they covered their heads with a black skull-cap drawn down tight, leaving the ears exposed

Prick the Garter. (*See* FAST AND LOOSE)

Pride, meaning ostentation, finery, or that which persons are proud of. Spenser talks of "lofty trees yclad in summer's pride" (verdure). Pope, of a "sword whose ivory sheath [was] inwrought with curious pride" (ornamentation), and in this sense the word is used by Jaques in that celebrated passage—

" Why, who cries out on pride [dress]
That can therein tax any private party?
What woman in the city do I name
When that I say 'the city woman bears
The cost of princes on unworthy shoulders'?
What is he of baser function
That says his bravery [finery] is not of my cost?" *Shakespeare As You Like It*, II 7.

Fly pride, says the peacock, proverbial for pride (*Shakespeare Comedy of Errors* IV 3) The pot calling the kettle "black face"

Sir Pride First a drayman, then a colonel in the Parliamentary army (*Butler Hudibras*)

Pride of the Morning That early mist or shower which promises a fine day The Morning is too proud to come out in her glory all at once—or the proud beauty being thwarted weeps and pouts awhile Keble uses the phrase in a different sense when he says —

"Pride of the dewy Morning,
The swain's experienced eye
From thee takes timely warning
Nor trusts the sorrowful sky
Keble 25th Sunday after Trinity

Pride's Purge. The Long Parliament, not proving itself willing to condemn Charles I, was *purged* of its unruly members by Colonel Pride, who entered the House with two regiments of soldiers, imprisoned sixty members, drove one hundred and sixty out into the streets, and left only sixty of the most complaisant

Pridwen. The name of Prince Arthur's shield

"He henge an his sweore [neck] gode sceld deore,
His name on Brutisc [in British] Pridwen it iten [called]
Layamon Brut (twelfth century)

Pridwin. Same as *pridwen*. This shield had represented on it a picture of the Virgin

"The temper of his sword the tried I well her'
The bigness and the length of Rone, his noble spein
With Pridwin' his great shield and what the proof could hen'
Drayton

Priest . Knight. *I would rather walk with Sir Priest than Sir Knight* I prefer peace to strife

Priest of the Blue-bag. A barrister A blue-bag is a cant name for a barrister (*See* BARRISTER'S BAG)

"He [O Flynn] had twice pleaded his own cause, without help of attorney, and showed himself as practised in every law quibble as if he had been regularly ordained priest of the blue bag'
—*C Kingsley Hilton Locke*, chap xv

Prig. A knavish beggar in the *Beggar's Bush* by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Prig A coxcomb, a conceited person Probably the Anglo-Saxon *prut* or *prud*

Prig. To filch or steal Also a pickpocket or thief The clown calls Autolycus a "prig that haunts wakes, fairs, and bear-baitings" (*Shakespeare Winter's Tale*, IV 3)

In Scotch, *to prig* means to chepen or haggle over the price asked, *priggin* means cheapening

Prima Donna (Italian) A first class lady, applied to public singers

Prima Facie (Latin). At first sight. A *prima facie* case is a case on statement which, without minute examination into its merits, seems plausible and correct.

It would be easy to make out a strong *prima facie* case but I should advise the more cautious policy of *audi alteram partem*

Primary Colours. (*See* COLOURS)

Prime (1st) In the Catholic Church the first canonical hour after lauds Milton terms sunrise "that sweet hour of prime" (*Paradise Lost*, bk v. 170)

"All night long came the sound of chanting as the monks sang the service of matins, lauds and prime —*Shorthouse John Inglesant*, chap i p 10

Primed. Full and ready to deliver a speech. We say of a man whose head is full of his subject, "He is primed to the muzzle" Of course, the allusion is to firearms

Primero. A game at cards.

"I left him at primero with the Duke of Suffolk'—*Shakespeare Henry VIII*, i 4

"Four cards were dealt to each player, the principal groups being flush, prime and point. *Flush* was the same as in 'poker,' *prime* was the card of each suit, and *point* was reckoned as in 'piquet' —*Cyclopædia of Games*, p 270

Primitive Fathers (*The*) The five Christian fathers supposed to be contemporary with the Apostles viz Clement of Rome (30-102), Barnabas, cousin of Mark the Evangelist, and schoolfellow of Paul the Apostle; Hermas, author of *The Shepherd*, Ignatius, martyred A D 115, and Polycarp (85-169)

The first two *Epistles to the Corinthians* are probably by Clement Romanus but everything else ascribed to him is undoubtedly spurious

The epistle ascribed to Barnabas is of very doubtful authenticity

Hermas—It is very doubtful whether this is a proper name at all, and if a proper name many think it is a Hermas in the second century, brother of Pius I

Polycarp, some say, was a pupil of John the Evangelist by whom he was made Bishop of Smyrna addressed in the Revelation, but if the Revelation was written in 96, Polycarp was not eleven years old at the time and could not possibly have been a bishop It is extremely doubtful whether he knew the Evangelist at all and certainly he did not know either the Fourth Gospel or the Book of the Revelation

Primrose (*George*) Son of the worthy Vicar of Wakefield He went to Amsterdam to teach the people English, but forgot that he could not do so till he knew something of Dutch himself (*Goldsmith Vicar of Wakefield*)

Moses Primrose Brother of the above, noted for giving in barter a good horse for a gross of worthless green spectacles with copper rims and shagreen cases (*Goldsmith Vicar of Wakefield*)

Mrs. Deborah Primrose. Mother of the

above; noted for her motherly vanity, her skill in housewifery, and her desire to be genteel Her *wedding gown* is a standing simile for things that "wear well Her daughters' names are Olivia and Sophia (*Goldsmith Vicar of Wakefield*)

The Rev Dr Primrose Husband of Mrs. Deborah, and Vicar of Wakefield As simple-minded and unskilled in the world as Goldsmith himself, unaffectedly pious, and beloved by all who knew him (*Goldsmith Vicar of Wakefield*)

Primrose. A curious corruption of the French *primerole*, Italian *primerola*, compounds of the Latin *prima vera* (first spring *flower*) Chaucer calls the word *primerole*, which is a contraction of the Italian *primerola* The flower is no rose at all

Primum Mobile, in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, was the tenth (not ninth) sphere, supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it all the other spheres The eleven spheres are (1) Diana or the Moon, (2) Mercury, (3) Venus, (4) Apollo or the Sun, (5) Mars, (6) Jupiter, (7) Saturn, (8) the starry sphere or that of the fixed stars, (9) the crystalline, (10) the primum mobile, and (11) the empyrean Ptolemy himself acknowledged only the first nine, the two latter were devised by his disciples. The motion of the crystalline, according to this system, causes the precession of the equinoxes, its axis being that of the ecliptic The motion of the primum mobile produces the alternation of day and night, its axis is that of the equator, and its extremities the poles of the heavens

"They pass the planets seven, and pass the 'fixed' [starry sphere]
And that crystalline sphere and that 'First-Moved'" *Milton Paradise Lost*, iii 482

Primum Mobile is figuratively applied to that machine which communicates motion to several others, and also to persons and ideas suggestive of complicated systems Socrates was the primum mobile of the Dialectic, Megaric, Cyrenaic, and Cynic systems of philosophy.

Primus. The archbishop, or rather "presiding bishop," of the Episcopal Church of Scotland He is elected by the other six bishops, and presides in Convocation, or meetings relative to church matters.

Prince. The Latin principes formed one of the great divisions of the Roman infantry, so called because they were originally the *first* to begin the fight After the Hastati were instituted, this privilege was transferred to the new division

Prince. (*See* BLACK)

Prince of alchemy Rudolph II Emperor of Germany, also called The German Hermes Trismegistus

Prince of gossips Samuel Pepys, noted for his gossiping *Diary*, commencing January 1st, 1659, and continued for nine years (1632-1703)

Prince of grammarians (*See* GRAMMARIANS)

Prince of Peace The Messiah (Isaiah ix 6)

Prince of the Power of the Air. Satan (Eph ii 2)

Prince of the vegetable kingdom So Linnæus calls the palm-tree

Prince of Wales (*The*). This title arose thus When Edward I subdued Wales, he promised the Welsh, if they would lay down their arms, that he would give them a native prince His queen having given birth to a son in Wales, the new-born child was entitled Edward, Prince of Wales, and ever since then the eldest son of the British sovereign has retained the title.

Prince of Wales Dragoon Guards. The 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Prince Rupert's Drops. Drops of molten glass, consolidated by falling into water Their form is that of a tadpole. The thick end may be hammered pretty smartly without its breaking, but if the smallest portion of the thin end is nipped off, the whole flies into fine dust with explosive violence These toys, if not invented by Prince Rupert, were introduced by him into England.

Prince's Peers. A term of contempt applied to peers of low birth The son of Charles VII of France (afterwards Louis XI) in order to weaken the influence of the aristocracy, created a host of riff-raff peers, such as tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics, who were tools in his hands.

Princox or **Princocks.** (Probably from *prime* and *cock*) Capulet calls Tybalt a *princox*, or wilful spoilt boy. (*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet*)

Prink. *She was prinked in all her finery.* Adorned Prink and prank Dutch *pronken*, to make a show, German *prangen*, Danish *prange*, Swedish *pranka*.

Printer's Devil. The newest apprentice lad in the press-room, whose

duty it is to run errands, and to help the pressmen

Printing used to be called the *Black Art*, and the boys who assisted the pressmen were called *imps* (*See under* DEVIL)

Printers' Marks.

? is ?—that is, the first and last letters of *quæstio* (question)

! is! *Io* in Latin is the interjection of joy.

§ is a Greek p (π), the initial letter of *paragraph*.

* is used by the Greek grammarians to arrest attention to something striking (*asterisk* or star)

† is used by the Greek grammarians to indicate something objectionable (*obelisk* or dagger).

(*See* MARKS IN GRAMMAR)

Printing. (*See* EM)

Father of English printing William Caxton (1412-1491)

∵ It is a mistake to suppose that Caxton (1471) was the first printer in England A book has been accidentally discovered with the date 1468 (Oxford). The Rev T. Wilson says, 'The press at Oxford existed ten years before there was any press in Europe, except those at Haarlem and Mentz. The person who set up the Oxford press was Corsellis"

Prio'ri. An argument *a priori* is one from cause to effect To prove the existence of God *a priori*, you must show that every other hypoth'esis is more unlikely, and therefore this hypothesis is the most likely All mathematical proofs are of this kind. (*See* POSTERIORI)

Priscian's Head. *To break Priscian's head* (in Latin, "*Diminuëre Prisciani caput*"). To violate the rules of grammar Priscian was a great grammarian of the fifth century, whose name is almost synonymous with grammar

'Priscian's head is often broken without remorse."—*P Thompson*

'And held no sin so deeply red
As that of breaking Priscian's head'
Butler Hudibras, pt ii 2

Priscill'ianists. Followers of Priscillian, a Spaniard, an heretical sect which sprang up in Spain in the fourth century. They were a branch of the Manichæans

Prisoner at the Bar. The prisoner in the dock, who is on his trial; so called because anciently he stood at the bar which separated the barristers from the common pleaders

Prisoner of Chillon'. François de Bonnivard, a Frenchman confined for six years in the dungeon of the Chateau de Chillon, by Charles III of Savoy Lord Byron, in his poem so called, has welded together this incident with Dante's *Count Ugolino* (*See* CHILLON)

Pri'thu. The favourite hero of the Indian Puránas Vena having been slain for his wickedness, and leaving no offspring, the saints rubbed his right arm, and the friction brought forth Prithu Being told that the earth had suspended for a time its fertility, Prithu went forth to punish it, and the Earth, under the form of a cow, fled at his approach, but being unable to escape, promised that in future "seed-time and harvest should never fail"

Priuli. Senator of Venice, noted for his unbending pride, and his unnatural harshness to his daughter Belvidera (*Otway Venice Preserved*)

Privolvans'. The antagonists of the Subvolvans, in S Butler's satirical poem called *The Elephant in the Moon*

"These, silly ranting Privolvans
Have every summer their campaigns,
And muster like the warlike sons
Of Rawhead and of Bloody bones"
&c etc

Privy Council. The council chosen by the sovereign to administer public affairs. It consists of the Royal Family, the two Primates, the Bishop of London the great officers of State, the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Courts of Equity, the Chief Justices of the Courts of Common Law, the Judge Advocate, some of the Puisne Judges, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Ambassadors, Governors of Colonies, Commander-in-Chief Master-General of the Ordnance, First Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster of the Forces, President of the Poor-law Board, etc etc; a committee of which forms the Cabinet or Ministry The number of neither the Privy Council nor Cabinet is fixed, but the latter generally includes about fifteen or sixteen gentlemen specially qualified to advise on different departments of state business. Much of the business of the Privy Council is performed by Boards or subdivisions, as the *Board of Trade*, the *Board of Quarantine*, the *Committee of Council on Education*, etc

Privy Seal. The seal which the sovereign uses in proof of assent to a document In matters of minor importance it is sufficient to pass the privy seal, but instruments of greater moment must have the great seal also.

Pro and Con. (Latin) For and against "Con" is a contraction of *contra*

Pro Tanto. As an instalment, good enough as far as it goes, but not final, for what it is worth.

'I heard Mr Parnell accept the Bill of last year as a measure that would close the difference between the two countries, but since then he stated that he had accepted it as a *pro tanto* measure It was a parliamentary bit, and he hoped to make further amendments on it'—*Mr Chamberlain's speech*, April 10th, 1893

Pro Tem'pore (3 syl) Temporarily; for the time being, till something is permanently settled Contracted into *pro tem*

Probate of a Will. A certified copy of a will by an officer whose duty it is to attest it. The original is retained in the court registry, and executors act on the proved copy Anyone may see an official copy of any will at the registry office on payment of a shilling

Probe. *I must probe that matter to the bottom*—must narrowly examine into it. The allusion is to a surgeon probing a wound, or searching for some extraneous substance in the body

Prob'ole (3 syl), as applied to Jesus Christ, is this: that He was divine only because He was divinely begotten, in fact, He was a shoot of the divine stem This heterodox notion was combated by Irenæus, but was subsequently revived by Montanus and Tertullian The word is properly applied to the process of a bone—that is, a bone growing out of a normal bone (Greek, *pro-ballo*)

Procès-Verbal. A minute and official statement of some fact

"We (says the procès-verbal) asked him what use he had made of the pistol [i.e. We says the official report, etc.]"—*The Times (Law Report)*

Procession of the Black Breeches. This is the heading of a chapter in vol II of Carlyle's *French Revolution* The chapter contains a description of the mob procession, headed by Santerre carrying a pair of black satin breeches on a pole. The mob forced its way into the Tuileries on June 20th, 1792 and presented the king (Louis XVI) with the bonnet rouge and a tricolour cockade.

Proclaim on the Housetop. To proclaim or make known to everyone, to blab in public Dr Jahn says that the ancient Jews "ascended their roofs to announce anything to the multitude, to pray to God, and to perform sacrifices" (Matt x 27).

'No secret can escape being proclaimed from the housetop'—*London Review*.

Proclivity. *His proclivities are all evil.* His tendencies or propensities have a wrong bias The word means downhill tendency (Latin, *proclivus*)

Procris. *Unerring as the dart of Procris* When Procris fled from Cephalus out of shame, Diana gave her a dog that never failed to secure its prey, and a dart which not only never missed aim, but which always returned of its own accord to the shooter (*See* CEPHALUS)

Procrustes' Bed. Procrustes was a robber of Attica, who placed all who fell into his hands upon an iron bed If they were longer than the bed, he cut off the redundant part, if shorter, he stretched them till they fitted it Any attempt to reduce men to one standard, one way of thinking, or one way of acting, is called placing them on Procrustes' bed, and the person who makes the attempt is called Procrustes (*See* GIRDLE)

"Tyrant more cruel than Procrustes old,
Who to his iron bed by torture fits
Their noblest parts, the souls of suffering wits."
Mallet Verbal Criticism

Procrus'tean. Pertaining to Procrustes and his mode of procedure (*See above*)

Prodigal. Festus says the Romans called victims wholly consumed by fire *prodigæ hostiæ* (victims prodigalised), and adds that those who waste their substance are therefore called prodigals This derivation can hardly be considered correct Prodigal is *pro-ago* or *prod-igo* (to drive forth), and persons who had spent all their patrimony were "driven forth" to be sold as slaves to their creditors

Prodigal (The) Albert VI, Duke of Austria (1418-1463)

Prodigy. *The prodigy of France* Guillaume Budé, so called by Erasmus (1467-1540)

The prodigy of learning Samuel Hahnemann the German, was so called by J Paul Richter (1755-1843)

Profane means literally before the temple (Latin, *pro fanum*) Those persons who came to the temple and were not initiated were called profane by the Romans.

Profile (2 syl) means shown by a thread (Italian, *profilo*, Latin, *filum*, a thread) A profile is an outline. In sculpture or painting it means to give the contour or side-face

Profound (*The*) Richard Middleton, theologian. (* -1304)

The Profound Doctor Thomas Bradwarden, a schoolman (Fourteenth century)

Most Profound Doctor Ægidius de Columna, a Sicilian schoolman (Died 1316)

Prog. Food (connected with *prod*, and perhaps *procure* [*under*]) Burke says, "You are the lion, and I have been endeavouring to prog [procure food] for you"

"So saying, with a smile she left the room
To weave more lines of death and plan for prog" *Dr Wolcot Spider and Fly*

Progne or **Prok'ne.** The swallow (*See* NIGHTINGALE)

"As Progné or as Philomel mourns
That finds the nest by cruel hands dispoiled,
So Bradamant laments her absent knight"
Orlando Furioso, book xviii

Progress. *To report progress*, in parliamentary language, is to conclude for the night the business of a bill, and defer the consideration of all subsequent items thereof till the day nominated by the chief Minister of the Crown

Projec'tion. *Powder of projection*, or the "Philosopher's Stone." A powder supposed to have the virtue of changing baser metals into gold or silver A little of this powder, being cast into molten metal of the baser sort, was to *project* from it pure gold or silver Education may be called the true "powder of projection"

Proletaire (3 syl.) One of the rabble *Proletaires* in French means the lowest and poorest class in the community *Proletarian*, mean or vulgar The sixth class of Servius Tullius consisted of *proletarii* and the *capite censi*—*i.e.* breeders and human *heads* The *proletaires* could not enter the army, but were useful as breeders of the race (*proles*) The *capite censi* were not enrolled in the census by the value of their estates, but simply by their polls

Proleta'riat. Commonalty (*See* PROLETAIRE)

"Irish has a clerical aristocracy rich idle and corrupt and a clerical proletariat, needy and grossly ignorant"—*The Times*

Prome'theus (3 syl) made men of clay, and stole fire from heaven to animate them. For this he was chained by Zeus to Mount Cau'casus, where an eagle preyed on his liver daily The word means Forethought, and one of his brothers was Epime'theus or Afterthought

"Faster bound to Aaron's charming eyes
Than is Prometheus tied to Caucasus"
Shakespeare Titus Andronicus, ii 1

Prome'thean. Capable of producing fire, pertaining to Prome'theus (*q.v.*)

Prome thean Fire. The vital principle, the fire with which Prometheus quickened into life his clay images (*See* PROMETHEUS)

"I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relume"
Shakespeare Othello, v 2

Prome thean Unguent (*The*) Made from a herb on which some of the blood of Promētheus (3 syl) had fallen Medēa gave Jason some of this unguent, which rendered his body proof against fire and warlike instruments

Prome'theans. The first invention which developed into Bryant and May's "safety matches" They were originally made in 1805 by Chancel, a French chemist, who tipped cedar splints with paste of chlorate of potash and sugar. On dipping one of these matches into a little bottle containing asbestos wetted with sulphuric acid, it burst into flame on drawing it out It was not introduced into England till after the battle of Waterloo (*See* HUGH PERRI)

Promise of Odin (*The*) The most binding of all promises to a Scandinavian In making this promise the person passed his hand through a massive silver ring kept for the purpose, or through a sacrificial stone like that called the "Circle of Stennis."

"I will bind myself to you by the promise of Odin the most sacred of our northern rites"—*Sir W Scott The Pirate* chap xxii

Promised Land or *Land of Promise* Canaan, so called because God promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob that their offspring should possess it

Prone'sia (in *Orlando Furioso*) One of Logistilla's handmaids, famous for her wisdom

Proof. A printed sheet to be examined and approved before it is finally printed The *first* proof is that which contains all the workman's errors, when these are corrected the impression next taken is called a *clean* proof and is submitted to the author; the final impression, which is corrected by the reader *ad unguem*, is termed the *press* proof

Proof Prints. The first impressions of an engraving *India-proofs* are those taken off on India-paper *Proofs before lettering* are those taken off before the plate is sent to the writing engraver. After the proofs the orders of merit are

—(1) the prints which have the letters only in outline, (2) those in which the letters are shaded with a black line, (3) those in which some slight ornament is introduced into the letters, (4) those in which the letters are filled up quite black.

Proof Spirit. A mixture of equal parts (by weight) of alcohol and water The *proof* of spirit consists in little bubbles or beads which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation When any mixture has more alcohol than water it is called *over* proof, and when less it is termed *under* proof.

Prooshan Blue (*My*). A term of great endearment. After the battle of Waterloo the Prussians were immensely popular in England, and in connection with the Loyal True Blue Club gave rise to the toasts, "The True Blue" and the 'Prussian Blue" Sam Weller addresses his father as "Vell, my Prooshan Blue'

Propaganda. The name given to the 'congregation" *de propagandâ fide*, established at Rome by Gregory XV, in 1622, for propagating throughout the world the Roman Catholic religion. Any institution for making religious or political proselytes

Proper Names used as Common Nouns.

Crebillon = terrible
Dumas = imaginative
Féne'on = fabulous
Le Sage = humorous
Molière = comic
Montaigne = thoughtful
Rabelais = unclean.
Rousseau = unctious
Victor Hugo = inconsistency
Zola = licentious *Zolaesque* in the manner or style of Zola, the French novelist

Property Plot (*The*), in theatrical language, means a list of all the "properties" or articles which will be required in the play produced Such as the bell, when Macbeth says, "The bell invites me," the knock, when it is said, "Heard you that knocking?" tables, chairs, banquets, tankards, etc, etc.

Prophesy upon Velvet (*To*) To prophesy what is already a known fact Thus, the issue of a battle flashed to an individual may, by some chance, get to the knowledge of a "sibyl" who may securely prophesy the issue to others, but such a prediction would be a "prophecy on velvet," it goes on velvet slippers without fear of stumbling

'If one of those three had spoken the news over again the old lady (or sibyl) prophesies upon velvet'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxxiii.

Prophet (*The*) Mahomet is so called (570-632)

The Koran says there have been 200,000 prophets, only six of whom have brought new laws or dispensations, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Mahomet

The Prophet. Jo'achim, Abbot of Flore (1130-1202)

Prophet of the Syrians. Ephraem Syrus (4th century)

The Great Prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; so called because their writings are more extensive than the prophecies of the other twelve

The Minor or *Lesser Prophets* Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Jonah, Nahum, Habak'kuk, Zephani'ah Haggai, Zechari'ah, and Mal'achi, so called because their writings are less extensive than those of the four Great Prophets.

Prophetess (*The*) Ay-e'shah, the second wife of Mahomet, so called, not because she had any gift of prophecy, but simply because she was the favourite wife of the "prophet," she was, therefore, emphatically "Mrs Prophet."

Propositions, in logic, are of four kinds, called A, E, I, O "A" is a universal affirmative, and "E" a universal negative; "I" a particular affirmative, and "O" a particular negative.

'Asserit A, negat E, verum generaliter ambo'
'Asserit I, negat O, sed particulariter ambo"

A asserts and E denies some *universal* proposition,
I asserts and O denies, but with *particular* precision

Props, in theatrical slang, means properties, of which it is a contraction Everything stored in a theatre for general use on the stage is a "prop," but these stores are the manager's props. An actor's 'props" are the clothing and other articles which he provides for his own use on the stage In many good theatres the manager provides everything but tights and a few minor articles, but in minor theatres each actor must provide a wardrobe and properties

Proro'guo (2 syl) *The Parliament was prorogued* Dismissed for the holidays, or suspended for a time (Latin, *pro-rogo*, to prolong) It dismissed entirely it is said to be "dissolved"

Pro.'s. Professionals—that is, actors by profession.

"A big crowd slowly gathers,
And stretches across the street,
The pit door opens sharply
And I hear the tramping feet,
And the quiet pro's pass onward
To the stage-door up the court'
E. Nesbit, Pro's, etc.

Prosce'nium. The front part of the stage, between the drop-curtain and orchestra. (Greek, *proskēnion*, Latin, *proscēnium*)

Proscrip'tion. A sort of hue and cry, so called because among the Romans the names of the persons proscribed were written out, and the tablets bearing them names were fixed up in the public forum, sometimes with the offer of a reward for those who should aid in bringing them before the court If the proscribed did not answer the summons, their goods were confiscated and their persons outlawed In this case the name was engraved on brass or marble, the offence stated, and the tablet placed conspicuously in the market-place

Prose means straightforward speaking or writing (Latin, *oratio prosa—i e prorsa*), in opposition to foot-bound speaking or writing, *oratio vincta* (fettered speech—*i e* poetry)

Proso. *Il y a plus de vingt ans que je dis de la prose, sans que j'en susse rien* I have known this these twenty years without being conscious of it (*Molière Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*)

"'Really,' exclumed Lady Ambrose brightening, '*Il y a plus de vingt ans que je dis de la prose, sans que j'en susse rien*' And so it seems that I have known history without suspecting it just as Monsieur Jourdain talked prose"—*Mallock The New Republic*, bk iii chap 2

Father of Greek prose. Herod'otos (B C. 484-405).

Father of English prose Wycliffe (1324-1384), and Roger Ascham (1515-1568)

Father of French prose Villehardouin (pron *Veal-hard-u-hah'n*) (1167-1213)

Proselytes (3 syl) among Jewish writers were of two kinds—viz "The proselyte of righteousness" and the "stranger of the gate" The former submitted to circumcision and conformed to the laws of Moses The latter abstained from offering sacrifice to heathen gods, and from working on the Sabbath. "The stranger that is within thy gate" = the stranger of the gate.

"I must confess that his society was at first irksome, but I now have hope that he may become a stranger of the gate"—*Eldad the Pilgrim*, ch iii

Proser'pina or **Pros'erpine** (3 syl). One day, as she was amusing herself in the meadows of Sicily, Pluto seized her and carried her off in his chariot to the infernal regions for his bride In her terror she dropped some of the lilies she had been gathering, and they turned to daffodils

"O Proserpina,
For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's waggon! daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty
Shakespeare Winter's Tale iv 4

Proserpine's Divine Calidore. Sleep In the beautiful legend of *Cupid and Psyche*, by Apuleius, after Psyche had long wandered about searching for her lost Cupid, she is sent to Proserpine for "the casket of divine beauty," which she was not to open till she came into the light of day. Psyche received the casket, but just as she was about to step on earth, she thought how much more Cupid would love her if she was divinely beautiful; so she opened the casket and found the calidore it contained was sleep, which instantly filled all her limbs with drowsiness, and she slept as it were the sleep of death

This is the very perfection of allegory Of course sleep is the only beautifier of the weary and heart-sick, and this calidore Psyche found before Cupid came to her

Prosper'ity Rob'inson. Viscount Goderich, Earl of Ripon, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1823 In 1825 he boasted in the House of the prosperity of the nation, and his boast was not yet cold when the great financial crisis occurred It was Cobbett who gave him the name of "Prosperity Robinson"

Pros'pero. Rightful Duke of Milan, deposed by his brother. Drifted on a desert island, he practised magic, and raised a tempest in which his brother was shipwrecked Ultimately Prospero *broke his wand*, and his daughter married the son of the King of Naples (*Shakespeare Tempest*)

Protag'oras of Abde'ra was the first who took the name of "Sophist." (B C. 480-411)

Prote'an. Having the aptitude to change its form ready to assume different shapes (*See* PROTEUS)

Protectionist. One who advocates the imposition of import duties, to "protect" home produce or manufactures

Protector. The Earl of Pembroke (1216)

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1422-1447)

Richard, Duke of Gloucester (1483).

The Duke of Somerset (1548)

The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. Oliver Cromwell (1653-1658).

Protesila'os, in Fénelon's *Télémaque* is meant to represent Louvois, the French Minister of State.

Prot'estant. One of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation These Lutherans, in 1529, "protested" against the decree of Charles V of Germany, and appealed from the Diet of Spires to a general council A Protestant now means one of the Reformed Church.

Protestant Pope. Clement XIV

Proteus (pron *Pro-tuce*). *As many shapes as Proteus—i e* full of shifts, aliases, disguises, etc. Proteus was Neptune's herdsman, an old man and a prophet He lived in a vast cave, and his custom was to tell over his herds of sea-calves at noon, and then to sleep There was no way of catching him but by stealing upon him during sleep and binding him, if not so captured, he would elude anyone who came to consult him by changing his shape, for he had the power of changing it in an instant into any form he chose.

"The changeful Proteus whose prophetic mind,
The secret cause of Bacchus' rage divined,
Attending, left the flocks, his yearly charge,
To grace the bitter weeds of Thrace's barge."
Camoens Lusiad, vi

Pro'teus. One of the two gentlemen of Verona, his serving-man is Launce Valentine is the other gentleman, whose serving-man is Speed. (*Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona*)

Prothala'mion. Marriage song by Edmund Spenser, peculiarly exquisite—probably the noblest ever sung

Proto-martyr. The first martyr Stephen the deacon is so called (Acts v. vii)

Protocol. The first rough draft or original copy of a despatch, which is to form the basis of a treaty (Greek, *proto-kōleon*, a sheet glued to the front of a manuscript, and bearing an abstract of the contents and purport. (*Hammolaus Barbarus.*)

Protoplasm, Sarcode. The material or cells of which all living things are built up. Each is a jelly-like substance, the former being the nucleus of plants and the latter of animals Max Schultz proved the identity of these substances

Protoplasm is not a simple but a complicated structure, sometimes called a "colony of plastes," or nucleal granules (Greek *proto-plasma*, the first model, *proto-sarkodes*, the first flesh-like entity)

Protozoa. The lowest class of animal life (Greek, *protos zoon*) In a figurative sense, a young aspirant for literary honours: "They were young intellectual protozoa."

Proud (*The*) Otho IV, Emperor of Germany (1175, 1209-1218)

Tarquin II. of Rome *Superbus.* (Reigned B C 535-510, died 496)

The proud Duke Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset He would never suffer his children to sit in his presence, and would never speak to his servants except by signs (Died 1748)

Proud as Lucifer, proud as a peacock.

Proud'fute (*Oliver*) A boasting bonnet-maker of Perth His widow is Magdalen or Maudie. (*Sir Walter Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*)

Prout. (*See under* FATHER)

Prov'ince means a country previously conquered (Latin, *provincia*)

Provincial. Like or in the manner of those who live in the provinces

Provincial of an Order The superior of all the monastic houses of a province

Prudent Tree (*The*). Pliny calls the mulberry the most prudent of all trees, because it waits till winter is well over before it puts forth its leaves Ludovico Sforza, who prided himself on his prudence, chose a mulberry-tree for his device, and was called "*Il Moro*"

Prud'homme. *A Mons Prud'homme.* A man of experience and great prudence, of estimable character and practical good sense Mons Prud'homme is never a man of genius and originality, but what we in England should term a "Quaker of the old school"

The council of prud'hommes A council of arbiters to settle disputes between masters and workmen

Prunello. Stuff Prunello really means that woollen stuff of which common ecclesiastical gowns used to be made, it was also employed for the uppers of women's boots and shoes, everlasting A corruption of Brignoles

"Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather or prunello."
Pope Essay on Man, iv.

Prussia means *near Russia*, the country bordering on Russia In Neo-Latin, *Borussia*, in Slavonic, *Porussia*, *po* in Slavonic signifying "near."

Prussian Blue. So called because it was discovered by a Prussian, viz.

Diesbach, a colourman of Berlin, in 1710. It is sometimes called *Berlin* blue.

Prussic Acid means the acid of Prussian blue It is now termed in science hydrocyanic acid, because it is made from a cyanide of iron.

Psalm cv. 28. The Prayer Book version is "They were not obedient unto his word"

The Bible version and the new version is "They rebelled not against his word"

Psalms. Seventy-three psalms are inscribed with David's name, twelve with that of Asaph the singer, eleven go under the name of the Sons of Korah, a family of singers, one (*i.e.* Ps xc.) is attributed to Moses The whole compilation is divided into five books bk 1, from i to xli, bk 2, from xlii to lxxii, bk 3, from lxxiii to lxxxix, bk 4, from xc. to cvi, bk 5, from cvii to cl

Psalmist. *The sweet psalmist of Israel.* King David, who composed many of the Bible Psalms (*See* Psalm lxxii 20)

Psalter of Tara (*The*) It contains a narrative of the early kings of Ireland from Ollam Fodlah to B C 900

"Their tribe, they said, their high degree
Was sung in Tuscan Psalters."
Campbell O'Connor's Child

Psaphon's Birds (*Psaph'ons aves*) Puffers, flatterers Psaphon, in order to attract the attention of the world, reared a multitude of birds, and having taught them to pronounce his name, let them fly.

"To what far region have the songs not flown
Like Psaphon's birds, speaking their master's name" *Moore Rhymes on the Road*, iii

Psycar'pax [*greasy thief*] Son of Troxartas, King of the Mice The Frog-king offered to carry the young prince over a lake, but scarcely had he got mid-way when a water-hydra appeared, and King Frog, to save himself, dived under water The mouse, being thus left on the surface, was drowned, and this catastrophe brought about the battle of the Frogs and Mice.

"The soul of great Psycarpax lives in me,
Of great Troxartas line"
Parnell Battle of the Frogs and Mice, i

Psyche [*Sy'he*] A beautiful maiden beloved by Cupid, who visited her every night, but left her at sunrise Cupid bade her never seek to know who he was, but one night curiosity overcame her prudence, and she went to look at him A drop of hot oil fell on his shoulder, awoke him, and he fled Psyche next became the slave of Venus, who treated her most cruelly, but ultimately she was married to Cupid, and became immortal, Mrs Henry Tighe has embodied in six cantos this exquisite allegory from Apuleius.

This subject was represented by Raphael in a suite of thirty-two pictures, and numerous artists have taken the loves of Cupid and Psyche for their subject, as, for example Canova, Gerard, Chaudet, etc The cameo of the Duke of Marlborough is said to have been the work of Tryphon of Athens

Raphael's illustrations of the adventures of Psyche were engraved for a superb edition in 1760 (*De la Fable de Psyche*), published by Henri Didot

"Fair Psyche kneeling at the ethereal throne,
Warmed the fond bosom of unconquered love"
Burnim Economy of Vegetation iv

Psychography. Spirit-writing, writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits.

Ptolema'ic System. The system of Claudius Ptolemæus, a celebrated astronomer of Palu'sium, in Egypt, of the eleventh century He taught that the earth is fixed in the centre of the universe, and the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying with them the sun, planets, and fixed stars in their respective spheres He said that the Moon was next above the earth, then Mercury, then Venus, the Sun he placed between Venus and Mars, and after Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, beyond which came the two crystalline spheres

This system was accepted, till it was replaced in the sixteenth century by the Copernican system

Public. The people generally and collectively, the members generally of a state, nation, or community.

Public-house Signs. Much of a nation's history, and more of its manners and feelings, may be gleaned from its public-house signs A very large number of them are selected out of compliment to the lord of the manor, either because he is the "great man" of the neighbourhood, or because the proprietor is some servant whom "it delighted the lord to honour;" thus we have the *Earl of March*, in compliment to the Duke of Richmond the *Green Man* or game-keeper, married and promoted "to a public." When the name and titles of the lord have been exhausted, we get his cognisance or his favourite pursuit, as the *Bear and Ragged Staff*, the *Fox and Hounds* As the object of the sign is to speak to the feelings and attract, another fruitful source is either some

national hero or great battle, thus we get the *Marquis of Granby* and the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Waterloo* and the *Alma*. The proverbial loyalty of our nation has naturally shown itself in our tavern signs, giving us the *Victoria*, *Prince of Wales*, the *Albert*, the *Crown* and so on. Some signs indicate a speciality of the house, as the *Bowling Green*, the *Skittles*; some a political bias, as the *Royal Oak*; some are an attempt at wit, as the *Fire Alls*, and some are purely fanciful The following list will serve to exemplify the subject —

The Angel In allusion to the angel that saluted the Virgin Mary

The Bag o' Nails A corruption of the "Bacchanals"

The Bear From the popular sport of bear-baiting

The Bear and Bacchus, in High Street Warwick A corruption of *Bear and Baculus*—*i.e.* Bear and Ragged Staff, the badge of the Earl of Warwick

The Bear and Ragged Staff The cognisance of the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, etc

The Bell In allusion to races, a silver bell having been the winner's prize up to the reign of Charles II

La Belle Sauvage (*See* BELL SAVAGE)

The Blue Boar. The cognisance of Richard III

The Blue Pig (Bevis Marks) A corruption of the *Blue Boar*. (*See above*)

The Boar's Head The cognisance of the Gordons, etc

The Bolt-in-Tun The punning heraldic badge of Prior Bolton, last of the clerical rulers of Bartholomew's, previous to the Reformation

Bosom's Inn A public-house sign in St Lawrence Lane, London a corruption of *Blossom's Inn*, as it is now called, in allusion to the hawthorn blossoms surrounding the effigy of St. Lawrence on the sign

The Bowling Green Signifying that there are arrangements on the premises for playing bowls

The Bull. The cognisance of Richard, Duke of York The *Black Bull* is the cognisance of the house of Clare.

The Bull's Head. The cognisance of Henry VIII

The Bully Ruffian A corruption of the *Bellerophon* (a ship)

The Castle. This, being the arms of Spain, symbolises that Spanish wines are to be obtained within In some cases, without doubt, it is a complimentary sign of the manor castle

The Cat and Fiddle A corruption of *Caton Fidèle*—*i.e.* Caton, the faithful governor of Calais In Farringdon (Devon) is the sign of *La Chatte Fidèle*, in commemoration of a faithful cat Without scanning the phrase so nicely, it may simply indicate that the game of *cat* (trap-ball) and a *fiddle* for dancing are provided for customers

The Cat and Mutton Hackney, which gives name to the Cat and Mutton Fields.

The Cat and Wheel A corruption of "St Catherine's Wheel," or an announcement that *cat* and balance *wheels* are provided for the amusement of customers.

The Chequers (1) In honour of the Stuarts, whose shield was 'checky,' like a Scotch plaid (2) In commemoration of the licence granted by the Earls of Arundel or Lords Warenne (3) An intimation that a room is set apart for merchants and accountants, where they can be private and make up their accounts, or use them "chequers" undisturbed (*See* LATTICE)

The Coach and Horses This sign signifies that it is a posting-house, a stage-coach house or both

The Coel and Bottle A corruption of the "Cork and Bottle," meaning that wine is sold there in bottles Probably in some cases it may indicate that the house provides poultry, eggs, and wine.

The Cow and Skittles The cow is the real sign, and alludes to the dairy of the hostess, or some noted dairy in the neighbourhood Skittles is added to indicate that there is a *skittle ground* on the premises.

The Cross Keys Common in the mediæval ages, and in allusion to St Peter, or one of the bishops whose cognisance it is—probably the lord of the manor or the patron saint of the parish church. The cross keys are emblems of the papacy, St. Peter, the Bishop of Gloucester, St Servatus, St Hippolytus, St Geneviève, St Petronilla, St. Osyth, St Martha, and St Germanus

The Devil A public-house sign two doors from Temple Bar, Fleet Street The sign represents St Dunstan seizing the devil by the nose (*See under* DEVIL, *Proverbial Phrases*)

The Dog and Duck Tea gardens at Lambeth (suppressed), to signify that the sport so called could be seen there. A duck was put into water, and a dog set to hunt it, the fun was to see the duck diving and the dog following it under water

The Red Dragon. The cognisance of Henry VII or the principality of Wales

The Spread Eagle. The arms of Germany, to indicate that German wines may be obtained within

The Fox and Goose To signify that there are arrangements within for playing the royal game of Fox and Goose

St. George and the Dragon In compliment to the patron saint of England, and his combat with the dragon The legend is still stamped upon our gold coin

The George and Cannon A corruption of "George Canning"

The Globe The cognisance of Alfonso, King of Portugal, and intimating that Portuguese wines may be obtained within

The Goat in Golden Boots A corruption of the Dutch *Goed in der Gouden Boots* (the god Mercury in his golden sandals)

The Goat and Compasses. A Puritan sign, a corrupt hieroglyphic reading of "God encompasses us"

The Black Goats. A public-house sign, High Bridge, Lincoln, formerly *The Three Goats*—i e *three gouts* (gutters or drains), by which the water from the Swan Pool (a large lake that formerly existed to the west of the city) was conducted into the bed of the Witham

The Golden Cross This refers to the ensigns carried by the Crusaders.

The Grecian Stairs A corruption of "The Greesen or Stairs" (Greesen is *grece*, a step, our *de-gree*) The allusion is to a flight of steps from the New Road to the Minster Yard In Wickliffe's Bible, Acts xxi 40 is rendered—"Poul stood on the greezen."

> "Let me speak like yourself and lay a sentence
> Which, like a grize or step, may help these lovers
> Into your favour"
>
> *Shakespeare Othello*, i 3

The Green Man. The late gamekeeper of the lord of the manor turned publican At one time these servants were dressed in green.

The Green Man and Still—i e. the herbalist bringing his herbs to be distilled

The Hare and Hounds. In compliment to the sporting squire or lord of the manor

The Hole-in-the-Wall (London) So called because it was approached by a passage or "hole" in the wall of the house standing in front of the tavern.

The Iron Devil. A corruption of "Hirondelle" (the swallow). There are numerous public-house signs referring to birds as, the *Blackbird*, the *Thrush*, the *Peacock*, the *Martin*, the *Bird-in-the-Hand*, etc etc

The Three Kings. A public-house sign of the mediæval ages, in allusion to the three kings of Cologne, the Magi who presented offerings to the infant Jesus Very many public-house signs of the mediæval period had a reference to ecclesiastical matters, either because their landlords were ecclesiastics, or else from a superstitious reverence for "saints" and "holy things"

The Man Laden with Mischief A public-house sign, Oxford Street, nearly opposite to Hanway Yard The sign is said to have been painted by Hogarth, and represents a man carrying a woman and a good many other creatures on his back.

The Marquis of Granby (London, etc). In compliment to John Manners, eldest son of John, third Duke of Rutland —a bluff, brave soldier, generous, and greatly beloved by his men

> "What conquest now will Britain boast
> Or where display her banners?
> Alas! in granby she has lost
> True courage and good Manners!"

The Packhorse To signify that packhorses could be hired there

The Palgrave's Head A public-house sign near Temple Bar, in honour of Frederick, Palgrave of the Rhine

The Pig and Tinder Box A corrupt rendering of *The Elephant and Castle*, the "pig" is really an elephant and the "tinder-box" the castle on its back.

The Pig and Whistle Wassail is made of apples, sugar, and ale

The Plum and Feathers A public-house sign near Stoken Church Hill, Oxford A corruption of the 'Plume of Feathers," meaning that of the Prince of Wales

The Queen of Bohemia In honour of Lady Elizabeth Stuart (*See* BOHEMIA)

The Queen Dove. A corruption of *Cœur Doré* (Golden Heart).

The Rose A symbol of England as the *Thistle* is of Scotland, and the *Shamrock* of Ireland

The Red Rose The badge of the Lancastrians in the Civil War of the Roses

The White Rose The badge of the Yorkists in the Civil War of the Roses.

The Rose of the Quarter Sessions A corruption of *La Rose des Quatre Saisons*

The Salutation and Cat The "Salutation" (which refers to the angel saluting the Virgin Mary) is the sign of the house, and the "Cat" is added to

signify that arrangements are made for playing *cat* or tipcat.

The Saracen's Head. In allusion to what are preposterously termed "The Holy Wars" adopted probably by some Crusader after his return home, or at any rate to flatter the natural sympathy for these Quixotic expeditions

The Ship, near Temple Bar, and opposite *The Palgrave's Head*, in honour of Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator

The Ship and Shovel. Referring to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, a favourite admiral in Queen Anne's reign

The Seven Stars An astrological sign of the mediæval ages

The Three Suns The cognisance of Edward IV

The Sun and the Rose. The cognisance of the House of York

The Swan with Three Necks A public-house sign in Lad Lane, etc., a corruption of "three nicks" (on the bill)

The Swan and Antelope. The cognisance of Henry V

The Talbot [*a hound*] The arms of the Talbot family.

The Turk's Head Alluding to the Holy Wars, when the Crusaders fought against the Turks

The Unicorn. The Scottish supporter in the royal arms of Great Britain

The White Hart The cognisance of Richard II., the *White Lion*, of Edward IV., as Earl of March, the *White Swan*, of Henry IV. and Edward III

Publicans of the New Testament were the provincial underlings of the Magister or master collector who resided at Rome The taxes were farmed by a contractor called the Manceps, this Manceps divided his contract into different societies, each society had a Magister, under whom were a number of underlings called *Publicani* or servants of the state

Pucelle (*La*) The Maid of Orle'ans, Jeanne d'Arc (1410-1431) (See *Shakespeare's 1 Henry VI*, v 4)

Puck or *Robin Goodfellow* A fairy and merry wanderer of the night, "rough, knurly-limbed, faun-faced, and shock-pated, a very Shetlander among the gossamer-winged" fairies around him (See *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 1; III. 1)

Pucka, an Indian word in very common use means real. *bona fide;* as, 'He is a commander, but not a pucka one" (*i.e.* not officially appointed, but only acting as such, *pro tempore*). "The queen reigns but her ministers are the pucka rulers" A suffragan bishop, an honorary canon, a Lynch-judge, a lieutenant-colonel, the temporary editor of a journal, are not "pucka," or *bona fide* so

Pudding. (*See* JACK)

Pudding-time properly means just as dinner is about to begin, for our forefathers took their pudding before their meat It also means in the nick of time.

"But Mars
In pudding-time came to his aid"
Butler Hudibras, I 2

Pudens. A soldier in the Roman army, mentioned in 2 Tim iv 21 in connection with Linus and Claudia According to tradition, Claudia, the wife of Pudens, was a British lady, Linus, otherwise called Cyllen was her brother and Lucius, "the British king" the grandson of Linus Tradition further adds that Lucius wrote to Eleutherius, Bishop of Rome, to send missionaries to Britain to convert the people

Puff. Exaggerated praise The most popular etymology of this word is *pouff*, a coiffure employed by the ladies of France in the reign of the Grand Monarque to announce events of interest, or render persons patronised by them popular. Thus, Madame d'Egmont, Duke of Richelieu's daughter, wore on her head a little diamond fortress, with moving sentinels after her father had taken Port Mahon; and the Duchess of Orleans wore a little nursery with cradle, baby, and toys complete, after the birth of her son and heir These, no doubt, were pouffs and puffs, but Lord Bacon uses the word puff a century before the head-gear was brought into fashion Two other etymons present themselves the old pictures of Fame puffing forth the praises of some hero with her trumpet, and the puffing out of slain beasts and birds in order to make them look plumper and better for food—a plan universally adopted in the abattoirs of Paris. (German, *puffen*, to brag or make a noise and French, *pouf*, our puff)

Puff, in *The Critic*, by Sheridan. An impudent literary quack

Puff-ball. A sort of fungus The word is a corruption of Puck or Fouk ball, anciently called Puck-fist The Irish name is Pooka-foot (Saxon, *Pukes-fist*, a toadstool) Shakespeare alludes

to this superstition when Prospero summons amongst his elves—

"You whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms"
Shakespeare Tempest, v 1

Puffed Up. Conceited, elated with conceit or praise, filled with wind A *puff* is a tartlet with a very light or puffy crust

"That no one of you be puffed up one against another"—1 Cor iv 6

Pug, a variant of *puck*, is used to a child, monkey, dog, etc, as a pet term

You mischievous little pug. A playful reproof to a favourite

Pug A mischievous little goblin in Ben Jonson's drama of *The Devil is an Ass*

Pugna Porco'rum (*Battle of the Pugs*) The most celebrated poem of alliterative verse, extending to 253 Latin hexameters, in which every word begins with *p*

Puisne Judges means the younger-born judges, at one time called *puny* judges They are the four inferior judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the four inferior judges of the Court of Common Pleas (French, *puisné*, subsequently born, Latin, *post natus*)

Pukwa'na (North American Indian). The curling smoke of the Peace-pipe, a signal or beacon

Pull. *A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together*—i e a steady, energetic, and systematic co-operation The reference may be either to a boat, where all the oarsmen pull together with a long and strong pull at the oars, or it may be to the act of hauling with a rope, when a simultaneous strong pull is indispensable

Pull Bacon (*To*) To spread the fingers out after having placed one's thumb on the nose

"The officers spoke to him when the man put his fingers to his nose and pulled bacon"—*Leeds Police Report*, Oct 6, 1887

Pull Devil, Pull Baker. Let each one do the best for himself in his own line of business, but let not one man interfere in that of another

"It's all for pulling, 'pull devil, pull baker' someone has to get the worst of it Now it's us [housebreakers] now it's them [the police] that gets nabbed out"—*Boldwood Robbery under Arms*, chap xxxvii

Pulling. A jockey trick, which used to be called "playing booty"—i e appearing to use every effort to come in first, but really determined to lose the race

"Mr Kemble [in the *Lion Chest*] gave a short touch of the jockey, and 'played booty' He seemed to do justice to the play but really marred its success"—*George Colman the Younger*

Pumblechook (*Uncle*). He bullied Pip when only a poor boy, but when the boy became wealthy was his lick-spittle, fawning on him most servilely with his "May I, Mr. Pip" [have the honour of shaking hands with you], 'Might I, Mr. Pip" [take the liberty of saluting you] (*Dickens Great Expectations*)

Pummel or **Pommel.** To beat black and blue (French, *pommeler*, to dapple)

Pump. To sift, to extract information by indirect questions. In allusion to pumping up water.

"But pump not me for politics"
Otway

Pumpernickel. Brown George or rye-bread used by Westphalian peasants

His Transparency of Pumpernickel So the *Times* satirised the minor German princes, "whose ninety men and ten drummers constituted their whole embattled host on the parade-ground before their palace, and whose revenue was supplied by a percentage on the tax levied on strangers at the Pumpernickel Kursaal" (July 18, 1866)

Thackeray was author of the phrase

Pun is the Welsh *pun*, equivalent, it means a word equally applicable to two things The application should be remote and odd in order to give piquancy to the play (*See* Calembourg)

Pun and Pickpocket. *He who would make a pun would pick a pocket.* Dr Johnson is generally credited with this silly dictum (1709-1784), but Dennis had said before to Purcell, 'Any man who would make such an execrable pun would not scruple to pick my pocket" (1657-1734) (*Sir W. H Pyne Wine and Walnuts*, vol ii p. 277)

The "execrable pun" was this Purcell rang the bell for the *drawer* of water but no one answered it Purcell, tapping the table, asked Dennis 'why the table was like the tavern?" Ans 'Because there is no drawer in it"

Punch, from the Indian word *punj* (five), so called from its five ingredients —viz spirit, water, lemon, sugar, and spice It was introduced into England from Spain, where it is called *ponche* It is called "Contradiction," because it is composed of *spirits* to make it strong, and *water* to make it weak; of *lemon-juice* to make it sour, and *sugar* to make it sweet

Mr Punch A Roman mime called Maccus was the original of Punch A statuette of this buffoon was discovered in 1727, containing all the well-known features of our friend—the long nose and goggle eyes, the hunch back and protruding breast.

The most popular derivation of Punch and Judy is *Pontius cum Judæis* (Matt xxvii 19), an old mystery play of *Pontius Pilate and the Jews* but the Italian *policinello* seems to be from *pollice*, a thumb (Tom-thumb figures), and our Punch is from *paunch*

The drama or story of our Punch and Judy is attributed to Silvio Fiorillo an Italian comedian of the seventeenth century The tale is this Punch, in a fit of jealousy, strangles his infant child, when Judy flies to her revenge She fetches a bludgeon, with which she belabours her husband, till Punch, exasperated, seizes another bludgeon and beats her to death, then flings into the street the two dead bodies The bodies attract the notice of a police officer, who enters the house Punch flees for his life, being arrested by an officer of the Inquisition, he is shut up in prison, from which he escapes by means of a golden key The rest is an allegory, showing how Punch triumphs over all the ills that flesh is heir to (1) Enmui in the shape of a dog, is overcome, (2) Disease, in the disguise of a doctor, is kicked out, (3) Death is beaten to death, and (4) the Devil himself is outwitted

Pleased as Punch (*See* PLEASED)

Punch. *A Suffolk punch.* A short, thick-set cart-horse.

"I did hear them call their child Punch, which pleas d me mightily, that word having become a word of common use for everything that is thick and short."—*Pepys's Diary*

Punctual. No bigger than a point, exact to a point or moment (Latin, *ad punctum*) Hence the angel, describing this earth to Adam, calls it "This spacious earth, this punctual spot"—*i e* a spot no bigger than a point (*Milton Paradise Lost*, viii 23)

Punctuality. *Punctuality is the politeness of kings.* Attributed to Louis XVIII

Punctuation. The following advice of Bishop Orleton to Gourney and Maltravers in 1327 is an excellent example of the importance of punctuation — *Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est*—"Refrain not to kill King Edward is right" If the point is placed after the first word the sentence reads, 'Not to kill the king is right," but if after the second word, the direction becomes, "Refrain not, to kill the king is right" (*See* ORACLE)

Pundit. An East Indian scholar, skilled in Sanskrit, and learned in law, divinity, and science. We use the word for a *poreus literarum*, one more stocked with book lore than deep erudition.

Pu'nic Apple. A pomegranate, so called because it is the pomum or 'app'e' belonging to the genus *Punica*

Pu'nic Faith. Treachery, violation of faith "Punic faith" is about equal to "Spanish honesty" The Puni (a corruption of Pœni) were accused by the Romans of breaking faith with them, a most extraordinary instance of the "pot calling the kettle black," for whatever infidelity the Carthaginians were guilty of, it could scarcely equal that of their accusers

The Roman *Pœni* is the word *Phœni* (Phœnicians), the Carthaginians being of Phœnician descent

"Our Punic faith
Is infamous and branded to a proverb."
Addison Cato, ii

Punish a Bottle (*To*) To drink a bottle of wine or spirits. When the contents have been punished, the empty bottles are "dead men"

"After we'd punished a couple of bottles of old Crow whisky he crawled in all of a sudd n [he got completely powerless] —*The Burton Experiment*, chap xiv

Punjab [*five rivers*]. They are the Jelum, Chenab, Ravee, Be'as, and Sutlej, called by the Greeks *pente-potamia*

Pup properly means a little boy or girl A little dog is so called because it is a pet An insect in the third stage of existence (Latin, *pupus*, fem *pupa*, French, *poupée*, a doll, German *puppe*)

Purbeck (Dorsetshire) Noted for a marble used in ecclesiastical ornaments Chichester cathedral has a row of columns of this limestone The columns of the Temple church, London, the tomb of Queen Eleanor, in Westminster Abbey; and the throne of the archbishop in Canterbury cathedral, are other specimens

Purgatory. The Jewish Rabbi believed that the soul of the deceased was consigned to a sort of purgatory for twelve months after death, during which time it was allowed to visit its dead body and the places or persons it especially loved. This intermediate state they called by various names, as "the

bosom of Abraham," "the garden of Eden," "upper Gehenna" The Sabbath was always a free day, and prayer was supposed to benefit those in this intermediate state

Purita'ni (*I*). *The Puritans* Elvira, daughter of Lord Walton, a Puritan, is affianced to Lord Arthur Talbot, a Cavalier On the day of espousals, Lord Arthur aids Henrietta, the widow of Charles I., to escape, and Elvira, thinking him faithless, loses her reason On his return to England, Lord Arthur explains the circumstances, and the two lovers vow that nothing on earth shall part them more The vow is scarcely uttered, when Cromwell's soldiers enter and arrest Lord Talbot for treason, but as they lead him forth to execution a herald announces the defeat of the Stuarts, and free pardon to all political prisoners, whereupon Lord Arthur is liberated, and marries Elvira (*Bellini I Puritani, libretto by C. Pepoli*)

Puritans. Seceders from the Reformed Church, so called because they rejected all human traditions and interference in religion, acknowledging the sole authority of the "pure Word of God" without "note or comment" Their motto was "The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible" The English Puritans were sometimes by the Reformers called *Precisionists*, from their preciseness in matters called "indifferent." Andrew Fuller named them *Non-conformists*, because they refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity.

Purkinge's Figures. In optics, figures produced on a wall of uniform colour when a person entering a dark room with a candle moves it up and down approximately on a level with the eyes From the eye near the candle an image of the retinal vessels will appear projected on the wall

Purler (*1*) A cropper, or heavy fall from one's horse in a steeplechase or in the hunting-field (probably allied to *hurl* and *whirl*)

"Seraph's white horse cleared it, but falling with a mighty crash, gave him a purler on the opposite side"—*Ouida Under Two Flags*, chap vi

Pur'lieu (2 syl.) French *pourallée* (a place free from the forest laws). Henry II, Richard I, and John made certain lands forest lands; Henry III. allowed certain portions all round to be severed. These "lines," or forest borders were freed from that servitude which was laid on the royal forests The "perambulation" by which this was effected was technically called *pourallée*

"In the purlieus of this forest stands
A sheepcote fenced about with olive trees"
Shakespeare As You Like It, iv 3

Purple (blue and red) indicates the *love of truth even unto martyrdom* (*See under* COLOUR, for its symbolisms, etc)

Purple (*Promotion to the*) Promotion to the rank of cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church.

"Dr Moran's promotion to the purple is certain"—*Newspaper paragraph*

Purpure [purple]. One of the colours of an heraldic escutcheon It is expressed by vertical lines running down towards the left hand (as you look at the shield lying before you), 'Vert" runs the contrary way.

PURPLE

VERT

English heralds vary escutcheons by seven colours, foreign heralds by nine (See HERALDS)

Pursy, Pursiness. Broken-winded, or in a bloated state in which the wind is short and difficult (French, *poussif*, same meaning)

A fat and pursy man. Shakespeare has "pursy Insolence," the insolence of Jesurun, "who waxed fat and kicked." In *Hamlet* we have "the fatness of these pursy times"—*i.e.* wanton or self-indulgent times

Purura'vas and Urva'si. An Indian myth similar to that of "Apollo and Daphne" Purûravas is a legendary king who fell in love with Urva'si, a heavenly nymph, who consented to become his wife on certain conditions These conditions being violated, Urvasi disappeared, and Purûravas, inconsolable, wandered everywhere to find her. Ultimately he succeeded, and they were indissolubly united (*See* PSYCHE)

Pu'seyite (3 syl) A High Churchman, so called from Dr Pusey, of Oxford, a chief contributor to the *Tracts for the Times* (*See* TRACTARIANS)

Puss. A cat, hare, or rabbit (Irish, *pus*, a cat) It is said that the word, applied to a hare or rabbit, is from the Latin *lepus*. Frenchified into *le pus*. True or not, the pun may pass muster.

"Oh, puss, it bodes thee dire disgrace,
When I defy thee to the race
Come, tis a bet, nay, no denial,
I'll lay my shell upon the trial"
The Hare and the Tortoise

Puss in Boots [*Le Chat Botté*], from the *Eleventh Night* of Straparola's

Italian fairy tales, where Constantine's cat procures his master a fine castle and the king's heiress First translated into French in 1585 Our version is taken from that of Charles Perrault. There is a similar one in the Scandinavian nursery tales. This clever cat secures a fortune and a royal partner for his master, who passes off as the Marquis of Carabas, but is in reality a young miller without a penny in the world

Put. A clown, a silly shallow-pate, a butt, one easily "put upon"

"Queen country puts extol Queen Bess's reign"
Brameon

Put the Cart before the Horse. (*See* CART)

Put up the Shutters (*To*). To announce oneself a bankrupt.

Do you think I am going to put up the shutters if we can manage to keep going?

Putney and Mortlake Race. The annual eight-oared boat-race between the two universities of Cambridge and Oxford

Putting on Frills (American). Giving oneself airs.

Putting on Side. Giving oneself airs Side is an archaic word for a train or trailing gown, also long, as "his beard was side" A side-coat means a long trailing coat (Anglo-Saxon *sid*, great, wide, long—as *sid-feax*, long hair)

"I do not like side frocks for little girls"—*Skinner*

Pygma'lion. A statuary of Cyprus, who hated women and resolved never to marry, but fell in love with his own statue of the goddess Venus At his earnest prayer the statue was vivified, and he married it (*Ovid Metamorphoses*, x, *Earthly Paradise*, August)

"I sew, like Pygmalion, dear on lifeless charms,
Or carve to clasp a statue in their arms"
S Jennys Art of Dancing, canto I

∴ In Gilbert's comedy of *Pygmalion and Galatea*, the sculptor is a married man, whose wife (Cynisca) was jealous of the animated statue (Galatea), which, after enduring great misery, voluntarily returned to its original state. This, of course, is mixing up two Pygmalions, wide as the poles apart

John Marston wrote certain satires called *The Metamorphoses of Pygmalion's Image* These satires were suppressed, and are now very rare

Pyg'mies (2 syl) A nation of dwarfs on the banks of the Upper Nile. Every spring the cranes made war upon them and devoured them They cut down every corn-ear with an axe. When Hercules went to the country they climbed up his goblet by ladders to drink from it, and while he was asleep two whole armies of them fell upon his right hand, and two upon his left, but Hercules rolled them all in his lion's skin It is easy to see how Swift has availed himself of this Grecian legend in his *Gulliver's Travels* Stanley met with a race of Pygmies in his search for Emin Pasha

Pyl'ades and Orestes. Two model friends, whose names have become proverbial for friendship, like those of Damon and Pythias, David and Jonathan.

Pyramid. The largest is that of Cholula, in Mexico, which covers fifty acres of ground The largest in Egypt is that of Cheops, near Cairo, which covers thirteen acres Sir William Tite tells us it contains ninety million cubic feet of stone, and could not be now built for less than thirty millions of money (sterling)

Pyr'amus. The lover of Thisbe. Supposing Thisbe to be torn to pieces by a lion, he stabbed himself, and Thisbe, finding the dead body, stabbed herself also Both fell dead under a mulberry-tree, which has ever since borne blood-red fruit Shakespeare has a travesty of this tale in his *Midsummer Night's Dream* (*Ovid Metamorphoses*, bk IV)

Pyrocles and Musidorus. Heroes whose exploits, previous to their arrival in Arcadia, are detailed in the *Arcadia* of Sir Philip Sidney

Pyrodes (3 syl), son of Chas was so called, according to Pliny (*xxxvi* 56), because he was the first to strike fire from flint (Greek, *pur*, fire, = *ignitus*)

Pyrrha. *Sæculum Pyrrhæ* The Flood Pyrrha was the wife of Deucalion (*Horace* I *Odes*, II 6) So much rain has fallen, it looks as if the days of Pyrrha were about to return

Pyr'rhic Dance, the most famous war-dance of antiquity, received its name from Pyrrichos, a Dorian It was danced to the flute, and its time was very quick Julius Cæsar introduced it into Rome The *Romaika*, still danced in Greece, is a relic of the ancient Pyrrhic dance

"Ye have the Pyrrhic dance as often,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?"
Byron

Pyrrhic Victory (*A*) A ruinous victory. Pyrrhus, after his victory over the Romans, near the river Siris, said

to those sent to congratulate him, "One more such victory and Pyrrhus is undone."

"The railway companies see that in fighting their customers they gain but a very Pyrrhic sort of victory."—*Newspaper article*, Feb 14th, 1893.

Pyrrho. A sceptic Pyrrho was the founder of the sceptical school of philosophy He was a native of Elis, in Peloponne'sos.

"Blessed be the day I escaped the wrangling crew
From Pyrrho's maze and Epicurus' sty"
Beattie Minstrel.

Pyrrho'nian School (*The*). The sceptical platform founded by Pyrrho (*See above*)

Pyrrhonism. Infidelity (*See above*)

Pythag'oras, son of Mnesarchos, was called son of Apollo or Pythios, from the first two syllables of his name, but he was called Pytha-goras because the Pythian oracle predicted his birth

Pythagoras, generally called *The Long-haired Sa'mian.* A native of Sa'mos, noted for his manly beauty and long hair The Greeks applied the phrase to any venerable man or philosopher

Pythagoras maintained that he distinctly recollected having occupied other human forms before his birth at Samos. (1) He was Æthal'ides, son of Mercury, (2) Euphorbos the Phrygian, son of Pan'thoos, in which form he ran Patroclos through with a lance, leaving Hector to dispatch the hateful friend of Achilles, (3) Hermotri'mos, the prophet of Clazome'næ, and (4) a fisherman. To prove his Phrygian existence he was taken to the temple of Hera, in Argos, and asked to point out the shield of the son of Panthoos, which he did without hesitation. (*See* RAT)

The golden thigh of Pythagoras This thigh he showed to Ab'aris, the Hyperborean priest, and exhibited it in the Olympic games.

Abaris, priest of the Hyperbo'reans, gave him a dart, by which he was carried through the air, over inaccessible rivers, lakes and mountains, expelled pestilence; lulled storms, and performed other wonderful exploits

Pythagoras maintained that the soul has three vehicles (1) the *ethereal*, which is luminous and celestial, in which the soul resides in a state of bliss in the stars, (2) the *luminous*, which suffers the punishment of sin after death, and (3) the *terrestrial*, which is the vehicle it occupies on this earth

Pythagoras asserted he could write on the moon. His plan of operation was to write on a looking-glass in blood, and place it opposite the moon, when the inscription would appear photographed or reflected on the moon's disc

Pythagoras Mesmerism was practised by Pythagoras, if we may credit Iamblichus, who tells us that he tamed a savage Daunian bear by "stroking it gently with his hand," subdued an eagle by the same means, and held absolute dominion over beasts and birds by "the power of his voice," or "influence of his touch"

Pythagore'an System. Pytha'goras taught that the sun is a movable sphere in the centre of the universe, and that all the planets revolve round it This is substantially the same as the Copernican and Newtonian systems.

Pyth'ian Games. The games held by the Greeks at Pytho, in Phocis, subsequently called Delphi They took place every fourth year, the second of each Olympiad

Pythias. (*See* DAMON)

Py'thon. The monster serpent hatched from the mud of Deucalion's deluge, and slain near Delphi by Apollo.

Q

Q. *Q in a corner* Something not seen at first, but subsequently brought to notice The thong to which seals are attached in legal documents is in French called the *queue*, thus we have *lettres scellées sur simple queue* or *sur double queue*, according to whether they bear one or two seals. In documents where the seal is attached to the deed itself, the corner where the seal is placed is called the *queue*, and when the document is sworn to the finger is laid on the *queue*.

In a merry Q (cue). Humour, temper; thus Shakespeare says, "My cue is villanous melancholy" (*King Lear*, i 2)

Old Q The fifth Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Queensberry.

Q.E.D. *Quod erat demonstrandum.* Three letters appended to the theorems of Euclid, meaning Thus have we proved the proposition stated above, as we were required to do.

Q.E.F. *Quod erat faciendum* Three letters appended to the problems of Euclid, meaning Thus have we done or drawn the figure required by the proposition.

Q.P. *Quantum placet.* Two letters used in prescriptions, meaning the quantity may be as little or much as you like Thus, in a cup of tea we might say "Milk and sugar *q p*"

Q.S. *Quantum sufficit.* Two letters appended to prescriptions, and meaning as much as is required to make the pills up Thus, after giving the drugs in minute proportions, the apothecary is told to "mix these articles in liquorice *q s*"

Q.V. (Latin, *quantum vis*). As much as you like, or *quantum valeat*, as much as is proper

q.v. (Latin, *quod vide*) Which see

Quack or **Quack Doctor**; once called *quack-salver* A puffer of salves. (Swedish, *qvak-salfvare*, Norwegian, *qvak-salver*, German, *quacksalber*)

'Saltimbanchoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive the vulgar' —*Sir Thomas Browne*

Quacks. Queen Anne's quack oculists were William Read (tailor), who was knighted, and Dr Grant (tinker).

Quad. *To be in quad* To be confined to your college-grounds or quadrangle, to be in prison

Quadra. The border round a bas-relief.

In the Santa Croce of Florence is a quadra round a bas relief representing the Madonna in white terra-cotta Several other figures are introduced

Quadragesima Sunday. The Sunday immediately preceding Lent, so called because it is, in round numbers, the fortieth day before Easter.

Quadragesimals. The farthings or payments made in commutation of a personal visit to the mother-church on Mid-Lent Sunday, also called Whitsun farthings.

Quadrilat'eral. The four fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua on the Mincio, with Verona and Legnago on the Adige Now demolished

The Prussian Quadrilateral The fortresses of Luxemburg, Coblentz, Sarrelouis, and Mayence

Quadrille (2 syl, French) means a small square a dance in which the persons place themselves in a square. Introduced into England in 1813 by the Duke of Devonshire (Latin, *quadrum*, a square)

Le Pantalon So called from the tune to which it used to be danced

L'Été. From a country-dance called *pas d'été*, very fashionable in 1800, which it resembles

La poule Derived from a country-dance produced by Julien in 1802, the second part of which began with the imitation of a cock-crow.

Pronse. The name of a dancing-master who, in 1800, invented the figure

La pastourelle So named from its melody and accompaniment, which are similar to the *allanelles* or peasants' dances.

Quadriloge (3 syl) Anything written in four parts or books as *Childe Harold*. Anything compiled from four authors, as the *Life of Thomas à Becket* Any history resting on the testimony of four independent authorities, as *The Gospel History*

'The very authors of the Quadriloge itself or some of foure parts . . . doe all with one pen and mouth acknowledge the same' —*Lambarde Perambulation*, p 5

Quadrivium. The four higher subjects of scholastic philosophy up to the twelfth century It embraced music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy The *quadrivium* was the "fourfold way" to knowledge, the *trivium* (*q.v.*) the "threefold way" to eloquence, both together comprehended the seven arts or sciences The seven arts are enumerated in the following hexameter —

"Lingua Tropus Ratio, Numerus, Tonus, Angulus, Astra"

And in the two following —

"*Gram* loquitur, *Dia* vera docet *Rhet* verba colorat
Mus cidit 4j numerat, *Geo* ponderat, *Ast* colit astra"

Quadroon. A person with one-fourth of black blood, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man The mulatto is half blooded, one parent being white and the other black. (Latin, *quatuor*, four) (*See* Lamb)

Quadruple Alliance of 1674. Germany, Spain, Denmark and Holland formed an alliance against France to resist the encroachments of Louis XIV, who had declared war against Holland It terminated with the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678

Quadruple Alliance of 1718-1719. An alliance between England, France Germany, and Holland, to guarantee the succession in England to the House of Hanover; to secure the succession in France to the House of Bourbon, and to prohibit Spain and France from uniting under one crown Signed at Paris

Quadruple Alliance of 1834. The

alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal for the purpose of restoring peace to the Peninsula, by putting down the Carlists or partisans of Don Carlos

Quæstio Vexa'ta. An open question

Quail. A bird, said to be very salacious, hence a prostitute or courtesan

"Here's Agamemnon, an honest fellow enough, and one that loves quails."—*Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida*, v 1

The *Iliad* of Homer is based on the story that Agamemnon, being obliged to give up his mistress, took the mistress of Achilles to supply her place This brought about a quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles and Achilles refused to have anything more to do with the siege of Troy

Quaint means odd, peculiar A *quaint phrase* means a fanciful phrase, one not expressed in the ordinary way

"His garment was very quaint and odd—a long, long way behind the time."—*Dickens Christmas Stories, Cricket on the Hearth*, chap 1

Quaker. It appears from the *Journal* of George Fox, who was imprisoned for nearly twelve months in Derby, that the Quakers first obtained the appellation (1650) by which they are now known from the following circumstance — "Justice Bennet, of Derby," says Fox, "was the first to call us Quakers, because I bade him quake and tremble at the word of the Lord" The system of the Quakers is laid down by Robert Barclay in fifteen theses, called *Barclay's Apology*, addressed to Charles II

"Quakers (that, like lanterns bear
The light within them) will not swear"
Butler Hudibras, II 2

Qualm. A sudden fit of illness, or sickly languor Hence, a qualm of conscience = a twinge or uneasiness of conscience

Quanda'ry. A perplexity, a state of hesitation.

Quanquam or *Cancan* A slang manner of dancing quadrilles permitted in the public gardens of Paris, etc The word cancan is a corruption of the Latin *quamquam*, a term applied to the exercises delivered by young theological students before the divinity professors Hence it came to signify "babble," "jargon," anything crude, *jejune*, etc

Quaranti'ne (3 syl). The forty days that a ship suspected of being infected with some contagious disorder is obliged to lie off port (Italian, *quarantina*, forty, French, *quarantaine*)

To perform quarantine is to ride off port during the time of quarantine. (*See* FORTY.)

Quarll (*Philip*). A sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had a chimpanzee for his 'man Friday" The story relates the adventures and sufferings of an English hermit named Philip Quarll

Quarrel. A short, stout arrow used in the crossbow (A corruption of *carr-ial*, Welsh, *chwarel*; French, *carreau*. So called because the head was originally *carré* or four-sided Hence also a *quarrel* or *quarry of glass*, meaning a square or diamond-shaped pane, *quarrel*, a square wax-candle, etc)

"Quarelles gwynly swippez thorowe knyghtez
With myne so weghly, that wyche they never" *Morte d'Arthure*

Quarrel. *To quarrel over the bishop's cope*—over something which cannot possibly do you any good over goat's wool This is a French expression The newly-appointed Bishop of Bruges entered the town in his cope, which he gave to the people, and the people, to part it among themselves, tore it to shreds, each taking a piece

Quarrel with your Bread and Butter (*To*) To act contrary to your best interest, to snarl at that which procures your living, like a spoilt child, who shows its ill-temper by throwing its bread and butter to the ground To cut off your nose to be avenged on your face.

Quarry (*A*) The place where stone, marble, etc, are dug out and squared (French, *quarré*, formed into square blocks) (*Tomlinson*)

Quarry. Prey This is a term in falconry When a hawk *struck* the object of pursuit and clung to it, she was said to "bind," but when she *flew off* with it, she was said to "carry" The "carry" or "quarry," therefore, means the prey carried off by the hawk. It is an error to derive this word from the Latin *quæro* (to seek)

"To tell the manner of it
Were on the quarry of these murdered deer
To add the death of you"
Shakespeare Macbeth, iv 3

Quart d'Heure (*Mauvais*) A time of annoyance The time between the arrival of the guests and the announcement of dinner is emphatically called the *mauvais quart d'heure*, but the phrase has a much larger application thus we say the Cabinet Ministers must have had a *mauvais quart d'heure* when opening a number of telegrams of a troublesome character

Quarter. *To grant quarter* To spare the life of an enemy in your power Dr Tusler says.—"It originated from an

agreement anciently made between the Dutch and the Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier should be the quarter of his pay." (French, *donner* and *demander quartier*.)

Quarter-days in England and Ireland:—

(1) *New Style* Lady Day (March 25th), Midsummer Day (June 24th), Michaelmas Day (September 29th), and Christmas Day (December 25th)

(2) *Old Style* · Old Lady Day (April 6th), Old Midsummer Day (July 6th), Old Michaelmas Day (October 11th), and Old Christmas Day (January 6th).

Quarter-days in Scotland —

Candlemas Day (February 2nd), Whit-Sunday (May 15th), Lammas Day (August 1st), and Martinmas Day (Nov 11)

Quarter Waggoner. A book of sea-charts. Waggoner, or rather *Baron ton Waggoner*, is a folio volume of sea-charts, pointing out the coasts, rocks, routes, etc Dalrymple's *Charts* are called *The English Waggoner*. "Quarter" is a corruption of quarto

Quarters. Residence or place of abode, as, *winter quarters*, the place where an army lodges during the winter months We say "this quarter of the town," meaning this district or part; the French speak of the *Latin Quarter* —*i e* the district or part of Paris where the medical schools, etc, are located, the Belgians speak of *quartiers à louer*, lodgings to let, and bachelors in England often say, "Come to my quarters"—*i e* apartments All these are from the French verb *écarter* (to set apart)

"There shall no leavened bread be seen with thee neither shall there be leaven seen in all thy quarters [Heb of thy borders]."—Exodus xiii 7

Quarterdeck. The upper deck of a ship from the main-mast to the poop; if no poop, then from the main-mast to the stern In men-of-war it is used as a promenade by officers only

Quartermaster. The officer whose duty it is to attend to the *quarters* of the soldiers He superintends the issue of stores, food, and clothing. (*See* QUARTERS)

As a nautical term, a quartermaster is a petty officer who, besides other duties, attends to the steering of the ship

Quartered. (*See* DRAWN)

Quarto. A book half the size of folio —*i e* where each sheet is folded into quarters or four leaves 4to is the contraction (The Italian, *libro in quarto*, French, *in quarto*; from Latin *quartus*)

Quarto-De'cimans, who, after the decision of the Nicene Council, maintained that Easter ought to be held on the fourteenth day of the first lunar month near the vernal equinox, whether that day fell on a Sunday or not.

Quashee. A cant generic name of a negro, so called from a negro named Quassi. (*See* QUASSIA)

Quasi (Latin) Something which is not the real thing, but may be accepted in its place, thus a

Quasi contract is not a real contract, but something which may be accepted as a contract, and has the force of one.

Quasi tenant. The tenant of a house sub-let.

Quasimo'do. A foundling, hideously deformed, but of amazing strength, in Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris*

Quasimodo Sunday. The first Sunday after Easter, so called because the "Introit" of the day begins with these words —"*Quasi modo geniti infantes*" (1 Pet ii 2). Also called "Low Sunday," being the first Sunday after the grand ceremonies of Easter

Quas'sia. An American plant, or rather genus of plants, named after Quassi, a negro.

"Linnæus applied this name to a tree of Surinam in honour of a negro, Quassi, who employed its bark as a remedy for fever, and enjoyed such a reputation among the natives as to be almost worshipped by some."—*Lindley and Moore Treatise of Botany*, part ii p 947)

Quatorziennes (fourteeners) Persons of recognised position in society who hold themselves in readiness to accept an invitation to dinner when otherwise the number of guests would be thirteen (*See* THIRTEEN)

Queen. Greek, *gyne* (a woman); Sanskrit, *goni*, Swedish, *qvenna*, Gothic, *quens*, Anglo-Saxon, *cwen* (*See* SIR.)

Queen, "woman," is equivalent to "mother." In the translation of the Bible by Ulfilas (fourth century), we meet with *gens* and *gino* ('wife" and "woman"), and in the Scandinavian languages *karl* and *kone* still mean "man" and "wife" (*See* KING)

"He [Jesus] saith unto His mother, Woman, behold thy son"—St John xix 26

Queen (*The White*) Mary Queen of Scots, so called because she dressed in *white* mourning for her French husband.

Queen Anne is Dead. The reply made to the teller of stale news

Queen Anne's Bounty. A fund created out of the firstfruits and tenths,

which were part of the papal exactions before the Reformation. The *firstfruits* are the whole first year's profits of a clerical living, and the *tenths* are the tenth part annually of the profits of a living Henry VIII annexed both these to the Crown, but Queen Anne formed them into a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings and the building of parsonages The sum equals about £14,000 a year.

Queen Anne's Style (of architecture) Noted for many angles, gables, quaint features, and irregularity of windows

Queen Consort. Wife of a reigning king

Queen Dick. Richard Cromwell is sometimes so called. (*See* DICK, GREEK CALENDS)

Queen Dowager. The widow of a deceased king

Queen Passion (*The Great*) Love

"The gallant Jew
Of mortal hearts the great queen passion knew"
Peter Pindar, Portfolio, Diack

Queen Quintessence. Sovereign of Etékchie (*q v*), in the romance of *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, by Rabelais.

Queen Regnant. A queen who holds the crown in her own right, in contradistinction to a *Queen Consort*, who is queen only because her husband is king

Queen-Square Hermit. Jeremy Bentham, who lived at No 1, Queen Square London He was the father of the political economists called Utilitarians, whose maxim is, "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" (1748-1832)

Queen of Hearts. Elizabeth, daughter of James I. This unfortunate Queen of Bohemia was so called in the Low Countries, from her amiable character and engaging manners, even in her lowest estate (1596-1662)

Queen of Heaven, with the ancient Phœnicians was Astarté. Greeks, Hera, Romans, Juno; Trivia, Hecate, Diana, the Egyptian Isis, etc, were all so called, but with the Roman Catholics it is the Virgin Mary.

In Jeremiah vii 18 'The children gather wood, and the women knead dough to make cakes to the queen of heaven," *i e* probably to the Moon, to which the Jews, at the time, made drink-offerings and presented cakes. (Compare chapter xliv 16-18)

Queen of the Dripping-pan. A cook

Queen of the Eastern Archipelago. The island of Java

Queen of the May. A village lass chosen to preside over the parish sports on May Day. Tennyson has a poem on the subject.

Queen of the North. Edinburgh. (*See* the proper name for other queens)

Queen of the Northern Seas. Elizabeth, who greatly increased the English navy, and was successful against the Spanish Armada, etc

Queen's Bench or *King's Bench* One of the courts of law, in which the monarch used to preside in person

Queen's College (Oxford) founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield and so called in compliment to Queen Philippa, whose confessor he was

Queen's College (Cambridge), founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI Refounded by Elizabeth Woodville.

Queen's Day. November 17th, the day of the accession of Queen Elizabeth first publicly celebrated in 1570 and still kept as a holiday at the Exchequer, as it was at Westminster school

Nov 17 at Merchant Taylors' school is a holiday also, now called Sir Thomas White's Founder's Day

"A rumour is spread in the court and hath come to the ears of some of the most honourable council how that I on the Queen's day last past did find hid in our college an oration to be made in praise of Her Majesty's government etc"—*Dr Whitaker to Lord Burghley* (May 14th, 1590)

Queen's English (*The*) Dean Alford wrote a small book on this subject, whence has arisen three or four phrases, such as "clipping the Queen's English," "murdering the Queen's English," etc Queen's English means grammatical English

Queen's Heads. Postage-stamps which bear a likeness of the Queen's [Victoria's] head (1895)

Queen's Pipe (*The*) An oven at the Victoria Docks for destroying (by the Inland Revenue authorities) refuse and worthless tobacco In 1892 the oven was replaced by a furnace

* In the Queen's Warehouse, near the Monument, is a smaller pipe for the destruction of contraband articles

Queen's Ware. Glazed earthenware of a creamy colour.

Queen's Weather. A fine day for a fête, so called because Queen Victoria is, for the most part, fortunate in having fine weather when she appears in public.

Queenhithe (London) The hithe or strand for lading and unlading barges and lighters in the city Called "queen" from being part of the dowry of Eleanor, Queen of Henry II

Queenstown (Ireland), formerly called the Cove of Cork The name was changed in 1850, out of compliment to Queen Victoria, when she visited Ireland with her husband, and created her eldest son Earl of Dublin

Queer. Counterfeit money
To shove the queer To pass counterfeit money

Queer Card (*sl*) A strange or eccentric person. In whist, etc, when a wrong card is played, the partner says to himself, 'That is a queer card,' which, being transferred to the player, means he is a queer card to play in such a manner Hence any eccentric person, who does not act in accordance with social rules, is a "queer card"

Queer Chap is the German *querkopf*, a cross-grained fellow

Queer Street. *To live in Queer Street* To be of doubtful solvency To be one marked in a tradesman's ledger with a *quære* (inquire), meaning, make inquiries about this customer
That has put me in Queer Street That has posed or puzzled me queerly In this phrase queer means to puzzle, and Queer Street = puzzledom

Quency. A corruption of *quinquefoil* (five-leaved), the armorial device of the family

Querelle d'Allemand. A contention about trifles, soon provoked and soon appeased (*See* QUERUE)

Quern-Biter. The sword of Haco I. of Norway. (*See* SWORD)

"Quern-biter of Hacon the Good,
Wherewith at a stroke he hewed
The millstone through and through."
Longfellow

Quer'no. Camillo Querno, of Apulia, hearing that Leo X was a great patron of poets, went to Rome with a harp in his hand, and sang his *Alexias*, a poem containing 20,000 verses He was introduced to the Pope as a buffoon, but was promoted to the laurel

"Rome in her Capitol saw Querno sit
Throned on seven hills, the Antichrist of wit"
Dunciad, ii

Querpo (2 syl) *Shall Querpo* in Garth's *Dispensary*, was Dr Howe
In querpo In one's shirt-sleeves in undress (Spanish, *en cuerpo*, without a cloak)

Boy, my cloak and rapier, it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in querpo'—*Beaumont and Fletcher's Love's Cure*, ii 1

Questa Cortesissima (Italian) Most courteous one, a love term used by Dante to Beatrice.

"I set myself to think of that most courteous one (*questa cortesissima*), and thinking of her there fell upon me a sweet sleep'—*Mrs Oliphant Makers of Florence* (Dante's description)

Questa Gentilissima (Italian) Most gentle one, a love term used by Dante to Beatrice

"Common mortals stand and gaze with bated breath while that most gentle one (*questa gentilissima*) goes on her way'—*Mrs Oliphant Makers of Florence* p 2a

Question. *To move the previous question* No one seems able to give any clear and satisfactory explanation of this phrase Erskine May, in his *Parliamentary Practice*, p 303 (9th edition), says "It is an ingenious method of avoiding a vote upon any question that has been proposed, but the technical phrase does little to elucidate its operation When there is no debate, or after a debate is closed, the Speaker ordinarily puts the question as a matter of course, . . but by a motion for the previous question, this act may be intercepted and forbidden The custom [used to be] 'that the question be now put,' but Arthur Wellesley Peel, while Speaker, changed the words 'be now put' into '*be not put*'" The former process was obviously absurd To continue the quotation from Erskine May "Those who wish to avoid the putting of the main question, vote against the previous (or latter question), and if it be resolved in the negative, the Speaker is prevented from putting the main question, as the House has refused to allow it to be put It may, however, be brought forward again another day."

Of course this is correct, but what it means is quite another matter and why 'the main question' is called the "previous question' is past understanding.

Question When members of the House of Commons or other debaters call out *Question*, they mean that the person speaking is wandering away from the subject under consideration.

Questionists. In the examinations for degrees in the University of Cambridge it was customary, at the beginning of the January term, to hold "Acts," and the candidates for the

Bachelor's degree were called "Questionists" They were examined by a moderator, and afterwards the fathers of other colleges "questioned" them for three hours—*i.e.* one whole hour and parts of two others. (I began my Act about a quarter to eleven and finished about half-past one) It was held altogether in Latin, and the words of dismissal uttered by the Regius Professor indicated what class you would be placed in, or whether the respondent was plucked, in which case the words were simply "*Descendas domine.*"

Questions and Commands. A Christmas game, in which the commander bids his subjects to answer a question which is asked If the subject refuses, or fails to satisfy the commander, he must pay a forfeit or have his face smutted

"While other young ladies in the house are dancing, or playing at questions and commands, she [the devotee] reads aloud in her closet —*The Spectator*, No 541 (Hotspur's Letter) April 16, 1712

Queu'bus. *The equinoctial of Queubus* This line has Utopia on one side and Medam'othi on the other It was discovered on the Greek Kalends by Outis after his escape from the giant's cave, and is ninety-one degrees from the poles.

"Thou wast in very gracious fooling last night, when thou spokest of Pigrogromitus, the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Queubus 'Twas very good, i' faith"—*Shakespeare Twelfth Night*, II 3

Queue. *Gare la queue des Allemands.* Before you quarrel, count the consequences. (*See* QUERELLE)

Queux. The seneschal of King Arthur

Quey Calves are dear Veal. Quey calves are female calves, which should be kept and reared for cows Calves for the butcher are generally bull calves. The proverb is somewhat analogous to killing the goose which lays the golden egg (Danish *quie*, a heifer)

Qui. *To give a man the qui* When a man in the printing business has had notice to quit, his fellow-workmen say they "have given him the qui" Here qui is the contraction of *quietus* (discharge). (*See* QUIETUS)

Qui s'Excuse, s'Accuse. He who apologises condemns himself

Qui-Tam. A lawyer so called from the first two words in an action on a penal statute. *Qui tam pro domino Regina, quam pro se ipso, sequitur* (Who sues on the Queen's account as much as on his own).

Qui Vive? (French) Who goes there? The challenge of a sentinel

To be on the qui vive On the alert to be quick and sharp, to be on the tip-toe of expectation, like a sentinel. (*See above*)

Quia Emptores. A statute passed in the reign of Edward I, and directed against the formation of new manors, whereby feudal lords were deprived of their dues It is so called from its first two words.

Quibble. An evasion; a juggling with words, is the Welsh *chwibiol* (a trill), and not the Latin *quid libet* (what you please), as is generally given

Quick. Living; hence animated, lively, hence fast, active, brisk (Anglo-Saxon, *cwic*, living, alive) Our expression, "Look alive," means *Be brisk.*

Quick at meat, quick at work In French, "*Bonne bête s'échauffe en mangeant*," or "*Hardi gagneur, hardi mangeur*" The opposite would certainly be true: *A dawdle in one thing is a dawdle in all*

The quick and dead. The living and the dead

Quick Sticks (*In*) Without more ado, quickly To cut one's stick (*q. v.*) is to start off, and to cut one's stick quickly is to start off immediately.

Quickly (*Dame*) Hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap (*Shakespeare Henry IV.*, parts 1 and 2.)

Mistress Quickly. Servant of all-work to Dr Caius She says "I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself" She is the go-between of three suitors to Anne Page, and to prove her disinterestedness she says "I would my master had Mistress Anne, or I would Master Slender had her, or in sooth I would Master Fenton had her I will do what I can for them all three, for so I have promised and I'll be as good as my word, but speciously for Master Fenton" (*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*)

Quicksand is sand which shifts its place as if it were alive. (*See* QUICK.)

Quickset is living hawthorn set in a hedge, instead of dead wood, hurdles, and palings. (*See* QUICK)

Quicksilver is *argentum vivum* (living silver) silver that moves about

like a living thing (Anglo-Saxon, *cwicseolfor*)

"Swift as quicksilver
It courses through the natural gates
And alleys of the body"
Shakespeare. Hamlet, i 5

Quid, a sovereign. **Half a Quid,** half a sovereign, **Quids,** cash or money generally. A suggested derivation may be mentioned Quo = anything, and *Quid pro quo* means an equivalent generally. If now a person is offered anything on sale he might say, I have not a *quid* for your *quo*, an equivalent in cash.

"Then, looking at the gold piece, she added 'I guess you don't often get one of these quids'"
Liberty Review, June 9, 1894, p 437

Quid Libet. *Quid-libets and quodlibets* Nice and knotty points, very subtile, but of no value. Quips and quirks (Latin)

Quid of Tobacco. A corruption of *cud* (a morsel). We still say "chew the cud"

Quid pro Quo. Tit for tat; a return given as good as that received, a Roland for an Oliver, an equivalent.

Quid Rides. It is said that Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist, set up his carriage and asked Emmett to furnish him with a motto The words of the motto chosen were *Quid rides* The witticism is, however, attributed to H Callender also, who, we are assured, supplied it to one Brandon, a London tobacconist

"'Rides,' in English, one syllable In Latin (why do you laugh?) it is a word of two syllables

Quiddity. The essence of a thing, or that which differentiates it from other things Schoolmen say *Quid est* (what is it?) and the reply is, the *Quid* is so and so, the *What* or the nature of the thing is as follows The latter *quid* being formed into a barbarous Latin noun becomes *Quidditas* Hence *Quid est* (what is it)? Answer: *Talis est quidditas* (its essence is as follows)

"He knew
Where entities and quiddity
(The ghosts of defunct bodies) fly"
Butler Hudibras, i 1

Quiddity A crotchet, a trifling distinction (*See above*)

Quidnunc. A political Paul Pry, a pragmatical village politician, a political botcher or jobber Quidnunc is the chief character in Murphy's farce of *The Upholsterer, or What News?* The words are Latin, and mean "What now?" "What has turned up?" The original of this political busybody was the father of Dr Arne and his sister, Mrs Cibber, who lived in King Street, Covent Garden. (See *The Tatler*, 155, etc)

"Familiar to a few quidnuncs"—*The Times*
"The Florentine quidnuncs seem to lose sight of the fact that none of these gentlemen now hold office"—*The Times*

Quidnunkis. Monkey politicians Gay has a fable called *The Quidnunkis*, to show that the death not even of the duke regent will cause any real gap in nature. A monkey who had ventured higher than his neighbours fell from his estate into the river below. For a few seconds the whole tribe stood panic-struck, but as soon as the stream carried off Master Pug, the monkeys went on with their gambols as if nothing had occurred.

"Ah, sir, you never saw the Ganges,
There dwell the nation of Quidnunkis
(So Monomotapa calls monkeys)"
Gay Fables

Qui'etist (*A*). One who believes that the most perfect state of man is when the spirit ceases to exercise any of its functions, and is wholly passive This sect has cropped up at sundry times, but the last who revived it was Michael Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the seventeenth century

Quie'tus. The writ of discharge formerly granted to those barons and knights who personally attended the king on a foreign expedition At their discharge they were exempt from the claim of scutage or knight's fee Subsequently the term was applied to the acquittance which a sheriff receives on settling his account at the Exchequer, and, later still, to any discharge of an account thus Webster says—

"You had the trick in audit-time to be sick till I had signed your *quietus*"—*Duchess of Malfy* (1623)

Quietus. A severe blow, a settler, death, or discharge from life

"Who would fardels bear
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin?"
Shakespeare Hamlet, iii 1

Quill-drivers Writing clerks

Quillet. An evasion In French "pleadings" each separate allegation in the plaintiff's charge, and every distinct plea in the defendant's answer used to begin with *qu'il est*, whence our *quillet*, to signify a false charge, or an evasive answer.

"Oh, some authority how to proceed,
Some tricks, some quillets, how to cheat the devil"
Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost, iv 3

Quilp. A hideous dwarf, both fierce

and cunning, in *The Old Curiosity Shop*, by Dickens

Quinap'alus. The Mrs. Harris of "authorities in citations" If anyone wishes to clench an argument by some quo'tation, let him cite this ponderous collection

'What says Quinapalus 'Better a witty fool, than a foolish wit' —*Shakespeare Twelfth Night*, i 5

Quinbus Flestrin. The man-mountain So the Lilliputians called Gulliver (chap ii). Gay has an ode to this giant

'Birds of old of him told,
When they said Atlas' head
Propped the skies'
Gay Lilliputian Ode

Quince (*Peter*). A carpenter, and manager of the play in *Midsummer Night's Dream* He is noted for some strange compounds, such as laughable tragedy, lamentable comedy, tragical mirth, etc

Quino'nes (*Sueno de*), in the reign of Juan II , with nine other cavaliers, held the bridge of Orbigo against all comers for thirty-six days, overthrowing in that time seventy-eight knights of Spain and France Quinones had challenged the world, and such was the result

Quinquages'ima Sunday (Latin, *fiftieth*) Shrove Sunday, or the first day of the week which contains Ash-Wednesday. It is so called because in round numbers it is the fiftieth day before Easter

Quinsy. This is a curious abbreviation The Latin word is *cynanchia*, and the Greek word *kunanchê*, from *kuon anchô*, dog strangulation, because persons suffering from quinsy throw open the mouth like dogs, especially mad dogs From *kunanchê* comes kuanchy, kuansy, quinsy

Quintessence. The fifth essence The ancient Greeks said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist—fire, or the imponderable form, air, or the gaseous form water, or the liquid form, and earth, or the solid form The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called *ether*, more subtile and pure than fire, and possessed of an orbicular motion. This element, which flew upwards at creation, and out of which the stars were made, was called the *fifth essence*, quintessence therefore means the most subtile extract of a body that can be procured It is quite an error to suppose that the word means an essence five times distilled, and that the term came from the alchemists Horace speaks of 'kisses which Venus has imbued with the quintessence of her own nectar"

'Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The cumbrous elements—earth, flood, air, fire,
But this ethereal quintessence of heaven
Flew upward and tinned to starry
Numberless as those seest'
Milton Paradise Lost, iii 716

Quintil'ians. Disciples of Quintil'la, held to be a prophetess. These heretical Christians made the Eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to become priests and bishops.

Quip Modest (*The*) Sir, it was done to please myself. Touchstone says "If I sent a person word that his beard was not well cut, and he replied he cut it to please himself," he would answer with the quip modest, which is six removes from the lie direct, or, rather, the lie direct in the sixth degree

Quis custodiet Custo'des? [The shepherds keep watch over the sheep], but who is there to keep watch over the shepherds?

Quisquil'iæ. Light, dry fragments of things the small twigs and leaves which fall from trees, hence rubbish, refuse

Quit. Discharged from an obligation, "acquitted"

'To John I owed great obligation,
But John unhappily thought fit
To publish it to all the nation—
Now I and John are fairly quit'
Prior

Cry quits. When two boys quarrel, and one has had enough, he says, "Cry quits," meaning, "Let us leave off, and call it a drawn game" So in an unequal distribution, he who has the largest share restores a portion and 'cries quits," meaning that he has made the distribution equal Here quit means 'acquittal" or discharge

Double or quits In gambling, especially in a small way, one of the players says to the other, "Double or quits?" —that is, the next stake shall be double the present one, or the winnings shall be returned to the loser, in which case both players would leave off as they began

Quit Rent. A rent formerly paid by a tenant whereby he was released from feudal service.

Quixa'da (*Gutierre*) Lord of Villagarcia He discharged a javelin at Sir de Haburdin with such force as to pierce the left shoulder, overthrow the knight, and pin him to the ground Don Quixote calls himself a descendant of this brave knight.

Quixote (*Don*) is intended for the Duke of Lerma (*Raudon Brown*)

Don Quixote The romance so called is a merciless satire by Cervantes on the chivalric romances of the Middle Ages, and had the excellent effect of putting an end to knight-errantry

Don Quixote's horse Ros'inante (Spanish, *rocin-ante*, a jade previously). (*See* HORSE)

The wooden-pin wing-horse on which he and Sancho Panza mounted to achieve the liberation of Dolorida and her companions was called *Algu'zo Clavi'no* (*wooden-pin wing-bearer*).

Quixote of the North. Charles XII. of Sweden, sometimes called the *Madman*. (1682, 1697-1718)

Quixot'ic. Having foolish and unpractical ideas of honour, or schemes for the general good, like Don Quixote, a half-crazy reformer or knight of the supposed distressed

Quiz. One who banters or chaffs another. Daly, manager of the Dublin theatre, laid a wager that he would introduce into the language within twenty-four hours a new word of no meaning Accordingly, on every wall, or all places accessible, were chalked up the four mystic letters, and all Dublin was inquiring what they meant The wager was won, and the word remains current in our language.

Quo Warranto. A writ against a defendant (whether an individual or a corporation) who lays claim to something he has no right to, so named because the offender is called upon to show *quo warranto* [rem] *usurpat* (by what right or authority he lays claim to the matter of dispute).

Quod. *To be in quod*—in prison A corruption of *quad*, which is a contraction of quadrangle The quadrangle is the prison enclosure in which the prisoners are allowed to walk, and where whippings used to be inflicted

> 'Flogged and whipped in quod"
> *Hughes Tom Brown's Schooldays*

Quodling (*The Rev Mr*) Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham (*Sir Walter Scott Peveril of the Peak*)

> "Why,' said the duke, 'I had caused my little Quodling to go through his oration thus That whatever evil reports had passed current during the lifetime of the worthy matron whom they had restored to dust that day, Malice herself could not deny that she was *born* well, *married* well *bred* well, and *died* well, since she was born in Shadwell, married to Cresswell, lived in Camberwell and died in Bridewell —*Peveril of the Peak*, chap xliv.

Quondam (Latin) Former We say, *He is a quondam schoolfellow*—my former schoolfellow, *my quondam friend*, *the quondam candidate*, etc., also *the quondam chancellor*, etc

> "My quondam barber, but 'his lordship now"
> *Dryden*

Quo'rum. Such a number of persons as are necessary to make up a committee or board, or certain justices without the presence of whom the rest cannot act Thus suppose the commission to be named A, B, C, D, E, etc, it would run—"Of these I wish [A, B, C, D, or E] to be one" (*quorum unum esse volumus*) These honoured names are called "Justices of the Quorum" Slender calls Justice Shallow justice of the peace and quorum (*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*, i 1)

Quos Ego. A threat of punishment for disobedience The words are from Virgil's *Æneid* (i 135), and were uttered by Neptune to the disobedient and rebellious winds

> "Neptune had but to appear and utter a *quos ego* for these wind-bags to collapse and become the most subservient of salaried public servants —*Truth*, January, 1886

Quot. *Quot linguas callis, tot homines vales* As many languages as you know, so many separate individuals you are worth Attributed to Charles V

Quota (Latin). The allotted portion or share, the rate assigned to each Thus we say, "Every man is to pay his quota towards the feast"

Quotem (*Caleb*) A parish clerk and Jack-of-all-trades, in *The Wags of Windsor*, by Colman.

R

R in prescriptions The ornamental part of this letter is the symbol of Jupiter (♃), under whose special protection all medicines were placed The letter itself (*Recipe*, take) and its flourish may be thus paraphrased 'Under the good auspices of Jove, the patron of medicines, take the following drugs in the proportions set down" It has been suggested that the symbol is for *Responsum Raphaelis*, from the assertion of Dr Napier and other physicians of the seventeenth century, that the angel Raphael imparted them.

R is called the dog-letter, because a dog in snarling utters the letter r-r-r-r,

r-r, r-r-r-r-r, etc —sometimes preceded by a g

"Irritata canis quod RR quam plurima dicat"
Lucilius

"[R,] that's the dog's name R is for the dog"
—*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet* III 1

The three R's Sir William Curtis being asked to give a toast, said, "I will give you the three R's—writing, reading, and arithmetic"

"The House is aware that no payment is made except on the 'three R's'"—*W. Cony, M P. Address to the House of Commons*, February 25th, 1807

R. A. P. Rupees, annas, and pies, in India, corresponding to our £ s d

R. I. P. *Requiescat in pace.*

R. M. T. In the reign of William III all child-stealers (*compriachios*) apprehended were branded with red-hot iron R (rogue) on the shoulders, M (manslayer) on the right-hand; and T (thief) on the left.

Rabagas. A demagogue in the kingdom of the king of Monaco He was won over to the court party by being invited to dine at the palace (*M. Sardou. Rabagas*, 1872)

Rabbi Abron of Trent. A fictitious sage and wonderful linguist, "who knew the nature of all manner of herbs, beasts, and minerals." (*Reynard the Fox*, XII)

Rabbi Bar-Coch'ba, in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, made the Jews believe that he was the Messiah, because he had the art of breathing fire (*Beckmann History of Inventions*)

Rabbit. *A Welsh rabbit.* Toasted cheese, or rather bread and cheese toasted together. (Qy. "rare-bit.")

Rab'elais. *The English Rabelais* Swift, Sterne, and Thomas Amory have been so called Voltaire so calls Swift

The modern Rabelais William Maginn (1794-1842)

Rabelais' Dodge. Rabelais one day was at a country inn, and finding he had no money to pay his score, got himself arrested as a traitor who was forming a project to poison the princes He was immediately sent to Paris and brought before the magistrates, but, as no tittle of evidence was found against him, was liberated forthwith By this artifice he not only got out of his difficulty at the inn, but he also got back to Paris free of expense. Fathered on Tarleton also

Rabelais'ian Licence. The wild grotesque of Rabelais, whether in words or artistic illustrations

Rabica'no or **Rabican.** The name of Astolpho's horse Its sire was Wind, and its dam Fue It fed on unearthly food (*Orlando Furioso*)

Argalia's steed in *Orlando Innamorato* is called by the same name (*See* HORSE)

Raboin or **Rabuino** (French). The devil, so called from the Spanish *rabo* (a tail) In the mediæval ages it was vulgarly asserted that the Jews were born with tails; this arose from a confusion of the word rabbi or rabbins with rabon or rabuino.

Rab'sheka, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for Sir Thomas Player Rabshakeh was the officer sent by Sennacherib to summon the Jews to surrender, and he told them insolently that resistance was in vain (2 Kings xviii)

"Next him let railing Rabsheka have place—
So full of zeal, he has no need of grace"
(Pt II)

Raby (*Amoria*) The model of this exquisite sketch was Miss Millbank, as she appeared to Lord Byron when he first knew her Miss Millpond (a little further on in the same canto) is the same lady after marriage. In canto I, Donna Inez is an enlarged portrait of the same person Lord Byron describes himself in the first instance under the character of Don Juan, and in the last as Don José

Races. *Goodwood Races.* So called from Goodwood Park, in which they are held They begin the last Tuesday of July, and continue four days, of which Thursday (the "cup-day") is the principal. These races are very select, and admirably conducted Goodwood Park was purchased by Charles, first Duke of Richmond, of the Compton family, then resident in East Lavant, a village two miles north of Chichester

The Newmarket Races There are seven annual race meetings at Newmarket (1) The Craven, (2) first spring, (3) second spring, (4) July, (5) first October, (6) second October, (7) the Houghton.

The Epsom So called from Epsom Downs, where they are held They last four days.

The Derby The second day (Wednesday) of the great May meeting at Epsom, in Surrey, so called from the Earl of Derby, who instituted the stakes in 1780. This is the great "Classic Race" for colts and fillies three years old

The Oaks The fourth day (Friday)

of the great Epsom races, so called from "Lambert's Oaks," erected on lease by the "Hunter's Club" The Oaks estate passed to the Derby family, and the twelfth earl established the stakes so called This is the great "classic race" for fillies three years old

The St Leger. The great Doncaster race, so called from Colonel St Leger, who founded the stakes in 1776 This is the great "classic race" for both colts and fillies of three years old Horses that have competed in the Derby and Oaks may take part in the St Leger

Ascot Races, held on Ascot Heath, in Berks

Races (Lengths run).

(1) *Under a mile and a half* —

The Newmarket Stakes, 1 mile 2 furlongs

The Prince of Wales's Stakes (at Leicester), rather less

The Eclipse Stakes, 1¼ mile

The Kempton Park Stakes, 1½ mile

The Lancashire Plate (at the September Manchester meeting) is only 7 furlongs

In 1890 the Duke of Portland won all these five races; *Ayrshire* won two of them, and *Donovan* the other three

(2) *Long distances (between 1¾ and 3 miles)* —

The Great Northampton Stakes, 1¾ mile.

Ascot (Gold Vase), 2 miles.

Ascot (Gold Cup), 2½ miles.

Ascot (Alexander Plate), 3 miles.

The Chester Cup, 2¼ miles

The Great Metropolitan Stakes (in the Epsom Spring Meeting), 2¼ miles

The Hardwicke Stakes, the Goodwood Cup, 2½ miles (in July), and the Doncaster Cup, 2 634 miles (in September), are long races.

Rach'aders. The second tribe of giants or evil genii, who had frequently made the earth subject to their kings but were ultimately punished by Shiva and Vishnoo (*Indian mythology*)

Rache. A "setter," or rather a dog said to hunt wild beasts, birds, and even fishes by scent The female was called a *brache*—*i.e* bitch-rache. (Saxon, *ræce*, French, *braque.*)

"A leyshe of ratches to renne an hare"—*Skelton Magnificence*

Rack. A flying scud, drifting clouds (Icelandic, *rek*, drift, verb, *reka*, to drive)

"The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great Globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And leave not a rack behind
Shakespeare Tempest, IV 1

Rack. The instrument of torture so called was a frame in which a man was fastened, and his arms and legs were *stretched* till the body was lifted by the tension several inches from the floor Not unfrequently the limbs were forced thereby out of their sockets. Coke says that the rack was first introduced into the Tower by the Duke of Exeter, constable of the Tower, in 1447, whence it was called the "Duke of Exeter's daughter." (Dutch, *rak*, verb, *rakken*, to stretch, Danish, *rag*, Anglo-Saxon, *reac*)

Rack-rent. The actual value or rent of a tenement, and not that modified form on which the rates and taxes are usually levied (Saxon, *wrecan*, to stretch, Dutch, *wrachen*)

"A rent which is equivalent, or nearly equivalent in amount, to the full annual value of the land is a rack-rent"—*Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol xv p 403

Rack and Manger. Housekeeping. *To lie at rack and manger.* To live at reckless expense.

"When Virtue was a country maide,
And had no skill to set up trade,
She came up with a carrier's pride,
And lay at rack and manger"
Life of Robin Good fellow (1628)

Rack and Ruin. Utter destitution. Here "rack" is a variety of wrack and wreck

"The worst of all University snobs are those unfortunates who go to rack and ruin from their desire to ape their betters"—*Thackeray Book of Snobs*, chap xv p 87

Racket. Noise or confusion, like that of persons playing racket or tennis

Racy. Having distinctive piquancy, as *racy wine.* It was first applied to wine, and, according to Cowley, comes to us from the Spanish and Portuguese *raiz* (root), meaning having a radical or distinct flavour; but probably it is a corruption of "relishy" (French, *relâché*, flavorous).

"Rich racy verse, in which we see
The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see"
Cowley

Racy Style. Piquant composition, the very opposite of mawkish.

Radcliffe Library (Oxford) Founded by Dr John Radcliffe, of Wakefield, Yorkshire (1650-1714)

"When King William [III] consulted [Radcliffe] on his swollen ankles and thin body, Radcliffe said, 'I would not have your Majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms'"—*Leigh Hunt The Town*, chap xi

Radegaste. A tutelary god of the Slavi The head was that of a cow, the breast was covered with an ægis, the left hand held a spear, and a

cock surmounted its helmet. (*Slavonic mythology*)

Rad'egund. Queen of the Amazons, "half like a man" Getting the better of Sir Artegal in a single combat, she compelled him to dress in "woman's weeds," with a white apron before him, and to spin flax Britomart, being informed by Talus of his captivity, went to the rescue, cut off the Amazon's head, and liberated her knight (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book v 4-7.)

St Radegonde or *Radegund*, wife of Clothaire, King of France

St Radegonde's lifted stone A stone sixty feet in circumference, placed on five supporting stones, said by the historians of Poitou to have been so arranged in 1478, to commemorate a great fair held on the spot in the October of that year The country people insist that Queen Radegonde brought the impost stone on her head, and the five uprights in her apron, and arranged them all as they appear to this day.

Radevore (3 syl). Tapestry.

"This woful lady gan'd bad in honthe
So that she wonken and embrowden houthe,
And weven in stole [the loom] the radevore,
As hist of wommen find be wroted yore"
Chaucer.

Rad'ical. An ultra-Liberal, verging on republican opinions The term was first applied as a party name in 1818 to Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others of the same clique, who wished to introduce *radical reform* in the representative system, and not merely to disfranchise and enfranchise a borough or two Lord Bolingbroke, in his *Discourses on Parties*, says, "Such a remedy might have wrought a *radical cure* of the evil that threatens our constitution"

Radiometer. The name of an instrument invented by Crookes for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy It is like a miniature anemometer, and is made to revolve by the action of light, the cups of the anemometer being replaced by discs coloured white on one side and black on the other, and the instrument is enclosed in a glass globe from which the air has been exhausted, so that no heat is transmitted

Radit Usque ad Cutem. He fleeced him to the skin, he sucked him dry He shaved off all his hair (instead of only trimming it).

Rag. A tatter, hence a remnant, hence a vagabond or ragamuffin

"Lash hence these overweening rags of France"
Shakespeare Richard III, v 3

Rag. A cant term for a farthing Paper money not easily convertible is called "rag-money"

"Money by me? Heart and good-will you might,
But surely, master not a rag of money
Shakespeare Comedy of Errors, iv 1

Rag (*The*). The Army and Navy Club "The rag," of course, is the flag.

"'By the way, come and dine to-night at the Rag,' said the major"—*Truth, Queer Story*, April 1, 1886

Rag-water. Whisky (*Thieves' jargon*)

Rags of Antisthenes. *Rank pride may be seen peering through the rags of Antis'thenes' doublet* (*See* ANTISTHENES.)

Rags and Jags. Rags and tatters. A jagged edge is one that is toothed.

"Bark, bark! the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town,
Some in rags and some in jags,
And some in silken gown"
Nursery Rhyme

Ragamuffin (French, *maroufle*). A *muff* or muffin is a poor thing of a creature, a "regular muff," so that a ragamuffin is a sorry creature in rags

"I have led my ragamuffins where they are peppered"—*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, v 3

Ragged Robin. A wild-flower The word is used by Tennyson to mean a pretty damsel in ragged clothes

"The prince
Hath picked a ragged robin from the hedge"
Tennyson Idylls of the King, Lancelot

Raghu. A legendary king of Oude, belonging to the dynasty of the Sun. The poem called the *Raghu-vansa*, in nineteen cantos, gives the history of these mythic kings

Ragman Roll originally meant the "Statute of Rageman" (*De Ragemannis*), a legate of Scotland, who compelled all the clergy to give a true account of their benefices, that they might be taxed at Rome accordingly. Subsequently it was applied to the four great rolls of parchment recording the acts of fealty and homage done by the Scotch nobility to Edward I in 1296, these four rolls consisted of thirty-five pieces sewn together The originals perished, but a record of them is preserved in the Rolls House, Chancery Lane.

Ragnarok [*twilight of the gods*] The day of doom, when the present world and all its inhabitants will be annihilated Vidar of Vali will survive the conflagration, and reconstruct the universe on

an imperishable basis (*Scandinavian mythology*)

"And, Fri thief, mayst thou sleep away
Till Ragnarok it such by will"
Frithof-Saga Frithof's Joy

Ragout is something "more-ish," something you will be served twice to. (Latin, *re-gustus*, tasted again, French, *re-goût*)

Rahu. The demon that causes eclipses One day Rahu stole into Valhalla to quaff some of the nectar of immortality. He was discovered by the Sun and Moon, who informed against him, and Vishnu cut off his head As he had already taken some of the nectar into his mouth, the head was immortal, and he ever afterwards hunted the Sun and Moon, which he caught occasionally, causing eclipses (*Hindu mythology*)

Rail. *To sit on the rail* To shuffle off a direct answer, to hedge or to fence, to reserve the decision of one's vote Here rail means the fence and 'to sit on the rail" to sit on one side A common American phrase

"If he said 'Yes,' there was an end to my church support at once, if 'No,' he might as well go home at once So he tried to sit on the rail again'"—*Harcourt Lady Delmar*, chap 1

Railway Abbreviations.

C & D Collected and delivered—*i e* the rate quoted includes the entire charge from sender to consignee Such goods are collected by the railway company and delivered according to the address at the price stated

S to S From station to station This does not include collecting and delivering

O R Owner's risk

C R Company's risk

O C S On company's service, such parcels go free

C by B Collection from the sender to the barge, both included.

O/C. Overcharged.

O/S Outstanding

Railway King. George Hudson, of Yorkshire, chairman of the North Midland Company, and for a time the Dictator of the railway speculations In one day he cleared the large sum of £100.000 It was the Rev Sydney Smith who gave him this designation (1800-1871.)

Railway Signals. (*See* FLAG SIGNALS)

Railways.

A & B R Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway

B & L J R. Bourn and Lynn Joint Railway

B & M R Brecon and Merthyr Railway

B & N C R Belfast and Northern Counties Railway.

Cal R Caledonian Railway.

Cam R Cambrian Railways

C K & P R Cockermouth Keswick, and Penrith Railway

C L C. Cheshire Lines Committee, embracing the G N, M S & L., and Mid Corys

C V R. Colne Valley and Halstead Railway

C W & C R. Central Wales and Carmarthen Railway

C & C R. Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway

D R & C R Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen Railway

E L R East London Railway

E & W J R East and West Junction Railway

Fur R Furness Railway

G & K R Garstang and Knotend Railway

G & S W R Glasgow and South-Western Railway

G E R Great Eastern Railway

G N S R Great Northern of Scotland Railway

G N R Great Northern Railway

G N I R Great Northern of Ireland Railway

G S & W R Great Southern and Western Railway

G. W R Great Western Railway

H R Highland Railway

I of M R Isle of Man Railway

I of W R Isle of Wight Railway

L & Y. R Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway

L B & S C R London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway

L C & D R London, Chatham, and Dover Railway

L D. & E C R Lancashire, Derby, and East Coast Railway

L & N W R London and North-Western Railway

L & S W. R London and South-Western Railway

L T. & S R London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway

M & M R. Manchester and Milford Railway.

M S & L R Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway

M S J & A R Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham Railway

M & C R Maryport and Carlisle Railway.

Met. R. Metropolitan Railway.
Met D R. Metropolitan District Railway
M R Midland Railway
M W. R. Mid-Wales Railway
M G W I R Midland Great-Western of Ireland Railway
N & B. R. Neath and Brecon Railway
N & B J. R Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway
N. B R. North British Railway
N E R. North-Eastern Railway
N L R North London Railway
N. S R North Staffordshire Railway
P & T R Pembroke and Tenby Railway
R. R Rhymney Railway
S & W & S B R Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge Railway
S. & D J. R. Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway.
S. E R South-Eastern Railway
S M & A R. Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover Railway.
T V R Taff Vale Railway
W & L R. Waterford and Limerick Railway
W. & P. R. R Wathington and Princes Risboro' Railway.
W. R. Wigtownshire Railway
W. M & C. Q R. Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway.

Rain. *To rain cats and dogs.* In northern mythology the cat is supposed to have great influence on the weather, and English sailors still say, "The cat has a gale of wind in her tail," when she is unusually frisky. Witches that rode upon the storms were said to assume the form of cats; and the stormy north-west wind is called the *cat's-nose* in the Harz even at the present day.

The dog is a signal of *wind*, like the wolf, both which animals were attendants of Odin, the storm-god In old German pictures the wind is figured as the "head of a dog or wolf," from which blasts issue.

The *cat* therefore symbolises the down-pouring rain, and the *dog* the strong gusts of wind which accompany a rain-storm, and a "rain of cats and dogs" is a heavy rain with wind (*See* CAT AND DOG.)

⁂ The French *cataduope* or *catadupe* means a waterfall.

Rain Gauge. An instrument or contrivance for measuring the amount of rain which falls on a given surface

Rainbow. (*See* CIRCLE OF ULLOA)

Rainbow Chasers. Problematical politicians and reformers, who chase rainbows, which cannot possibly be caught, to "find the pot of gold at the foot thereof" This alludes to an old joke, that a pot of gold can be dug up where the rainbow touches the earth.

Raining Tree (*The*) The Til, a linden-tree of the Canaries, mentioned by a host of persons Mandelslo describes it minutely, and tells us that the water which falls from this tree suffices for a plentiful supply for men and beasts of the whole island of Ferro, which contains no river. Glas assures us that "the existence of such a tree is firmly believed in the Canaries" (*History of the Canary Islands*) Cordeyro (*Historia Insulana*, book ii chap v) says it is an emblem of the Trinity, and that the rain is called *Aqua Santa* Without doubt a rain falls from some trees (as the lime) in hot weather

Rainy Day (*A*) Evil times

Lay by something for a rainy day. Save something against evil times

Raise the Wind. To obtain ready money by hook or crook A sea phrase What wind is to a ship, money is to commerce.

> "I've tried queer ways
> The wind to raise
> But never had such a blow"
> *Judy* (*My Lost Dog*), Mar 27, 1869

Rajah. (Sanskrit for king, cognate with the Latin *rex* or *rex*) Maha rajah means the "great rajah"

Rake. A libertine A contraction of rakehell, used by Milton and others.

> "And fun away amid their rakehell bands
> They sped a lady left all succourless"
> *Francis Quarles*

Rak'shas. Evil spirits who guard the treasuries of Kuvera, the god of riches They haunt cemeteries and devour human beings, assume any shape at will, and their strength increases as the day declines Some are hideously ugly, but others, especially the female spirits, allure by their beauty. (*Hindu mythology*)

Rakush. Rustem's horse in the *Shah Nameh* of Firdusi, the Homer of Korassan. (*See* HORSE.)

Ra'leigh. Sir Walter Scott introduces in *Kenilworth* the tradition of his laying down his cloak on a miry spot for the queen to step on.

> "Hark ye, Master Raleigh see thou fail not to wear this muddy cloak, in token of penitence, till our pleasure be further known"—*Sir Walter Scott Kenilworth*, chap xv

Rally is *re-allign*, to bind together again. (French *rallier*.) In Spenser it is spelt re-alhe—

"Before they could new counsels re-alhe"
Faerie Queene

'Yes we'll rally round the flag, boys,
We'll rally once again"
C F Root Battle-cry of Freedom, stanza 1

Ralph or **Ralpho.** The squire of Hudibras. The model was Isaac Robinson, a zealous butcher in Moorfields, always contriving some queer act of church government. He represents the Independent party, and Hudibras the Presbyterian Ralph rhymes with *half* and *safe*

"He was himself under the tyranny of scruples as unreasonable as those of Ralpho"—*Macaulay*

Ralph Roister Doister. The title of the earliest English comedy, so called from the chief character. Written by Nicholas Udall (16th century)

Ram. The usual prize at wrestling matches. Thus Chaucer says of his Melleie, "At wrastlynge he wolde bere away the ram" (*Canterbury Tales* · *Prologue* 550)

Ram Feast (*The*) May morning is so called at Holne, near Dartmoor, because on that day a ram is run down in the "Ploy Field" It is roasted whole, with its skin and fur, close by a granite pillar. At mid-day a scramble takes place for a slice, which is supposed to bring luck to those who get it. Said to be a relic of Baal worship in England

Ram and Teazle (*The*) A public-house sign, is in compliment to the Clothiers' Company. The *ram* with the golden fleece is emblematical of wool, and the *teazle* is used for raising the nap of wool spun and woven into cloth.

Ram of the Zodiac (*The*). This is the famous Chrysomallon, whose golden fleece was stolen by Jason in his Argonautic expedition It was transposed to the stars, and made the first sign of the Zodiac.

The Vernal signs the Ram begins
Then comes the Bull, in May the Twins
The Crab in June, next Leo shines,
And Virgo ends the northern signs *E C B*

Ram's Horn (*A*) A loud, vulgar, unpolished speaker. A smooth-tongued orator is called a "silver trumpet."

Rama. The seventh incarnation of Vishnu

The first was the *fish*, the second, the *tortoise*, the third, the *boar*, the fourth, the *man-lion*, the fifth, the *dwarf*, the sixth, *Parasu-Rama*, son of Jamadagni, the seventh, Rama, son of Das'aratha, King of Ayodhyà, the eighth, *Krishna* or *Crishna*, the ninth, *Buddha*, and the last (tenth) will be *Kalki*, and the consummation of all things—a kind of millennium

Rama performed many wonderful exploits, such as killing giants, demons, and monsters He won Sita to wife because he was able to bend the bow of Siva

Rama-Yana. The history of Rama, the best great epic poem of ancient India, and worthy to be ranked with the *Iliad* of Homer.

Ramadan. The ninth month of the Mahometan year, and the Mussulman's Lent or Holy Month.

November is the financial Ramadan of the Sublime Porte"—*The Times*

That is, when the Turkish Government promises all kinds of financial reforms and curtailments of national expenses

Rambouillet. *Hôtel de Rambouillet.* The *reunion* of rank and literary genius on terms of equality, a *coterie* where sparkling wit with polished manners prevails. The Marquise de Rambouillet, in the seventeenth century, reformed the French *soirees*, and purged them of the gross morals and licentious conversation which at that time prevailed The present good taste, freedom without licentiousness, wit without *double entendre*, equality without familiarity, was due to this illustrious Italian. The *Précieuses Ridicules* of Molière was a satire on those her imitators who had not her talent and good taste Catherine, Marquise de Rambouillet (1588-1665)

Ramee Samee. The conjuror who swallowed swords, and could twist himself into a knot as if he had neither bones nor joints

Ram'eses (3 syl). The title of an ancient Egyptian dynasty; it means *Offspring of the Sun* This title was first assumed towards the close of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and ran through the Nineteenth. Rameses III is called Rhampsinitos by Herod'otos. Sesostris is supposed to be identical with Rameses the Great. (Eses, *i e* Isis)

Ram'iel (2 syl) One of the fallen angels cast out of heaven The word means *one that exalts himself against God*

Raminago'bris. A cat, a vile poet La Fontaine in several of his fables gives this name to the cat. Rabelais under

this name satirises Guillaume Crétin, an old French poet in the reigns of Charles VIII, Louis XII, and François I (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iii 21)

Rampal'lian. A term of contempt, probably it means a rampant or wanton woman, hence in *A New Trick to Cheat the Devil* (1639) we have this line "And bold rampallian-like, swear and drink drunk"

'Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you flustrilian! I'll tickle your catastrophe!'—*Shakespeare 2 Henry IV* ii 1

Ramsay the Rich. Ramsay used to be called the Crœsus of our English abbeys It had only sixty monks of the Benedictine order to maintain, and its revenues allowed £1,000 a year to the abbot, and £100 a year for each of its monks

David Ramsay The old watchmaker near Temple Bar

Margaret Ramsay His daughter, who became the bride of Lord Nigel (*Sir Walter Scott Fortunes of Nigel*)

Ramsbottom (*Mrs*) A vile speller of the Queen's English It was the signature of Theodore Hook in his letters published in the *John Bull* newspaper, 1829

Ra'na. Goddess of the sea, and wife of the sea-god Aegeir (*Scandinavian mythology*)

'May Rana keep them in the deep,
As he is wont,
And no one save them from the grave,
Cried Ingibiorg
Frithiof-saga, The Banishment

Random-Tandem. A tandem of three horses. (*University term*)

Random (*Roderick*) A young Scotch scapegrace in quest of fortune, at one time basking in prosperity, at another in utter destitution He is led into different countries, whose peculiarities are described, and into all sorts of society, as that of wits, sharpers, courtiers, courtesans, and so on Though occasionally lavish, he is inherently mean, and though possessing a dash of humour, is contemptibly revengeful His treatment of Strap is revolting to a generous mind Strap lends him money in his necessity, but the heartless Roderick wastes the loan, treats Strap as a mere servant, fleeces him at dice, and cuffs him when the game is adverse. (*Smollett Roderick Random*)

Rank and File. Soldiers of any grade below that of lance sergeant are so called, collectively, in military phraseology, and any two soldiers of such grade are spoken of as "a file," thus, 100 rank and file would equal 50 file, that is, 50 men standing behind each other in a row No soldier ever talks of *files* in the plural, or about "a file of fours" As there are two in a "rank," there is a *left* file and a *right* file, and men may move in 'single file" or in 'double file" A line of soldiers drawn up side by side or abreast is a rank

Rank distinguished by Colour. In China the emperor, empress, and prince imperial wear yellow the other wives of the emperor wear violet, high state officers wear blue, officials of lower rank wear red, and the general public wear black or some dark shade.

Ranks *Risen from the ranks.* From mean origin, a self-made man A military term applied to an officer who once served as a private soldier Such an officer is now often called a "ranker"

Rantipole (3 syl) A harum-scarum fellow, a madcap (Dutch, *randten*, to be in a state of idiotcy or insanity, and *pole*, a head or person) The late Emperor Napoleon III was called *Rantipole*, for his escapades at Strasbourg and Boulogne In 1852 I myself saw a man commanded by the police to leave Paris within twenty-four hours for calling his dog Rantipole

"Dick, I'en little rantipolish —*Colman Man-at-Law*

Ranz des Vaches. Simple melodies played by the Swiss mountaineers on their Alp-horn when they drive their herds to pasture, or call them home (*pour ranger des vaches*, to bring the cows to their place)

Rap. *Not worth a rap* The rap was a base halfpenny intrinsically worth about half a farthing, issued for the nonce in Ireland in 1721, because small coin was so very scarce There was also a coin in Switzerland called a *rappe*, worth the seventh of a penny

"Many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps"—*Swift Drapier's Letters*

Rape (1 syl). The division of a county. Sussex is divided into six rapes, each of which has its river, forest, and castle. *Herepp* is Norwegian for a parish district, and rape in Doomsday Book is used for a district under military jurisdiction (Icelandic *hreppr*, a district)

Rape of the Lock. Lord Petre, in a thoughtless moment of frolic gallantry, cut off a lock of Arabella Fermor's hair, and this liberty gave rise to a bitter feud

between the two families, which Alexander Pope has worked up into the best heroi-comic poem of the language The first sketch was published in 1712 in two cantos The machinery of sylphs and gnomes is most happily conceived Pope, under the name of Esdras Barnevelt, apothecary, says the poem is a covert satire on Queen Anne and the Barrier Treaty. In the poem the lady is called Belinda, and the poet says she wore on her neck two curls, one of which the baron cut off with a pair of scissors borrowed of Clarissa Belinda, in anger, demanded back the ringlet, but it had flown to the skies and become a meteor there (*See* COMA BERENICES.)

'Say what strange motive, goddess could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle belle
O say what stranger cause, yet unexplored,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord
Introduction to the Poem

Raph'ael. The sociable archangel who travelled with Tobias into Media and back again, instructing him on the way how to marry Sara and to drive away the wicked spirit Milton introduces him as sent by God to advertise Adam of his danger (*See* SEVEN SPIRITS)

"Raphael, the sociable spirit, that deigned
To travel with Tobias, and secured
His marriage with the seven-times-wedded maid'
Paradise Lost, v 221-'

Raphael, according to Longfellow, is the angel of the Sun, who brings to man the "gift of faith"

"I am the angel of the Sun,
Whose flaming wheels began to run
When God Almighty breath'd
Said to the darkness and the night
'Let there be light' and there was light —
I bring the gift of faith
Golden Legend The Miracle Play iii

St Raphael, the archangel, is usually distinguished in Christian art by a pilgrim's staff or carrying a fish, in allusion to his aiding Tobias to capture the fish which performed the miraculous cure of his father's eyesight

The French Raphael Eustace Lesueur (1617-1655)

Raphael of Cats (*The*) Godefroi Mind, a Swiss painter, noted for his cats. (1768-1814)

Rapparee'. A wild Irish plunderer, so called from his being armed with a rapary or half-pike. (Irish *rappire*, a robber)

Rappee. A coarse species of snuff, manufactured from dried tobacco by an instrument called in French a *râpe*, "instrument en metal percé de plusieurs trous, dont on se sert pour réduire les corps en pulpe ou en fragments On se sert surtout de la râpe dans les ménages, pour le sucre, le chocolat, le poivre, et dans les usines, pour le tabac, les betteraves, les pommes de terre qu'on réduit en fecule, etc' (*Boudlet Dictionnaire des Sciences*)

Rara Avis (Latin *a rare bird*) A phenomenon a prodigy, a something quite out of the common course Black swans are now familiar to us, they are natives of Australia, and have given its name to the 'Swan river" At one time a black swan was emphatically a *rara avis*

"Rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cygno'
Juvenal

Rare Ben. So Shakespeare called Ben Jonson, the dramatist (1574-1637) Aubrey says that this inscription on his tablet in the 'Poets' Corner,' Westminster Abbey, "was done at the charge of Jack Young (afterwards knighted), who walking there when the grave was covering gave the fellow eighteenpence to cut it" At the late relaying of the pavement this stone was unhappily removed When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster Abbey, the inscription on his covering-stone was, 'O rare Sir William Davenant" —showing how nearly the sublime and the ridiculous often meet

Raree Show. A peep-show a show carried about in a box

Rascal. Originally applied in the chase to a lean, worthless deer, then a collective term for the commonalty the mob, and popularly to a base fellow Shakespeare says, "Horns! the noblest deer hath them as huge as the rascal" [deer] Palsgrave calls a starveling animal, like the lean kine of Pharaoh, "a rascall refus beest" (1530) The French have *racaille* (riff-raff)

"Come you thin thing, come, you rascal'—
Shakespeare 2 Henry IV, v 1

Rascal Counters. Pitiful or paltry £ s d Brutus calls money paltry compared with friendship, etc

'When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces'
Shakespeare Julius Cæsar, iv 3

Rasher. A slice, as a rasher of bacon

Rash'leigh Osbaldistone. An accomplished but deceitful villain called "the scholar" He is the youngest of the six hopeful sons of Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone The six brothers were nicknamed "the sot," "the bully" "the gamekeeper," "the horse-jockey,"

"the fool," and the crafty "scholar." (*Sir Walter Scott Rob Roy*)

Ra'siel. The angel who was the tutor of Adam (*Talmud*)

Raspberry. Rhyming slang for "heart," as 'it made my raspberry beat" (*See* CHIVY)

Ras'selas. Prince of Abyssinia, in Dr Johnson's romance so called

"'Rasselas' is a mass of sense, and its moral precepts are certainly conveyed in striking and happy language The mind astronomer who imagined that he possessed the regulation of the weather and the distribution of the seasons, is an original character in romance, and the happy valley in which Rasselas resides is sketched with poetical feeling"—*Young*

Rat. The Egyptians and Phrygians deified rats The people of Bassorah and Cambay to the present time forbid their destruction. In Egypt the rat symbolised "utter destruction," it also symbolised "judgment," because rats always choose the best bread for their repast

Rat. Pliny tells us (bk viii ch lvi) that the Romans drew presages from these animals, and to see a *white* rat foreboded good fortune The bucklers at Lanuvium being gnawed by rats presaged ill-fortune, and the battle of the Marses, fought soon after, confirmed this superstition Prosperine's veil was embroidered with rats.

Irish rats rhymed to death It was once a prevalent opinion that rats in pastmages could be extirpated by anathematising them in rhyming verse or by metrical charms. This notion is frequently alluded to by ancient authors Thus, Ben Jonson says 'Rhyme them to death, as they do Irish rats" (*Poetaster*); Sir Philip Sidney says "Though I will not wish unto you to be rimed to death, as is said to be done in Ireland" (*Defence of Poesie*), and Shakespeare makes Rosalind say 'I was never so berhymed since . . I was an Irish rat," alluding to the Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of souls (*As You Like It*, iii. 2) (*See* CHARM)

I smell a rat. I perceive there is something concealed which is mischievous. The allusion is to a cat smelling a rat

Rat (*To*) To forsake a losing side for the stronger party It is said that rats forsake ships not weatherproof A rat is one who rats or deserts his party Hence workmen who work during a strike are called "rats"

"Averting
The cup of sorrow from their lips
And fly like rats from sinking ships"
Swift Epistle to Mr. Nugent.

Rat (*In*) A purse Hence, a young boy thief is called a *Raton* A sort of pun on the word *rapt* from the Latin *rapto*, to carry off forcibly. *Courir le rat*, to rob or break into a house at night time.

To take a rat by the tail, or *Prendre un rat par la queue*, is to cut a purse. A phrase dating back to the age of Louis XIII, and inserted in Cotgrave's *Dictionary* Of course, a cutpurse would cut the purse at the string or else he would spill the contents.

Rat, Cat, and Dog.

'The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell the Dog,
Rule all England under the hog'

∴ The *Rat*, i e Rat-cliff, the *Cat*, i e. Cat-esby; and *Lovel the dog*, is Francis, Viscount Lovel, the king's "spaniel" The *hog* or boar was the crest of Richard III William Collingham, the author of this rhyme (1413), was put to death for his pregnant wit

Rat-killer. Apollo received this aristocratic soubriquet from the following incident —Crinis, one of his priests, having neglected his official duties, Apollo sent against him a swarm of rats but the priest seeing the invaders coming, repented and obtained forgiveness of the god, who annihilated the swarms which he had sent with his fardarting arrows For this redoubtable exploit the sun-god received the appellation of Apollo the Rat-killer (*Classic mythology*)

Rat'atosk. The squirrel that runs up and down the mythological tree Yggdrasil' (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Ratten (*To*). To annoy for refusing to join a trade union, or for not submitting to its demands This is done by destroying or taking away a workman's tools, or otherwise incapacitating him from doing work "To rat" is to desert one's party, to work for less than the price fixed by a trade union; and "ratten" is to act the part of a rat. (*See* RAT)

Rattlin (*Jack*) A famous naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*. Tom Bowling is another naval character in the same novel.

Raul. *Sir Raul de Nangis*, the Huguenot, in love with Valentina, daughter of the Comte de St Bris, governor of the Louvre. Being sent for by Marguerite, he is offered the hand of Valentina in marriage, but rejects it, because he fancies she is betrothed to the Comte de Nevers. Nevers is slain in the

Bartholomew massacre, and Valentina confesses her love for Raul They are united by Marcello, an old Puritan servant, but scarcely is the ceremony ended when both are shot by the musketeers under the command of St Bris (*Meyerbeer · Gli Ugonotti, an opera*)

Ravana, according to Indian mythology, was fastened down between heaven and earth for 10,000 years by Siva's leg, for attempting to move the hill of heaven to Ceylon. He is described as a demon giant with ten faces. (*Hindu mythology*)

Ravelin (*The*) or *demi-lune*, in fortification A work with two faces, forming a salient angle, placed beyond the main ditch, opposite the curtain (*q v*), and separated from the covered way (*q v*) by a ditch which runs into the main ditch

Raven. A bird of ill omen. They are said to forebode death and bring infection The former notion arises from their following in army under the expectation of finding dead bodies to raven on, the latter notion is a mere offshoot of the former, seeing pestilence kills as fast as the sword

"The boding raven on her cottage sat,
And with hoarse croakings warned us of our fate"
Gay Pastorals, The Dirge

"Like the sad-presaging raven that tolls
The sick man's passport in her hollow beak,
And in the shadow of the silent night
Does shake contagion from her sable wing"
Marlowe Jew of Malta (1633)

Raven Jovianus Pontanus relates two skirmishes between ravens and kites near Beneventum, which prognosticated a great battle Nicetas speaks of a skirmish between crows and ravens as presaging the irruption of the Scythians into Thrace He also tells us that his friend Mr Draper, in the flower of his age and robust health, knew he was at the point of death because two ravens flew into his chamber Cicero was forewarned of his death by the fluttering of ravens, and Macaulay relates the legend that a raven entered the chamber of the great orator the very day of his murder, and pulled the clothes off his bed Like many other birds, ravens indicate by their cries the approach of foul weather, but "it is ful unketul to beleve that God sheweth His prevy counsayle to crowes, as Isidore sayth"

He has the foresight of a raven A raven was accounted at one time a prophetic bird. (*See above*)

"Of inspired birds ravens are accounted the most prophetical Accordingly in the language of that district, 'to have the foresight of a raven' is to this day a proverbial expression"—*Macaulay History of St Kilda*, p 174

Ravens bode famine When a flock of ravens forsake the woods we may look for famine and mortality, because "ravens bear the characters of Saturn, the author of these calamities, and have a very early perception of the bad disposition of that planet." (See *Athenian Oracle*, Supplement, p. 176)

"As if the great god Jupiter had nothing else to doe but to dryve about jacke-dawes and ravens"—*Camdades*

Ravens were once as white as swans, and not inferior in size, but one day a raven told Apollo that Coronis, a Thessalian nymph whom he passionately loved, was faithless The god shot the nymph with his dart, but, hating the tell-tale bird—

'He blacked the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more'
Addison Translation of Ovid, bk ii

Ravens in Christian art Emblems of God's Providence, in allusion to the ravens which fed Elijah St Oswald holds in his hand a raven with a ring in its mouth, St Benedict has a raven at his feet, St Paul the Hermit is drawn with a raven bringing him a loaf of bread, etc

The fatal raven, consecrated to Odin, the Danish war-god, was the emblem on the Danish standard. This raven was said to be possessed of necromantic power. The standard was termed *Landeyda* (the desolation of the country), and miraculous powers were attributed to it The fatal raven was the device of Odin, god of war, and was said to have been woven and embroidered in one noontide by the daughters of Regner Lodbrok, son of Sigurd, that dauntless warrior who chanted his death-song (the *Kraakamal*) while being stung to death in a horrible pit filled with deadly serpents If the Danish arms were destined to defeat, the raven hung his wings, if victory was to attend them he stood erect and soaring, as if inviting the warriors to follow.

'The Danish raven hung by unusual prey,
Hung o'er the land incessant'
Thomson Liberty pt iv

The two ravens that sit on the shoulders of Odin are called Hugin and Munnin (*Mind and Memory*)

One raven will not pluck another's eyes out (German, '*Keine krahe hackt der anderen die augen aus*") Friends will not "peach" friends, you are not to take for granted all that a friend says of a friend

Ravenglass (Cumberland). A corruption of *Afon-glass* (Blue river).

Ra'venstone. The stone gibbet of Germany; so called from the ravens which are wont to perch on it (German *rabenstein*)

"Do you think
I'll honour you so much as save your throat
From the Ravenstone, by choking you myself?"
Byron Werner, II. 2.

Ra'venswood (*Allan, Lord of*) A decayed Scotch nobleman of the Royalist party

Master Edgar Ravenswood His son, who falls in love with Lucy Ashton, daughter of Sir William Ashton, Lord-Keeper of Scotland The lovers plight their troth at the Mermaid's Fountain, but Lucy is compelled to marry Frank Hayston, laird of Bucklaw. The bride, in a fit of insanity, attempts to murder the bridegroom and dies in convulsions Bucklaw recovers, and goes abroad. Colonel Ashton, seeing Edgar at the funeral of Lucy, appoints a hostile meeting, and Edgar, on his way to the place appointed, is lost in the quicksands of Kelpies-flow (*Sir Walter Scott Bride of Lammermoor.*)

In Donizetti's opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Bucklaw dies of the wound inflicted by the bride, and Edgar, heart-broken, comes on the stage and kills himself, that "his marriage with Lucy, forbidden on earth, may be consummated in heaven."

Raw. *To touch one on the raw.* To mention something that makes a person wince, like touching a horse on a raw place in cleaning him

Raw Lobster (*A*) A policeman Lobsters before they are boiled are a dark blue A soldier dressed in scarlet is a lobster, a policeman, or sort of soldier, dressed in dark blue is a raw lobster. The name was given to the new force by the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper, which tried to write it down

Rawhead and Bloody-Bones. A bogie at one time the terror of children.

"Servants awe children and keep them in subjection by telling them of Rawhead and Bloody-bones."—*Locke*

Raymond (in *Jerusalem Delivered*) Master of 4 000 infantry, Count of Toulouse, equal to Godfrey in the "wisdom of cool debate" (bk. iii.) This Nestor of the Crusaders slew Aladine, the king of Jerusalem, and planted the Christian standard upon the tower of David (bk. xx.).

Rayne or **Raine** (Essex) *Go and say your prayers at Raine* The old church of Raine, built in the time of Henry II., famous for its altar to the Virgin, and much frequented at one time by pregnant women, who went to implore the Virgin to give them safe deliverance.

Razed Shoes, referred to in *Hamlet*, are slashed shoes

"Would not this, sir, and with two Provencal roses on my razed shoes, get me a fellowship in a city of players, sir?"—Act iii. 2.

Razee (*raz-za*). A ship of war cut down to a smaller size, as a seventy-four reduced to a frigate (French, *razer.*)

Razor. *Hewing blocks with a razor.* Livy relates how Tarquinius Priscus, defying the power of Attus Navius, the augur, said to him, "Tell me, if you are so wise, whether I can do what I am now thinking about" "Yes," said Navius. "Ha! ha!" cried the king, "I was thinking whether I could cut in twain that whetstone with a razor." "Cut boldly!" answered the augur, and the king cleft it in twain at one blow.

Raz'zia. An incursion made by the military into an enemy's country, for the purpose of carrying off cattle or slaves, or for enforcing tribute It is an Arabic word much employed in connection with Algerine affairs

"What is a razzia rather than an apt to the . . . merciless Pelissier"—*The Standard*

Re (Latin). Respecting, in reference to, as, "*re* Brown," in reference to the case of Brown.

Reach of a river The part which lies between two points or bends, so called because it *reaches* from point to point

"When he drew near them he would turn from each,
And loudly whistle till he passed the Reach."
Crabbe Borough

Read between the Lines. (*See under* LINES.)

Reade or **Read** (*Simon*), alluded to by Ben Jonson in the *Alchemist*, i. 2, was Simon Read, of St George's, Southwark, professor of physic. Rymer, in his *Fœdera*, vol. xvi., says, "he was indicted for invoking evil spirits in order to find out the name of a person who, in 1608, stole £37 10s from Tobias Mathews, of St. Mary Steynings, London.

Reader. In the University of Oxford, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects In the Inns of Court, one who reads lectures in law. In printing one who reads and corrects the proof-sheets of any work before publication, a corrector of the press.

Ready (*The*). An elliptical expression for ready-money Goldsmith says, "*Les in presenti perfectum format*" ("Ready-money makes a man perfect") (*Lion Latin Grammar*)

'Lord Strut was not very flush in the "ready"'—*Dr Arbuthnot*

Ready-to-Halt. A pilgrim that journeyed to the Celestial city on crutches He joined the party under the charge of Mr Greatheart but "when he was sent for" he threw away his crutches, and, lo! a chariot bore him into Paradise (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, part II)

Real Jam. Prime stuff, a real treat, something delightful Of course, the allusion is to jam given to children for a treat

'There must have been a charming climate in Paradise and [the] connubial bliss [there] was real jam —*Sam Slick Human Nature*

Real Presence. The doctrine that Christ Himself is really and substantially present in the bread and wine of the Eucharist after consecration

Rear-mouse or **Rere-mouse.** The bat. (Anglo-Saxon *hrere-mus*, the fluttering-mouse, verb, *hrere-an*, to flutter) Of course, the "bat" is not a winged mouse

Reason. *The Goddess of Reason*, November 10th, 1793 Mlle Candeille, of the Opéra, was one of the earliest of these goddesses, but Mme Momoro, wife of the printer, the Goddess of Liberty, was the most celebrated On November 10th a festival was held in Notre Dame de Paris in honour of Reason and Liberty, when women represented these 'goddesses" Mlle Candeille wore a red Phrygian cap, a white frock, a blue mantle, and tricolour ribbons Her head was filleted with oak-leaves, and in her hand she carried the pike of Jupiter-Peuple. In the cathedral a sort of temple was erected on a mound, and in this "Temple of Philosophy" Mlle Candeille was installed Young girls crowned with oak-leaves were her attendants, and sang hymns in her honour Similar installations were repeated at Lyons and other places. (*See* LIBERTY, *Goddess of*)

Mlle Maillard the actress is mentioned by Lamartine as one of these goddesses, but played the part much against her will

Mlle Aubray was another Goddess of Reason

Rebecca. Daughter of Isaac the Jew, in love with Ivanhoe Rebecca, with her father and Ivanhoe, being taken prisoners, are confined in Front de Bœuf's castle Rebecca is taken to the turret chamber and left with the old sibyl there, but when Brian de Bois Guilbert comes and offers her insult she spurns him with heroic disdain, and, rushing to the verge of the battlements, threatens to throw herself over if he touches her Ivanhoe, who was suffering from wounds received in a tournament, is nursed by Rebecca Being again taken prisoner, the Grand Master commands the Jewish maiden to be tried for sorcery, and she demands a trial by combat The demand is granted, when Brian de Bois Guilbert is appointed as the champion against her, and Ivanhoe undertakes her defence, slays Brian, and Rebecca is set free To the general disappointment of novel readers, after all this excitement Ivanhoe tamely marries the lady Rowena, a "vapid piece of still life." Rebecca pays the newly-married pair a wedding visit, and then goes abroad with her father to get out of the way (*Sir Walter Scott Ivanhoe*)

Rebecaites (3 syl) Certain Welsh rioters in 1843, whose object was to demolish turnpike gates The name was taken from Rebekah, the bride of Isaac When she left her father's house, Laban and his family "blessed her," and said, "Let thy seed possess the gate of those that hate them" (Gen xxiv 60)

Rebellion (*The*) The revolts in behalf of the House of Stuart in 1715 and 1745, the former in behalf of the Chevalier de St. George, son of James II, called the Old Pretender, and the latter in favour of Charles Edward, usually termed the Young Pretender

The Great Rebellion The revolt of the Long Parliament against Charles I (1642-1646)

The Great Irish Rebellion, 1789 It was caused by the creation of numerous Irish societies hostile to England, especially that called "The United Irishmen" There have been eight or nine other rebellions In 1365 the Irish applied to France for soldiers, in 1597 they offered the crown of Ireland to Spain, in 1796 they concluded a treaty with the French Directory

Rebus (Latin, *with things*) A hieroglyphic riddle, "*non verbis sed rebus*" The origin of the word and custom is this The basochiens of Paris, during the carnival, used to satirise the current follies of the day in squibs called *De rebus quæ geruntur* (on the current events). That these squibs might not be accounted libellous, they employed hieroglyphics either wholly or in part.

Reception (*To get a*), in theatrical language means to be welcomed with applause from the front, when you make your first appearance for the night This signifies that the audience recognises your established reputation.

Re'chabites (3 syl). A religious sect founded by Jonadab, son of Rechab, who enjoined his family to abstain from wine and to dwell in tents. (Jer. xxxv 6, 7)

Receipt is a direction for compounding or mixing together certain ingredients to make something required. It also means a written discharge to a debtor for the payment of a debt

Recipe (3 syl), **Receipt.** Recipe is Latin for *take*, and contracted into ℞ is used in doctor's prescriptions The dash through the R is an abbreviated form of ℥, the symbol of Jupiter, and ℞ means *Recipe, deo volente*

Reck his own Rede (*To*). Give heed to his own counsel (Old English, *Rec*[*an*], to heed, *Raed*, counsel, advice)

Reckon (*I*). A peculiar phraseology common in the Southern States of America Those in New England say, "I guess" (*See* CALCULATE.)

Reckoning without your Host. To guess what your expenses at an hotel will be before the bill has been delivered; to enter upon an enterprise without knowing the cost

"We thought that now our troubles were over, . . but we reckoned without our host."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, 1867

Recla'im (2 syl) To turn from evil ways This is a term in falconry, and means to *call back* the hawk to the wrist This was done when it was unruly, that it might be smoothed and tamed (Latin, *re-clamo*)

Recorded. *Death recorded* means that the sentence of death is *recorded* in writing by the record against the criminal but is verbally pronounced by the judge This is done when capital punishment is likely to be remitted It is the verbal sentence of the judge that is the only sufficient warrant of an execution The sovereign is now not consulted about any capital punishment

Rec'reant is one who cries out (French, *récrier*), alluding to the judicial combats, when the person who wished to give in cried for mercy, and was held a coward and infamous (*See* CRAVEN)

Rector. (*See* CLERICAL TITLES)

Reculer pour Mieux Sauter. To run back in order to give a better jump forwards, to give way a little in order to take up a stronger position

"Where the empire sets its foot, it cannot withdraw without much loss of credit, whereas *reculer pour mieux sauter* must often be the most effective action in that side of European civilization, which is slowly, but surely, advancing into the heart of the Dark Continent —*Nineteenth Century*, December, 1892, p 900

Recul'ver. The antiquities of this place are fully described in *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, by Dr Battley (1711) It was a Roman fort in the time of Claudius

Red. The colour of magic.

Red is the colour of magic in every country, and has been so from the very earliest times. The caps of fairies and musicians are well nigh always red."—Yeats. *Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry*, p 61

Red applied to gold Hence a gold watch is a "red kettle"

"Thou shew'st an honest nature, weep'st for thy master;
There's a red rogue to buy the handkerchief"
Beaumont and Fletcher Mad Lover v 4

Red Basque Cap. The cognisance of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne.

Red Book. The book which gave account of the court expenditure in France before the Revolution was so called because its covers were red We have also a "Red Book" in manuscript, containing the names of all those who held lands *per baro'niam* in the reign of Henry II, with other matters pertaining to the nation before the Conquest (*Ryley*, 667)

Red Book of the Exchequer (*The*) *Liber Rubeus Scaccarii* in the Record Office. It was compiled in the reign of Henry III (1246), and contains the returns of the tenants *in capite* in 1166, who certify how many knights' fees they hold and the names of those who hold or held them also much other matter from the Pipe Rolls and other sources It has not yet (1895) been printed, but is described in Sims' *Manual* (p 41), Thomas's *Handbook* (p 255), and in the *Record Report* of 1837 (pp 166-177) A separate account of it was printed by Hunter in 1837 It contains the only known fragment of the Pipe Roll of Henry II, and copies of the important Inquisition returned into the exchequer in 13 John It is *not* written in red ink (*Communicated by A. Oldham*)

Red Boots. *A pair of red boots.* A Tartar phrase, referring to a custom

of cutting the skin of a victim round the upper part of the ankles, and then stripping it off at the feet. A Tartar will say, "When you come my way again, I will give you a pan of red boots to go home in."

Red-breasts. Bow Street runners, who wore a scarlet waistcoat

"The Bow Street runners existed out of the land soon after the introduction of the new police I remember them very well as standing about the door of the office in Bow Street They had no other uniform than a blue dress-coat, brass buttons and a bright red cloth waistcoat The slang name for them was 'Red-breasts'"—*Dickens Letters*, vol ii p 178

Red Button (*A*) A mandarin of the first class, whose badge of honour is a red button in his cap

"An interview was granted to the admiral [Elliot] by Kishen the imperial commissioner, the third man in the empire, a mandarin of first class and red button"—*Howitt History of England*, 1856 p 471

Red Cap (*Mother*) An old nurse "at the Hungerford Stairs" Dame Ursley or Ursula, another nurse, says of her rival—

"She may do very well for skippers wives, chandlers daughters, and such like, but nobody shall writ on pretty Mistress Margaret except and saving myself"—*Sir Walter Scott Fortunes of Nigel*

Red Coats in fox-hunting (or scarlet) is a badge of royal livery, fox-hunting being ordained by Henry II a royal sport

Red Cock. *The red cock will crow in his house.* His house will be set on fire

"'We'll see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie braw-yard ae morning' 'What does she mean?' said Mannering 'Fire-raising,' answered the dominie"—*Sir Walter Scott Guy Mannering*, chap iii

Red Com'yn. Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, son of Marjory, sister of King John Balliol, so called from his ruddy complexion and red hair, to distinguish him from his kinsman "Black Comyn," whose complexion was swarthy and hair black He was stabbed by Sir Robert Bruce in the church of the Minorites at Dumfries, and afterwards dispatched by Lindesay and Kirkpatrick

Red Cross (*The*) The badge of the royal banner of England till those of St Patrick and St Andrew were added.

"The fall of Rouen (1419) was the fall of the whole province and the red cross of England waved on all the towers of Normandy"—*Howitt History of England*, vol i p 545

Red Cross Knight, in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, is the impersonation of holiness, or rather the spirit of Christianity Politically he typifies the Church of England The knight is sent forth by the queen to slay a dragon which ravaged the kingdom of Una's father Having achieved this feat, he marries Una (*q.v.*). (Book i)

Red Feathers (*The*) The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry They cut to pieces General Wayne's brigade in the American War, and the Americans vowed to give them no quarter So they mounted red feathers that no others might be subjected to this threat They still wear red puggarees on Indian service (*See* LACEDÆMONIANS)

Red Flag (*A*) (i) In the *Roman* empire it signified war and a call to arms

(ii) Hoisted by *British* seamen, it indicates that no concession will be made

As a railway signal it intimates danger, and warns the engine-driver to stop

(iii) In *France*, since 1791, it has been the symbol of insurrection and terrorism

(iv) It is a synonym of Radicalism and Anarchy.

"Mr Chamberlain sticks to the red flag, and apparently believes in its ultimate success"—*Newspaper paragraph*, January, 1886

Red Hand of Ulster. In an ancient expedition to Ireland, it was given out that whoever first touched the shore should possess the territory which he touched, O'Neill, seeing another boat likely to outstrip his own, cut off his left hand and threw it on the coast From this O'Neill the princes of Ulster were descended, and the motto of the O'Neills is to this day "*Lamh dearg Eirin*" (red hand of Erin). (*See* HAND)

Red-handed. In the very act, with red blood still on his hand

"I had some trouble to save him from the fury of those who had caught him red-handed"—*The Times* (*a correspondent*)

Red Hat (*The*) The cardinalate

"David Beaton was born of good family and was raised to a red hat by Pope Paul III"—*Prince Parallel History*, vol ii p 81

Red Heads. (*See* SCHUITES)

Red Herring (*The*) of a novel is a hint or statement in the early part of the story to put the reader on the wrong scent In all detective stories a red herring is trailed across the scent The allusion is to trailing a red herring on the ground to destroy the scent and set the dogs at fault A "red herring" is a herring dried and smoked

Red Herring. *Drawing a red herring across the path* Trying to divert attention from the main question by some side-issue A red herring drawn across a fox's path destroys the scent and sets the dogs at fault.

Neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring Something insipid and not good eating Neither one thing nor another

Red Indians (of Newfoundland) So called because they daub their skin, garments, canoes, weapons, and almost everything with red ochre.

'Whether it is merely a custom or whether they daub their skin with red ochre to protect it from the attacks of mosquitos and black-flies, which swarm by myriads in the woods and wilds during the summer, it is not possible to say'—*Lady Blake Nineteenth Century*, Dec 1888, p 905

Red Kettle (*Slang*) Properly a gold watch, but applied, in thieves' slang, to any watch

Gold is often called red, hence "red ruddocks" (gold coin).

Red-laced Jacket. *Giving a man a red-laced jacket* Military slang for giving a soldier a flogging.

Red Land (*The*) The jurisdiction over which the Vehmgericht of Westphalia extended.

Red-lattice Phrases. Pot-house talk Red-lattice at the doors and windows was formerly the sign that an alehouse was duly licensed, hence our *chequers* In some cases "lattice" has been converted into *lettuce*, and the colour of the alternate checks changed to *green* such a sign used to be in Brownlow Street, Holborn Sometimes, without doubt, the sign had another meaning, and announced that "tables" were played within; hence Gayton, in his *Notes on Don Quixote* (p 340), in speaking of our public-house signs, refers to our notices of "billiards, kettle-noddy-boards, tables, truncks, shovel-boards, fox-and-geese, and the like" It is quite certain that shops with the sign of the chequers were not uncommon among the Romans. (*See* a view of the left-hand street of Pompeii, presented by Sir William Hamilton to the Society of Antiquaries.) (*See* LATTICE)

'I, I, I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, am fain to shuffle, to hedge and to lurch, and yet you, rogue will ensconce your rags your red-lattice phrases under the shelter of your honour'—*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii 2.

Red Laws (*The*) The civil code of ancient Rome. Juvenal says, "*Per leges rubras majorum leges*" (*Satires*, xiv 193) The civil laws, being written in vermilion, were called *rubricæ*, and *rubrica retinet* means, It is forbidden by the civil laws

The prætor's laws were inscribed in white letters as Quintilian informs us (xii 3 '*prætores edicta sua in albo proponebant*'), and imperial rescripts were written in purple

Red-letter Day. A lucky day, a day to be recalled with delight In almanacks, saints' days and holidays are printed in red ink, other days in black

"That day," writes the doctor, "was truly a red-letter day to me"—*Hunter's Stanley's Arctic Expedition*, chap vi p 111

Red Man. The French say that a red man commands the elements, and wrecks off the coast of Brittany those whom he dooms to death The legend affirms that he appeared to Napoleon and foretold his downfall

Red Men. W Hepworth Dixon tells us that the Mormons regard the Red Indians as a branch of the Hebrew race, who lost their priesthood, and with it their colour, intelligence, and physiognomy, through disobedience In time the wild-olive branch will be restored, become white in colour, and will act as a nation of priests (*New America*, i. 15)

Red Rag (*The*). The tongue In French, *Le chiffon rouge*, and *balancer le chiffon rouge* means to prate.

"Discovering in his mouth a tongue,
He must not his palaver balk;
So keeps it running all day long,
And fancies his red rag can talk."
Peter Pindar Lord B and his Motions

Red Republicans. Those extreme republicans of France who scruple not to dye their hands in blood in order to accomplish their political object. They used to wear a red cap. (*See* CARMAGNOLE)

Red Rose Knight (*The*) Tom Thumb or Tom-a-Lin Richard Johnson, in 1597, published a "history of this ever-renowned soldier, the Red Rose Knight, surnamed the Boast of England."

Red Rot (*The*). The Sun-dew (*q v*), so called because it occasions the rot in sheep.

Red Sea. The sea of the Red Man—*i e* Edom Also called the "sedgy sea," because of the sea-weed which collects there

Red-shanks. A Highlander, so called from a buskin formerly worn by them, it was made of undressed deer's hide, with the red hair outside.

Red Snow and *Gory Dew* The latter is a slimy damp-like blood which appears on walls. Both are due to the presence of the algæ called by botanists *Palmella cruenta* and *Hæmatococcus sanguineus*, which are of the lowest forms of vegetable life.

Red Tape. Official formality, so called because lawyers and government officials tie their papers together with red tape Charles Dickens introduced the phrase

"There is a good deal of red tape at Scotland Yard, as anyone may find to his cost who has any business to transact there"—*Tyrrell Lady Delmar*, bk iii 2

Red Tape. Dressing Edward VI

"First a shirt was taken up by the Chief Equerry-in-Waiting,
who passed it to the First Lord of the Buckhounds
who passed it to the Second Gentleman of the Bedchamber,
who passed it to the Head Ranger of Windsor Forest
who passed it to the Third Groom of the Stole,
who passed it to the Chancellor Royal of the Duchy of Lancashire
who passed it to the Master of the Wardrobe,
who passed it to Norroy King-of-Arms
who passed it to the Constable of the Tower,
who passed it to the Chief Steward of the Household
who passed it to the Hereditary Grand Platterer,
who passed it to the Lord High Admiral of England
who passed it to the Archbishop of Canterbury,
who passed it to the First Lord of the Bedchamber,
who put it on the young king
Mark Twain The Prince and the Pauper, p 143.

Red Tapism. The following is from *Truth*, Feb 10th, 1887, p 207 —There was an escape of gas at Cambridge Barracks, and this is the way of proceeding The escape was discovered by a private, who reported it to his corporal, the corporal reported it to the colour-sergeant, and the colour-sergeant to the quartermaster-sergeant. The quartermaster-sergeant had to report it to the quartermaster, and the quartermaster to the colonel commanding the regiment. The colonel had to report it to the commissariat officer in charge of the barracks, and the commissariat officer to the barrack-sergeant, who had to report it to the divisional officer of engineers This officer had to report it to the district officer of engineers, and he to the clerk of works, Royal Engineers, who sends for a gasman to see if there is an escape, and report back again. While the reporting is going on the barracks are burnt down

Red Tincture. That preparation which the alchemists thought would convert any baser metal into gold It is sometimes called the Philosopher's Stone, the Great Elixir, and the Great Magisterium (*See* WHITE TINCTURE)

Redan'. The simplest of fieldworks, and very quickly constructed It consists simply of two faces and an angle formed thus ∧, the angle being towards the object of attack A corruption of *reduus* (Latin)

Redder (*The*) The adviser, the person who redes or interferes Thus the proverb, "The redder gets aye the warst lick of the fray."

"Those that in quarrels interpose
Must wipe the themselves a bloody nose "

Redding-straik (*A*). A blow received by a peacemaker, who interferes between two combatants to *red* or separate them, proverbially, the severest blow a man can receive

"Shall I not to ye 'Make not, meddle not 'the-wan of the redding-straik?'—*Sir W Scott Guy Mannering* chap xxvii

Redgaunt'let. The sobriquet of Fitz-Aldin, given him from the great slaughter which he made of the Southron, and his reluctance to admit them to quarter. The sobriquet was adopted by him as a surname and transmitted to his posterity. A novel by Sir W Scott. (*See* chap viii)

Redgaunt'let. A novel told in a series of letters by Sir Walter Scott Sir Edward Hugh Redgauntlet, a Jacobite conspirator in favour of the Young Pretender, Charles Edward, is the hero When George III was crowned he persuaded his niece, Lilias Redgauntlet, to pick up the glove thrown down by the king's champion The plot ripened, but when the prince positively refused to dismiss his mistress, Miss Walkinshaw—a *sine quâ non* with the conspirators—the whole enterprise was given up. General Campbell arrived with the military, the prince left Scotland, Redgauntlet, who embarked with him, became a prior abroad, and Lilias, his niece, married her brother's friend, Allan Fairford, a young advocate.

Redgaunt'let (*Sir Aberick*). An ancestor of the family so called

Sir Eduard Son of Sir Aberick, killed by his father's horse.

Sir Robert An old Tory in *Wandering Willie's Tale* He has a favourite monkey called "Major Wen" *Sir John*, son and successor of Sir Robert *Sir Redwald*, son of Sir John

Sir Henry Darsie Son of Sir Redwald. *Lady Henry Darsie*, wife of Sir Henry Darsie. *Sir Arthur Darsie* alias *Darsie Latimer*, son of Sir Henry and the above lady *Miss Lilias* alias *Greenmantle*, sister of Sir Arthur, she marries Allan Fairford.

Sir Edward Hugh A political enthusiast and Jacobite conspirator, uncle of

Sir Arthur Darsie He appears as "Laird of the Lochs," "Mr Herries, of Burrenswork," and "Mr. Ingoldsby" "When he frowned, the puckers of his brow formed a horseshoe, the special mark of his race" (*Sir Walter Scott Redgauntlet.*)

Redlaw (*M.*) The haunted man, professor of chemistry in an ancient college Being haunted, he bargained with his spectre to leave him, and the condition imposed was that Redlaw (go where he would) should give again "the gift of forgetfulness" bestowed by the spectre From this moment the chemist carried in his touch the infection of sullenness, selfishness, discontent, and ingratitude On Christmas Day the infection ceased, and all those who had suffered by it were restored to love and gratitude (*Dickens The Haunted Man*)

Redmain. Magnus, Earl of Northumberland, was so called not from his red or bloody hand, but on account of his long red beard or mane He was slain in the battle of Sark (1449)

"He was remarkable for his long red beard and was therefore called by the English Magnus Redbeard, but the Scotch in derision called him Magnus with the Red Mane"—*Godscroft*, fol 178

Redmond O'Neale. Rokeby's page who is beloved by Rokeby's daughter Matilda Redmond turns out to be Mortham's son and heir, and marries Matilda. (*Sir Walter Scott Rokeby*)

Reductio ad Absurdum. A proof of inference arising from the demonstration that every other hypothesis involves an absurdity Thus, suppose I want to prove that the direct road from two given places is the shortest, I should say, "It must either be the shortest or not the shortest If *not* the shortest, then some other road is the direct road, but there cannot be two shortest roads, therefore the direct road must be the shortest."

Reduplicated or Ricochet Words, of intensifying force Chit-chat, chick-clack, clitter-clatter, dilly-dally, ding-dong, dip-drop, fal lal, flim-flam, fiddle-faddle, flip-flop, fluffy-fluffy, flippity-floppity, handy-pandy, harum-scarum, helter-skelter, hey-ve-keyve (*Halliwell*), hubbledy-hobbledy, huggledy-puggledy, hob-nob, hodge-podge, hoity-toity, hurly-burly, mish-mash, mixy-maxy (*Brockett*), namby-pamby, muddy-muddy, mummy-pummy, nosy-posy, pell-mell, pit-pat, pitter-patter, random-tandem, randy-dandy, ribble-rabble, rift-raft, roly-poly, rusty-fusty-crusty, see-saw, shilly-shally, slip-slop, slish-slosh, smick-smack, spitter-spatter, splitter-splutter, squish-squash, teeny-tiny, tick-tack, tilly-valley, tiny-totty, tip-top, tittle-tattle, toe-toes, wee-wee, wiggle waggle, widdy-waddy (*Halliwell*), widdle-waddle, wibble-wobble, wish-wash, wishy-washy, besides a host of rhyming synonyms, as bawling-squawling, mewling-pewling, whisky-frisky, musty-fusty, gawky-pawky, slippy-sloppy, rosy-posy, right and right, wear and tear, *high* and *mighty*, etc, and many more with the Anglo-Saxon letter-rhyme, as safe and sound, jog-trot, etc

Ree. Right. Thus teamers say to a leading horse, "Ree!" when they want it to turn to the right, and "Hey!" for the contrary direction (Saxon, *reht*, German, *recht*; Latin, *rectus*, various English dialects, *reet*, whence *rectle*, "to put to rights.")

"Who with a hey and ree the beasts command"
Micro-Cynicon (1599)

Riddle me, riddle me ree Expound my riddle rightly.

Reed. *A broken reed* Something not to be trusted for support. Egypt is called a broken reed, to which Hezekiah could not trust if the Assyrians made war on Jerusalem, "which broken reed if a man leans on, it will go into his hand and pierce it" Reed walking sticks are referred to.

A bruised reed, in Bible language, means a believer weak in grace A bruised reed [God] will not break

Reed Shaken by the Wind (*A*), in Bible language, means a person blown about by every wind of doctrine. John the Baptist (said Christ) was not a "reed shaken by the wind," but from the very first had a firm belief in the Messiahship of the Son of Mary, and this conviction was not shaken by fear or favour

Reef. *He must take in a reef or so* He must reduce his expenses, he must retrench A reef is that part of a sail which is between two rows of eyelet-holes. The object of these eyelet-holes is to reduce the sail reef by reef as it is required.

Reekie (*Auld*) Chambers says "An old patriarchal land (Durham of Largo) was in the habit of regulating the time of evening worship by the appearance of the smoke of Edinburgh . When it increased in density, in consequence of the good folk preparing supper, he would . . . say, 'It is time noo, bairns, to tak the buiks and gang

to our beds, for yonder's auld Reekie, I see, putting on her night-cap'"

"Yonder is auld Reekie You may see the smoke hover over her at twenty miles' distance" —*Sir W Scott The Abbot*, xxii

Reel. *Right off the reel* Without intermission A reel is a device for winding rope. A reel of cotton is a certain quantity wound on a bobbin. (Anglo-Saxon *rēol*)

Reel. A Scotch dance. (Gaelic, *righil*)

"We've been travelling best part of twenty-four hours right off the reel"—*Boldrewood Robbery under Arms*, chap xxvi

Reeves Tale. Thomas Wright says that this tale occurs frequently in the jest and story-books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Boccaccio has given it in the *Decameron*, evidently from a fabliau, which has been printed in Barbazan under the title of *De Gombert et des Deux Clers* Chaucer took the story from another fabliau, which Wright has given in his *Anecdota Literaria*, p. 15

Refresh'er. A fee paid to a barrister duly in addition to his retaining fee, to remind him of the case intrusted to his charge

Refreshments of public men, etc

Braham's favourite refreshment was bottled porter.

Byron almost lived on uncanny foods, such as garlic pottage, raw artichokes and vinegar, broths of bitter herbs, saffron biscuits, eggs and lemons

Catalani's favourite refreshment was sweetbreads

Contralto singers can indulge even in pork and pease-pudding.

Cook (*G F.*) indulged in everything drinkable

Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), champagne.

Emery, cold brandy and water

Gladstone, an egg beaten up in sherry

Henderson, gum arabic and sherry.

Incledon (*Mrs*), Madeira

Jordan (*Mrs*), Calves'-foot jelly dissolved in warm sherry

Kean (*Edmund*), beef-tea for breakfast, brandy neat

Kemble (*both John and Charles*), rump steaks and kidneys. John indulged in opium.

Lewis, oysters and mulled wine

Malibran, a dozen native oysters and a pint of half-and-half

Siddons (*Mrs*), mutton-chops, either neck or chump, and porter.

Smith (*William*), coffee

Sopranos eschew much butcher's meat, which baritones may indulge in

Tenors rarely indulge in beef steaks and salmons

Wood (*Mrs*), draught porter

Regale (*v.*). To entertain like a king (Latin, *regalis*, like a king, kingly)

Regan and Goneril. Two of the daughters of King Lear, and types of unfilial daughters (*Shakespeare King Lear*)

Regatta (*Italian*) Originally applied to the contests of the gondoliers at Venice

Regent (*The*) (*See* Ships.)

Regent's Park (London) This park was originally attached to a palace of Queen Elizabeth but at the beginning of the seventeenth century much of the land was let on long leases, which fell in early in the nineteenth century The present park was formed under the direction of Mr Nash, and received its name in compliment to George IV, then Prince Regent.

Regime de la Calotte. Administration of government by ecclesiastics The *calotte* is the small skull-cap worn over the tonsure

Regiment de la Calotte. A society of witty and satirical men in the reign of Louis XIV. When any public character made himself ridiculous, a calotte was sent to him to "cover the bald or blameless part of his noddle" (*See above*)

Regina (*St*), the virgin martyr, is depicted with lighted torches held to her sides, as she stands fast bound to the cross on which she suffered martyrdom.

Regiomontanus. The Latin equivalent of *Königsberger* The name adopted by Johann Muller, the mathematician. (1436-1476)

Regium Donum (Latin). An annual grant of public money to the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers of Ireland. It began in 1672, and was commuted in 1869

Regius Professor. One who holds in an English university a professorship founded by Henry VIII Each of the five Regius Professors of Cambridge receives a royally-endowed stipend of about £40 In the universities of Scotland they are appointed by the Crown The present stipend is about £100 or £500.

Reg'ulars (*The*). All the British troops except the militia the yeomanry, and the volunteers There are no irregulars in the British army, but such a force exists among the black troops.

Rehobo'am (*A*) A clerical hat

"He [Mr Helstone] was short of stature [and wore] a rehoboam, or shovel hat, which he did not remove."—*Currer Bell*' *Shirley*, chap i

Rehoboam. *A rehoboam of claret or rum* is a double jeroboam. (2 Chr xiii. 3)

1 rehoboam = 2 jeroboams or 32 pints
1 jeroboam = 2 Lappet-liens or 16 pints
1 Lappet-hen = 2 magnums or 8 pints
1 magnum = 2 quarts or 4 pints

Reign of Terror. The period in the French Revolution between the fall of the Girondists and overthrow of Robespierre. It lasted 420 days, from May 31st, 1793, to July 27th, 1794

Reimkennar (*A*) A sorceress, a pythoness, one skilled in numbers Sorcery and Chaldean numbers are synonymous terms The Anglo-Saxon *rim-stafas* means charms or conjuration, and the Norse *rem-kennar* means one skilled in numbers or charms Norna of the Fitful Head was a Reimkennar, "a controller of the elements"

Reins. *To give the reins.* To let go unrestrained, to give licence.

To take the reins To assume the guidance or direction

Reins (*The*) The kidneys, supposed by the Hebrews and others to be the seat of knowledge, pleasure, and pain The Psalmist says (xvi. 7), "My reins instruct me in the night season," *i.e* my kidneys, the seat of knowledge, instruct me how to trust in God. Solomon says (Prov xxiii 16), "My reins shall rejoice when [men] speak right things," *i.e* truth excites joy from my kidneys, and Jeremiah says (Lam iii 13), God "caused His arrows to enter into my reins," *i.e* sent pain into my kidneys (Latin, *ren*, a kidney)

Rel'dresal. Principal secretary for private affairs in the court of Lilliput, and great friend of Gulliver When it was proposed to put the Man-Mountain to death for high treason, Reldresal moved as an amendment, that the "traitor should have both his eyes put out, and be suffered to live that he might serve the nation" (*Swift Gulliver's Travels, Voyage to Lilliput*)

Relics. A writer in the *Twentieth Century* (1892, article ROME) says "Some of the most astounding relics are officially shown in Rome, and publicly adored by the highest dignitaries of the Christian Church, with all the magnificence of ecclesiastical pomp and ritual." The following are mentioned —

A BOTTLE OF THE VIRGIN'S MILK
THE CRADLE AND SWADDLING CLOTHES of the infant Jesus
THE CROSS OF THE PENITENT THIEF
THE CROWN OF THORNS
THE FINGER OF THOMAS, with which he touched the WOUND in the side of Jesus
HAIR OF THE VIRGIN MARY
THE HANDKERCHIEF OF ST VERONICA on which the face of Jesus was miraculously portrayed
HAY OF THE MANGER in which the infant Jesus was laid
HEADS OF PETER PAUL, AND MATTHEW
THE INSCRIPTION set over the cross by the order of Pilate
NAILS used at the crucifixion
PIECE OF THE CHEMISE of the Virgin Mary
THE SILVER MONEY given to Judas by the Jewish priests which he flung into the Temple and was expended in buying the potter's field as a cemetery for strangers
THE TABLE on which the soldiers cast lots for the coat of Jesus

∴ Brady mentions many others, some of which are actually impossibilities, as, for example, a rib of the *Verbum caro factum*, a vial of the sweat of St Michael when he contended with Satan, some of the rays of the star which guided the wise men (See *Clavis Calendaria*, p. 240.)

Relief (*The*) In fortification, the general height to which the defensive masses of earth are raised. The directions in which the masses are laid out are called the *traverses*.

Rem Acu. You have hit the mark; you have hit the nail on the head *Rem acu tetigisti* (Plautus) A phrase in archery, meaning, You have hit the white, or the bull's-eye.

"'*Rem acu* once again,' said Sir Piercie"—*The Monastery*, chap xvi

Remember. The last injunction of Charles I, on the scaffold, to Bishop Juxon. A probable solution of this mysterious word is given in *Notes and Queries* (February 24th, 1894, p 144) The substance is this Charles, who was really at heart a Catholic, felt persuaded that his misfortunes were a divine visitation on him for retaining the church property confiscated by Henry VIII, and made a vow that if God would restore him to the throne, he would restore this property to the Church This vow may be seen in the British Museum His injunction to the bishop was to remember this vow, and enjoin his son Charles to carry it out Charles II, however, wanted all the money he could get, and therefore the church lands were never restored

Remig'ius (*St*) Rémy, bishop and confessor, is represented as carrying a vessel of holy oil, or in the act of anointing therewith Clovis, who kneels before him When Clovis presented himself for baptism, Rémy said to him, "Sigambrian, henceforward burn what thou hast worshipped, and worship what thou hast burned." (438-533)

Remis atque Velis (Latin) With oars and sails. Tooth and nail, with all despatch.

"We were going *remis atque velis* into the interests of the Pretender, since a Scot had presented a Picomte at court"—*Sir W Scott Red gauntlet* (conclusion).

Renaissance (French). A term applied in the arts to that peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael, and which resulted from ancient paintings exhumed in the pontificate of Leo X (16th century) The French Renaissance is a Gothic skeleton with classic details

Renaissance Period (*The*) That period in French history which began with the Italian wars in the reign of Charles VIII. and closed with the reign of Henri II. It was the intercourse with Italy, brought about by the Italian war (1494-1557), which "regenerated" the arts and sciences in France, but as everything was Italianised—the language, dress architecture, poetry, prose, food, manners, etc—it was a period of great false taste and national deformity

Renard. *Une queue de renard.* A mockery. At one time a common practical joke was to fasten a fox's tail behind a person against whom a laugh was designed. "Panurge never refrained from attaching a fox's tail or the ears of a leveret, behind a Master or Arts or Doctor of Divinity, whenever he encountered them"—*Rabelais. Gargantua*, ii. 16. (*See* REYNARD.)

"C'est une petite vipere
Qui n'épargneroit pas son pere,
Et qui par nature ou par art
Scait couper la queue au renard"
Beaucaire Y Embarras de la Foire

Renarder (French) To vomit, especially after too freely indulging in intoxicating drinks Our word *fox* means also to be tipsy

"Il luy visite la machoire,
Quand l'autre luy rend de aux yeux
Le baume qu'ils avoient de boire
Pour se le rendre a qui mieux mieux"
Sieve de St Amant Chambre de Desbauché

Rena'ta. Renée, daughter of Louis XII and Anne of Bretagne married Hercules, second son of Lucretia Borgia and Alphonso

Renaud. French form of Rinaldo (*q v*)

Renault of Montauban. In the last chapter of the romance of *Aymon's Four Sons* Renault, as an act of penance, carries the hods of mortar for the building of St Peter's, at Cologne

"Since I cannot improve our architecture, I am resolved to do like Renault of Montauban, and I will wait on the masons As it was not in my good luck to be cut out for one of them, I will live, and die the admirer of their divine writings"—*Rabelais Prologue to Book V of Pantagruel*

Rendezvous. The place to which you are to repair, a meeting, a place of muster or call Also used as a verb (French, *rendez*, betake, *vous*, yourself)

His house is a grand rendezvous of the *elite* of Paris
The Imperial Guard was ordered to rendezvous in the Champs de Mars

Rene (2 syl) *Le bon Roi Rene* Son of Louis II, Duc d'Anjou, Comte de Provence, father of Margaret of Anjou The last minstrel monarch, just, joyous, and debonair, a friend to chase and tilt, but still more so to poetry and music He gave in largesses to knights-errant and minstrels (so says Thiebault) more than he received in revenue (1408-1480)

Studying to promote, as far as possible, the immediate mirth and good humour of his subjects he was never mentioned by them excepting as *Le bon Roi Rene*, a distinction due to him certainly by the qualities of his heart, if not by those of his head"—*Sir Walter Scott Anne of Geierstein*, chap xxix

René Leblanc. Notary-public of Grand Pré (Nova Scotia) the father of twenty children and 159 grandchildren (*Longfellow, Evangeline*)

Rep'artee' properly means a smart return blow in fencing (French, *repartir*, to return a blow)

Repenter Curls. The long ringlets of a lady's hair *Repentir* is the French for a penitentiary, and *les repentirs* are the girls sent there for reformation *Repentir*, therefore, is a Lock Hospital or Magdalen Now, Mary Magdalen is represented to have had such long hair that she wiped off her tears therewith from the feet of Jesus Hence Magdalen curls would mean the long hair of a Mary Magdalen made into ringlets

Reply Churlish (*The*) Sir, you are no judge; your opinion has no weight with me Or, to use Touchstone's illustration 'If a courtier tell me my beard is not well cut, and I disable his judgment, I give him the reply churlish, which is the fifth remove from the he he direct, or, rather, the he he direct in the fifth degree"

Reproof Valiant (*The*) Sir, allow me to tell you that is not the truth To use Touchstone's illustration "If a courtier tells me my beard is not well cut, and I answer, 'That is not true,' I give him the reply valiant, which is the fourth remove from the lie direct, or rather, the lie direct in the fourth degree"

The reproof valiant the countercheck quarrelsome, the lie circumstantial and the lie direct are got clearly defined by Touchstone The following, perhaps, will give the distinction required *That* is not true, How *dare* you utter such a falsehood, *If* you said so, you are a liar, you are a liar, you lie

Republican Queen. Sophie Charlotte, wife of Frederick I of Prussia

Republicans (*See* Black)

Resolute (*The*) John Florio, the philologist, tutor to Prince Henry, the Holofernes of Shakespeare (1545-1625)

The resolute doctor. John Baconthorp (*-1346).

The most resolute doctor Guillaume Durandus de St. Pourçam (*-1332).

Rest (*The*). A contraction of *resid'ue* —thus, *resid'*, *resit*, *res't*.

Rest on One's Oars. (*See* Oars)

Res'tive (2 syl) means inclined to resist, resist-ive obstinate or self willed It has nothing to do with *rest* (quiet).

Restora'tionists. The followers of Origen's opinion that all persons, after a purgation proportioned to their demerits, will be restored to Divine favour and taken to Paradise Mr Ballow, of America, has introduced an extension of the term, and maintains that all retribution is limited to this life, and at the resurrection all will be restored to life, joy, and immortality

Resurrection Men. Grave robbers First applied to Burke and Hare, in 1829, who rifled graves to sell the bodies for dissection, and sometimes even murdered people for the same purpose.

Resurrection Pie is made of broken cooked meat. Meat *réchauffé* is sometimes called "resurrection meat"

Retiarius. A gladiator who made use of a net, which he threw over his adversary

"As in the thronged amphitheatre of old
The wary Retiarius trapped his foe"
Thomson Castle of Indolence, canto II

Retort Courteous (*The*) Sir, I am not of your opinion; I beg to differ from you, or, to use Touchstone's illustration, "If I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was." The lie seven times removed, or rather, the lie direct in the seventh degree

Reuben Dixon. A village schoolmaster "of ragged lads"

"Mid noise, and dirt, and stench, and play, and prate
He calmly cuts the pen on views the slate"
Crabbe Borough, letter xxiv

Reveillé [*re-lay'-ya*] The beat of drum at daybreak to warn the sentries that they may forbear from challenging, as the troops are awake (French, *réveille*, to awake)

Revenons à nos Moutons. (*See* Moutons)

Reverend. An archbishop is *the Most Reverend* [Father in God], a bishop, *the Right Reverend*, a dean, *the Very Reverend* an archdeacon *the Venerable*, all the rest of the clergy, *the Reverend*.

Revetments, in fortifications In "permanent fortification" the sides of ditches supported by walls of masonry are so called. (*See* Counterforts)

Review. The *British Review* was nicknamed "My Grandmother" In *Don Juan*, Lord Byron says, he bribed "*My Grandmother's Review*, the British" The editor took this in dudgeon and gave Byron the lie, but the poet turned the laugh against the reviewer

"Am I flat, I tip 'My Grandmother' a bit of prose"—*Noctes Ambrosianæ*

Revi'se (2 syl) The second proof-sheet submitted to an author or "reader"

"I at length reached a vaulted room, and beheld, seated by a lamp and employed in reading a blotted revise the author of Waverley"—*Sir Walter Scott Fortunes of Nigel* (Introduction)

Revival of Letters in England dates from the commencement of the eleventh century.

Revival of Painting and Sculpture began with Niccola Pisano, Giunta, Cimabue, and Giotto (2 syl.)

Revo'ke (2 syl) When a player at cards can follow suit, but plays some other card, he makes a revoke, and by the laws of whist the adversaries are entitled to score three points

"Good heaven! Revoke? Remember if the set
Be lost, in honour you should pay the debt"
Crabbe Borough.

Revulsion (in philosophy) Part of a substance set off and formed into a distinct existence, as when a ship is cut from a tree and planted to form a distinct plant of itself Tertullian the Montanist taught that the second person

of the Trinity was a revulsion of the Father (Latin, *revulsio, revello*, to pull back)

Rewe. A roll or slip; as Ragman's Rewe. (*See* RAGMAN)

"There is a whole world of curious history contained in the phrase 'ragman's rewe,' meaning a list, roll, catalogue, chattel, scroll of any kind. In *Piers Plowman's Vision* it is used for the pope's bull."—*Edinburgh Review*, July 1870.

"In Fescennium was first invented the jocktee of mynstrelsie and syngyng merrie songes for makyng laughter, hence called 'Fescennini carmina,' which I translate a Ragmans Rewe or Bible."—*Udall*.

Reyn'ard the Fox. The hero in the beast-epic of the fourteenth century. This prose poem is a satire on the state of Germany in the Middle Ages. Reynard typifies the church, his uncle, Isengrim the wolf, typifies the baronial element, and Nodel the lion, the regal. The word means deep counsel or wit (Gothic *ragin-hart*, cunning in counsel, Old Norse, *hremm* and *ard*, German, *reinecke*). Reynard is commonly used as a synonym of fox (*Heinrich von Alkmar*).

"Where prowling Reynard trod his nightly round."
Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy.

Reynard the Fox. Professedly by Hinreck van Alckmer, tutor of the Duke of Lorraine. This name is generally supposed to be a pseudonym of Hermann Barkhusen, town clerk and book printer in Rostock (1498).

False Reynard. So Dryden describes the Unitarians in his *Hind and Panther* (*See* RENARD)

'With greater guile
False Reynard fed on consecrated spoil.
The graceless beast by Athanasius first
Was chased from Nice, then by Socinus nursed.'
Part i. 51-54.

Reynar'dine (3 syl.) The eldest son of Reynard the Fox, who assumed the names of Dr. Podanto and Crabron (*Reynard the Fox*).

Reynold of Montalbon. One of Charlemagne's knights and paladins.

Rezio. (*See* DOCTOR REZIO)

Rhadaman'thos. One of the three judges of hell, Minos and Æacos being the other two (*Greek mythology*).

Rhampsini'tos. The Greek form of Rameses III., the richest of the Egyptian kings, who amassed seventy-seven millions sterling, which he secured in a treasury of stone, but by an artifice of the builder he was robbed every night.

Herodotos (bk. ii. chap. 121) tells us that two brothers were the architects of the treasury, and that they placed in the wall a removable stone, through which they crept every night to purloin the store. The king, after a time, noticed the diminution, and set a trap to catch the thieves. One of the brothers was caught in the trap, but the other brother, to prevent detection, cut off his head and made good his escape.

This tale is almost identical with that of Trophonios told by Pausanias. Hyrieus (Iryas) a Boeotian king, employed Trophonios and his brother to build him a treasury. These doers also contrived to place in the wall a removable stone through which they crept nightly to purloin the king's stores. Hyrieus then set a trap to catch the thief, and one of the brothers was caught, but Trophonios cut off his head to prevent detection, and made good his escape. There can not be a doubt that the two tales are merely one and the same.

Rhapsody means songs strung together. The term was originally applied to the books of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which at one time were in fragments. Certain bards collected together a number of the fragments, enough to make a connected "ballad," and sung them as our minstrels sang the deeds of famous heroes. Those bards who sang the *Iliad* wore a *red* robe, and those who sang the *Odyssey* a *blue* one. Pisistratos of Athens had all these fragments carefully compiled into their present form. (Greek *rapto*, to sow or string together, *ode*, a song.)

Rhene (1 syl.). The Rhine (Latin, *Rhenus*)

"To pass
Rhene or the Danaw [Danube]."
Milton, Paradise Lost, bk. i. 353.

Rhine or Rhineland. The country of Gunther, King of Burgundy, is so called in the *Nibelungen-Lied*.

"Not a lord of Rhineland could follow where he flew."
Lettsom's Nibelungen-Lied, st. 210.

Rhi'no. Ready money. (*See* NOSE) May not this explain the phrase "paying through the nose" (*per le nez*), that is paying ready rhino. Rhino = money is very old.

"Some is I know,
Have parted with their ready rhino."
The Seaman's Adieu (1670).

Rhod'alind. A princess famous for her "knightly" deeds, she would have been the wife of Gondibert, but he wisely preferred Birtha a country girl, the daughter of the sage Astragon.

Rhodian Bully (*The*). The colossus of Rhodes.

"Yet fain wouldst thou the crouchin, wall besti'de
Just like the Rhodian bully o'er the tide."
Peter Pindar, The Lousiad, canto 2.

Rhodian Law. The earliest system of marine law known to history, compiled by the Rhodians about 900 B.C.

Rhone. *The Rhone of Christian eloquence.* St. Hilary, so called from the vehemence of his style. (300-368.)

Rhopal'ic Verse (*wedge-verse*) A line in which each successive word has more syllables than the one preceding it (Greek, *rhopalon*, a club, which from the handle to the top grows bigger)

Rem tibi confecti doctissime, dulcisonorum
spes deus æternæ est stationis comitator
Hope ever silicus miserable individuals
1 2 3 4 5

Rhyme. *Neither rhyme nor reason* Fit neither for amusement nor instruction An author took his book to Sir Thomas More chancellor in the reign of Henry VIII, and asked his opinion Sir Thomas told the author to turn it into rhyme. He did so, and submitted it again to the lord chancellor "Ay! ay!" said the witty satirist, "that will do, that will do 'Tis rhyme now, but before it was neither rhyme nor reason"

Rhymer. *Thomas the Rhymer* Thomas Learmount, of Ercildoune, who lived in the thirteenth century This was quite a different person to Thomas Rymer, the historiographer royal to William III. (who flourished 1233) (*See* True Thomas)

Rhyming to Death. The Irish at one time believed that their children and cattle could be "ey bitten," that is, bewitched by an evil eye, and that the "eybitter" or witch could "rhyme" them to death (*R Scott Discovery of Witchcraft.*) (*See* Rats)

Rib aldry is the language of a ribald (French, *ribaud*, Old French, *ribaudie*, Italian, *ribalderia*, the language of a vagabond or rogue)

Ribbon Dodge (*The*). Plying a person secretly with threatening letters in order to drive him out of the neighbourhood, or to compel him to do something he objects to The Irish Ribbon men sent threatening letters or letters containing coffins, cross-bones, or daggers, to obnoxious neighbours.

Ribbonism. A Catholic association organised in Ireland about 1808 Its two main objects were (*1*) to secure "fixity of tenure," called the tenant-right, and (*2*) to deter anyone from taking land from which a tenant has been ejected The name arises from a ribbon worn as a badge in the button-hole

Ribston Pippin. So called from Ribston, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips, sent to him from Rouen, in Normandy Two pips died, but from the third came all the Ribston apple-trees in England.

Ricardo, in the opera of *I Puritani*, is Sir Richard Forth, a Puritan, commander of Plymouth fortress Lord Walton promised to give him his daughter Elvira in marriage, but Elvira had engaged her affections to Lord Arthur Talbot, a Cavalier, to whom ultimately she was married

Ricciardet'to. Son of Agmon and brother of Bradamante (*Ariosto Orlando Furioso*)

Rice Christians. Converts to Christianity for worldly benefits, such as a supply of rice to Indians Profession of Christianity born of lucre, not faith

Rice thrown after a Bride. It was an Indian custom, rice being, with the Hindus, an emblem of fecundity The bridegroom throws three handfuls over the bride, and the bride does the same over the bridegroom *With us the rice is thrown by neighbours and friends* (*See* Marriage Knot)

Rich as Crœsus. (*See* Crœsus)

Rich as a Jew. This expression arose in the Middle Ages, when Jews were almost the only merchants, and were certainly the most wealthy of the people There are still the Rothschilds among them, and others of great wealth

Richard Cœur de Lion. (*See* Bogie)

"His tremendous name was employed by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants, and if a horse suddenly started from the way, his rider was wont to exclaim 'Dost thou think King Richard is in the bush?'"—*Gibbon Decline and Fall*, etc., xi 148

Richard II.'s Horse. Roan Barbary (*See* Horse)

"Oh how it yearned my heart when I beheld
In London streets, that coronation day
When Bolingbroke rode on roan Barbary
That horse that thou so often hast bestrid
That horse that I so carefully have dressed!"
Shakespeare Richard II, v 7

Richard III.'s Horse. White Surrey. (*See* Horse)

"Saddle White Surrey for the field to-morrow"
Shakespeare Richard III, v 8

Richard Roe. (*See* Doe.)

Richard is Himself again. These words are not in Shakespeare's *Richard III*, but were interpolated from Colley Cibber by John Kemble

Richard of Cirencester. Sometimes called "The Monk of Westminster," an early English chronicler. His chronicle *On the Ancient State of Britain* was first brought to light by Dr. Charles Julius Bertram, professor of English at Copenhagen in 1747, but

the original (like the original of Macpherson's *Ossian* and of Joe Smith's *Book of Mormon*) does not exist, and grave suspicion prevails that all three are alike forgeries (*See* SANCHONIATHO)

Richar'da, wife of Nicholas d'Este. A widow who, with her son Hercules, was dispossessed of her inheritance by Lionello and Borso. Both were obliged to go into exile, but finally Hercules recovered his lordship.

Richborough, Richeboro', or **Ratesburgh** (a Roman fort in the time of Claudius), called by Alfred of Beverley, Richberge, by the Saxons (according to Bede) Reptacester, and by others Ruptimuth; by Orosius, the port and city of Rhutubus; by Ammianus, Rhutupiæ Statio; by Antoninus, Rhutupis Portus, by Tacitus, Portus Trutulensis for Rhutupensis, by Ptolemy, Rhutupiæ (*Camden*)

Rick Mould. This is an April fool joke transferred to hay-harvest. The joke is this: some greenhorn is sent a good long distance to borrow a rick-mould, with strict injunction not to drop it. The lender places something very heavy in a sack or bag, which he hoists on the greenhorn's back. He carries it carefully in the hot sun to the hayfield, and gets well laughed at for his pains.

Rickety Stock. Stock bought or sold for a man of straw. If the client cannot pay, the broker must.

Ricochet [*rikko-shay*] Anything repeated over and over again. The fabulous bird that had only one note was called the ricochet, and the rebound on water termed *ducks and drakes* has the same name. Marshal Vauban (1633-1707) invented a battery of rebound called the *ricochet battery*, the application of which was ricochet firing.

Riddle. Josephus relates how Hiram, King of Tyre and Solomon had once a contest in riddles, when Solomon won a large sum of money, but he subsequently lost it to Abde'mon, one of Hiram's subjects.

Riddle. Plutarch states that Homer died of chagrin because he could not solve a certain riddle. (*See* SPHINX)

Father of riddles. So the Abbé Cotin dubbed himself, but posterity has not confirmed his right to the title (1601-1682) (*See* REE)

Riddle of Claret (*A*) Thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. So called because in golf matches the magistrates invited to the celebration dinner presented to the club a "riddle of claret," sending it in a riddle or sieve.

Ride. *To ride abroad with St George, but at home with St Michael.* Said of a hen-pecked braggart. St George is represented as riding on a war charger whither he listed; St Michael, on a dragon. Abroad a man rides, like St George, on a horse which he can control and govern, but at home he has "a dragon" to manage, like St. Michael. (French)

Ride for a Fall (*To*) To ride a race and lose it intentionally.

"There were not wanting people who said that government had ridden for a fall in their despair of carrying out their policy."—*Newspaper paragraph, November, 1880.*

Ride up Holborn Hill (*To*) To go to the gallows.

"I shall live to see you ride up Holborn Hill."—*Congreve Love for Love.*

Rider. An addition to a manuscript, like a codicil to a will, an additional clause tacked to a bill in parliament, so called because it *overrides* the preceding matter when the two come into collision.

"Perhaps Mr. Kenneth will allow me to add the following as a rider to his suggestion."—*Notes and Queries, M.N.*

Riderhood (*Rogue*) The villain in Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*.

Ridicule (*Father of*) François Rabelais (1495-1553).

Riding [*of Yorkshire*] Same as *trithing* in Lincolnshire, the jurisdiction of a third part of a county, under the government of a reeve (*sheriff*). The word *ding* or *thing* is Scandinavian, and means a legislative assembly, hence the great national diet of Norway is still called a *storthing* (great legislative assembly), and its two chambers are the *lagthing* (law assembly) and the *odelsthing* (freeholders' assembly). Kent was divided into *lathes*, Sussex into *rapes*, Lincoln into *parts*. The person who presided over a trithing was called the *trithing-man*; he who presided in the lath was called a *lath-grave*.

Ridolphus (in *Jerusalem Delivered*) One of the band of adventurers that joined the Crusaders. He was slain by Argantes (bk. vii.)

Ridotto (Italian) An assembly where the company is first entertained to music, and then joins in dancing. The word originally meant music reduced to a full score. (Latin, *reductus*)

Rien'zi (*Nicolò Gabrini*). The Reformer at Rome (1313-1354) Bulwer Lytton (Lord Lytton) has a novel called *Rienzi*, and Wagner an opera.

Rif or **Riff** (French) *Avoir rifle et raffle* To have everything. Also, the negative, *N'avoir ni rif ni raf* (to have nothing).

"Hélas! j'ai goute misere,
J'ai rifle et raffle et rongne et taigne"
Les Miracles de Nostre Dame

Riff-raff. The offscouring of society, or rather, "refuse and sweepings" *Rief* is Anglo-Saxon, and means a rag; *Raff* is also Anglo-Saxon, and means sweepings (Danish, *rapskaps*) The French have the expression "*Avoir rifle et raffle*," meaning to have everything, whence *vadoun* (one who has everything), and the phrase "*Il n'a laissé ni rif ni raf*" (he has left nothing behind him)

"I have neither rift nor raft [nae to cover me nor loft over my head]"—*Sharp Coventry Myst.*, p. 221

"Ilka man gave me his gud he raffe
That he had true with tyfe and raffe"
Quoted by Halliwell in his Archaic Dictionary

Rifle is from the German *reifeln* (to hollow into tubes) In 1851 the French *minié* rifle was partially supplied to the British army In 1853 it was superseded by the *Enfield* rifle, which has three grooves Sir William Armstrong's gun, which has numerous small sharp grooves, was adopted by the government in 1859 The Whitworth gun has a polygonal bore, with a twist towards the muzzle ("Rifle" is Norwegian for a groove or flute)

Rifles are of two kinds "breech-loaders" or "magazine rifles" Breech-loading rifles load at the breech instead of at the muzzle, magazine rifles are those which contain a chamber with extra cartridges

The chief breech-loading rifles are the Ballard, the Berdan, the Chaffe the Chassepot (a French needle-gun 1870-1871) the Flobert-Gras (an improved Chassepot 1874-1880) the Greene the Hall, the Mimé-Henry (Great Britain, 1860), the Maxim, the Maynard, the Monte the Mortensten, the Peabody, the Peabody-Martini (Turkey), the Scott, the Sharp the Springfield (United States 1865), the Werdel (Bavaria, the Weindl, the Whittemore, the Westley-Richards, and the Winchester

The *magazine* or *repeating-rifles* are also very numerous The best known to the general public are Colt's revolver and the Winchester repeating rifle of 1866 They are of three classes (1) those in which the magazine is *in the stock* (2) those in which the magazine is a tube parallel with the barrel (as in Colt's revolver) and (3) those in which the magazine is either affixed or detachable but not in the lock The once famous Enfield rifle was loaded at the muzzle In Spencer's rifle the magazine was in the stock

Rift in the Lute (*1*) A small defect which mars the general result

"Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all
It is the little rift within the lute
That by-and-by will make the music mute
And, ever widening, slowly silence all"
Tennyson Merlin and Vivien, Vivien's Song, verses 1, 2

Rig. A piece of fun, a practical joke. The Scotch say of a man who indulges in intoxication, "He goes the *rig*" The same word is applied in Scotland to a certain portion or division of a field. A wanton used to be called a *rig*. (French, *se rigoler*, to make merry)

"He little thought when he set out
Of running such a rig"
Cowper John Gilpin

Rig To dress, whence *rigged out*, to *rig oneself*, to *rig a ship*, *well-rigged*, etc. (Anglo-Saxon, *wrigan*, to dress, *hrægl*, a garment)

"Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap"—*L'Estrange*

Rig-Marie. Base coin. The word originated from one of the billon coins struck in the reign of Queen Mary, which bore the words *Reg. Maria* as part of the legend

Billon is mixed metal for coinage, especially silver largely alloyed with copper.

Rigadoon. A French figure-dance invented by Isaac Rig'adon.

"And Isaac's Rigadoon shall live as long
As Raphael's painting, or as Virgil's song"
Jevnns Art of Dancing, canto ii

Rig'dum Fun'nidos, in Carey's burlesque of *Chrononhotonthologos*.

Rigdum Funnidos. A sobriquet given by Sir Walter Scott to John Ballantyne, his publisher. So called because he was full of fun. (1776-1821)

"A quick, active, intrepid little fellow, full of fun and merriment, addicted to practical humorous mimicry, a keen and skilful devotee of all manner of field-sports from fox hunting to badger-baiting inclusive"—*Lockhart*

Right Foot. *Put the shoe on the right foot first* The twelfth symbol of the *Protreptics* of Iamblichus This audition is preserved in our word "awkward," which means "left-handed" (*auche* the left hand), seen also in the French *gauche* Pythagoras meant to teach that his disciples should walk discreetly and wisely, not basely and feebly or gauchely.

Right Foot Foremost. In Rome a boy was stationed at the door of a mansion to caution visitors not to cross the threshold with their left foot which would have been an ill omen

Right Hand. The right-hand side of the Speaker, meaning the Ministerial benches In the French Legislative Assembly *the right* meant the Monarchy men In the National Convention the Girondists were called the *right hand*, because they occupied the Ministerial benches

Right as a Trivet. The trivet is a

metallic plate-stand with three legs Some fasten to the fender and are designed to hold the plate of hot toast, etc. (Anglo-Saxon, *thrufot*, three-foot, tripod.)

Right of Way (*The*). The legal right to make use of a certain passage whether high-road, by-road, or private road Watercourses, ferries, rivers, etc, are included in the word "ways" Private right of way may be claimed by immemorial usage, special permission, or necessity, but a funeral *cortège* or bridal party having passed over a certain field does not give to the public the right of way, as many suppose.

Rights. *Declaration of Rights.* An instrument submitted to William and Mary, on their being called to the throne, setting forth the fundamental principles of the constitution The chief items are these. The Crown cannot levy taxes, nor keep a standing army in times of peace, the Members of Parliament are free to utter their thoughts, and a Parliament is to be convened every year, elections are to be free, trial by jury is to be inviolate, and the right of petition is not to be interfered with

Riglet. A thin piece of wood used for stretching the canvas of pictures; and in printing to regulate the margin, etc (French, *reglet*, a rule or regulator, Latin, *regula*, a rule)

Rig'ol. A circle or diadem. (Italian, *rigolo*, a little wheel)

"[Sleep] That from this golden rigol hath divorced
So many English kings."
Shakespeare 2 Henry IV, iv 4

Rigolette (3 syl) A grisette, a courtesan, so called from Rigolette, in Eugène Sue's *Mysteries of Paris*.

Rigoletto. An opera describing the agony of a father obliged to witness the prostitution of his own child The libretto is borrowed from the drama called *Le Roi s'Amuse*, by Victor Hugo, the music is by Guiseppe Verdi

Rigwoodie. Unyielding stubborn A rigwiddie is the chain which crosses the back of a horse to hold up the shafts of a cart (*rig* = back, *withy* = twig)

"Withered beldams, auld and droll
Rigwoodie hags"
Burns Tam O'Shanter

Rile. *Don't rile the water* Do not stir up the water and make it muddy *The water is riled*—muddy and unfit to drink Common Norfolk expressions, also, a boy is *riled* (out of temper) *I've, together, Joe Smith was regularly riled*, is quite Norfolk The American *roil* has the same meaning A corruption of *[em]broil* (French, *brouiller*, our *broil*) The adjective *rily*, turbid, angry, is more common

Ri'mer. Chief god of Damascus, so called from the word *rimē*, a "pomegranate," because he held a pomegranate in his right hand The people bore a pomegranate in their coat armour The Romans called this god Jupiter Cassius, from Mount Cassius, near Damascus

Rimfaxi [*Frost-mane*]. The horse of Night, the foam of whose bit causes dew (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Rimmon. A Syrian god, whose seat was Damascus.

"Him followed Rimmon, whose delightful seat
Was fair Damascus, on the fertile bank
Of Abbana and Pharphar lucid streams"
Milton Paradise Lost, bk i 467

Rimthur'sar. Brother of Ymer. They were called the "Evil Ones" (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Rinaldo (in *Jerusalem Delivered*) The Achilles of the Christian army "He despises gold and power, but craves renown" (bk i) He was the son of Bertoldo and Sophia, and nephew of Guelpho, but was brought up by Matilda At the age of fifteen he ran away and joined the Crusaders, where he was enrolled in the adventurers' squadron Having slain Germando, he was summoned by Godfrey to public trial, but went into voluntary exile The pedigree of Rinaldo, of the noble house of Este, is traced from Actius on the male side and Augustus on the female to Actius VI. (bk xvii).

Rinaldo (in *Orlando Furioso*). Son of the fourth Marquis d'Este, cousin of Orlando, Lord of Mount Auban or Albano, eldest son of Amon or Aymon, nephew of Charlemagne, and Bradamant's brother. (*See* ALBA'NO.) He was the rival of his cousin Orlando, but Angelica detested him He was called "Clairmont's leader," and brought an auxiliary force of English and Scotch to Charlemagne, which "Silence" conducted into Paris

Rinaldo or *Renaud*, one of the paladins of Charlemagne, is always painted with the characteristics of a borderer—valiant, ingenious, rapacious, and unscrupulous

Ring. If a lady or gentleman is willing to marry, but not engaged, a ring should be worn on the index finger of the left hand, if engaged, on the second finger, if married, on the third finger, but if either has no desire to marry, on the little finger (*Mme. C. de la Tour*)

A ring worn on the forefinger indicates a haughty, bold, and overbearing spirit, on the long finger, prudence, dignity, and discretion, on the marriage finger, love and affection; on the little finger, a masterful spirit.

Ring given in marriage, because it was anciently used as a *seal*, by which orders were signed (Gen. xxxvi. 18, Esther iii. 10-12) and the delivery of a ring was a sign that the giver endowed the person who received it with all the power he himself possessed (Gen. xli. 42). The woman who had the ring could issue commands as her husband, and was in every respect his representative.

"In the Roman espousals the man gave the woman a ring by way of pledge, and the woman put it on the third finger of her left hand because it was believed that a nerve ran from that finger to the heart."—*Macrobius Sat.* vii. 13.

Ring. *The Ring and the Book.* An idyllic epic by Robert Browning, founded on a *cause célèbre* of Italian history (1698). Guido Franceschini, a Florentine nobleman of shattered fortune, by the advice of his brother, Cardinal Paulo, marries Pompilia, an heiress, to repair his state. Now Pompilia was only a supposititious child of Pietro, supplied by Violante for the sake of preventing certain property from going to an heir not his own. When the bride discovered the motive of the bridegroom, she revealed to him this fact, and the first trial occurs to settle the said property. The count treats his bride so brutally that she quits his roof under the protection of Caponsacchi, a young priest, and takes refuge in Rome. Guido follows the fugitives and arrests them at an inn, a trial ensues, and a separation is permitted. Pompilia pleads for a divorce, but, pending the suit, gives birth to a son at the house of her putative parents. The count, hearing thereof, murders Pietro, Violante, and Pompilia, but, being taken red-handed, is executed.

Ring (*The*). The space set apart for prize-fighters, horse-racing, etc. So called because the spectators stand round in a ring.

Ring. *To make a ring.* To combine in order to control the price of a given article. Thus, if the chief merchants of any article (say salt, flour, or sugar) combine, they can fix the selling price, and thus secure enormous profits.

Ring. *It has the true ring*—has intrinsic merit, bears the mark of real talent. A metaphor taken from the custom of judging genuine money by its "ring" or sound. Ring, a circlet, is the Anglo-Saxon *hring*, ring, to sound a bell, etc., is the verb *hring-an*.

Ring Down. Conclude, end at once. A theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain. Charles Dickens says, "It is time to ring down on these remarks." (*Speech at the Dramatic Fête.*)

Ring Finger. Priests used to wear their ring on the fore-finger (which represents the Holy Ghost) in token of their spiritual office. (*See* Wedding Finger.)

The *ring* finger represents the *humanity* of Christ, and is used in matrimony, which has only to do with humanity. (*See* Finger Benediction.)

Ring finger. Aulus Gellius tells us that Apion's nus asserts in his Egyptian books that a very delicate nerve runs from the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart, on which account this finger is used for the marriage ring. (*Noctes*, x. 10.)

The *fact* has nothing to do with the question, that the ancients *believed* it is all we require to know. In the Roman Catholic Church, the thumb and first two fingers represent the Trinity: thus the bridegroom says, "In the name of the Father," and touches the thumb, "in the name of the Son," and touches the first finger, and "in the name of the Holy Ghost" he touches the long or second finger. The next finger is the husband's, to whom the woman owes allegiance next to God. The *left* hand is chosen to show that the woman is to be subject to the man. In the Hereford, York, and Salisbury missals, the ring is directed to be put first on the thumb, then on the first finger, then on the long finger, and lastly on the ring-finger, *quia in illo digito est quedam vena procedens usque ad cor.*

The ring finger. Mr. Henry Swinburne, in his *Treatise of Spousals*, printed 1680 (p. 208), says "The finger on which this ring [the wedding-ring] is to be worn is the fourth finger of the left hand, next unto the little finger; because by the received opinion of the learned . . . in ripping up and anatomising men's bodies, there is a vein of blood, called *vena amoris*, which passeth from that finger to the heart."

Ring Posies or *mottoes.*

(1) A E I (Greek for "always")
(2) For ever and for aye.
(3) In thee, my choice, I do rejoice.
(4) Let love increase.

(5) May God above Increase our love
(6) Not two but one Till life is gone,
(7) My heart and I, Until I die
(8) When this you see, Then think of me
(9) Love is heaven, and heaven is love
(10) Wedlock, 'tis said, In heaven is made

Right to wear a gold ring Amongst the Romans, only senators, chief magistrates, and in later times knights, enjoyed the *jus annuli aurei* The emperors conferred the right upon whom they pleased, and Justinian extended the privilege to all Roman citizens.

Ring a Ding-ding.

"Ring a ding-ding, ring a ding-ding!
The Parliament soldiers are come to the king,
Some they did laugh, and some they did cry,
To see the Parliament soldiers go by"

The reference is to the several removals of Charles I from one place of captivity to another, till finally he was brought to the block The Parliament party laughed at their success, the Royalists wept to see the king thus treated

Ring in the Ear. A sign of slavery or life-long servitude

"Then Eldad took an awl and, piercing his [Jetur's] ears against the door post, made him his servant for ever The elders pronounced a blessing, and Eldad put a ring through the ears of Jetur, as a sign that he was become his property" —*Eldad the Pilgrim* chap i

Ring of Invisibility (*The*), which belonged to Otnit, King of Lombardy, given to him by the queen-mother when he went to gain in marriage the soldan's daughter. The stone of the ring had the virtue of directing the wearer the right road to take in travelling (*The Heldenbuch.*) (*See* GYGES' RING)

Ring One's Own Bell (*To*) To be one's own trumpeter. Bells are rung to announce any joyous event, or the advent of some celebrity

Rings Noted in Fable.

Agramant's ring. This enchanted ring was given by Agramant to the dwarf Brunello, from whom it was stolen by Brad'amant and given to Melissa. It passed successively into the hands of Rogero and Angelica (who carried it in her mouth). (*Orlando Furioso*, bk v)

The ring of Amasis. The same as the ring of Polycratēs (*q.v*).

The Doge's ring The doge of Venice, on Ascension Day, used to throw a ring into the sea from the ship *Bucentaur*, to denote that the Adriatic was subject to the republic of Venice as a wife is subject to her husband.

The ring of Edward the Confessor It is said that Edward the Confessor was once asked for alms by an old man, and gave him his ring In time some English pilgrims went to the Holy Land, and happened to meet the same old man, who told them he was John the Evangelist, and gave them the identical ring to take to "Saint" Edward It was preserved in Westminster Abbey

The ring of Gyges (2 syl) rendered the wearer invisible when its stone was turned inwards

The ring of Ogier, given him by the Morgue de Fay It removed all infirmities, and restored the aged to youth again. (*See* OGIER)

Polycratēs' ring was flung into the sea to propitiate Nemesis, and was found again by the owner inside a fish. (*See* GLASGOW ARMS)

The ring of Pope Innocent On May 29th, 1205, Pope Innocent III sent John, King of England, four gold rings set with precious stones, and in his letter says the gift is emblematical. He thus explains the matter The rotundity signifies *eternity*—remember we are passing through time into eternity The number signifies the four virtues which make up constancy of mind—viz "justice, fortitude, prudence, and temperance" The material signifies "wisdom from on high," which is as gold purified in the fire The green emerald is emblem of "faith," the blue sapphire of "hope," the red garnet of "charity," and the bright topaz of "good works" (*Rymer Fœdera*, vol. i 139)

Reynard's wonderful ring. This ring, which existed only in the brain of Reynard, had a stone of three colours—red, white, and green The *red* made the night as clear as the day, the *white* cured all manner of diseases, and the *green* rendered the wearer of the ring invincible (*Reynard the Fox*, chap xi)

He must have got possession of Reynard's ring. He bore a charmed life, he was one of Nature's favourites, all he did prospered. Reynard affirmed that he had sent King Lion a ring with three gems—one *red*, which gave light in darkness, one *white*, which cured all pains and wounds even those arising from indigestion and fever, and one *green*, which guarded the wearer from every ill both in peace and war (*Ulkmar: Reynard the Fox*, 1498)

Solomon's ring, among other wonderful things, sealed up the refractory Jinn in jars, and cast them into the Red Sea

Ringing Changes. Bantering each other; turning the tables on a jester The allusion is to bells. (*See* PEAL)

Ringing the Changes. A method of swindling by changing gold and silver in payment of goods For example A man goes to a tavern and asks for two-penny worth of whisky He lays on the counter half a sovereign, and receives nine shillings and tenpence in change "Oh!" (says the man) "give me the half-sovereign back, I have such a lot of change" He then takes up ten shillings in silver and receives back the half-sovereign The barmaid is about to take up the silver when the man says, "Give me a sovereign in lieu of this half-sovereign and ten shillingsworth of silver" This is done, and, of course, the barmaid loses ten shillings by the transaction

Ringing Island. The Church of Rome It is an *island* because it is isolated or cut off from the world It is a *ringing* island because bells are incessantly ringing at matin and vespers, at mass and at sermon-time, at noon, vigils, eves, and so on It is entered only after four days' fasting, without which none in the Romish Church enter holy orders

Ringleader. The person who opens a ball or leads off a dance (see *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593) The dance referred to was commenced by the party taking hands round in a ring, instead of in two lines as in the country dance. The leader in both cases has to act the figures One who organises and leads a party.

Riot. *To run riot* To act in a very disorderly way Riot means debauchery or wild merriment.

"See, Riot her luxurious bowl prepares"
Tableau of Vices

Rip (*A*) *He's a regular rip A rip of a fellow A precious rip.* Applied to children, means one who rips or tears his clothes by boisterous play, carelessness, or indifference. Anglo-Saxon *rypan*, to spoil, to tear, to break in pieces

He is a sad rip A sad rake or debauchee seems to be a perversion of rep, as in demirep, meaning rep, *i.e.* rep-robate

"Some forlorn worn-out old rips broken kneed and broken-winded"—*Du Maurier Peter Ibbetson*, part vi p 376

Rip. *To rip up old grievances or sores* To bring them again to recollection, to recall them. The allusion is to breaking up a place in search of something hidden and out of sight (*Anglo-Saxon*)

"They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the Rebellion"—*Clarendon*

Rip Van Winkle slept twenty years in the Kaatskill mountains. (*See* WINKLE)

Ripaille. *I am living at Ripaille*—in idleness and pleasure (French, *faire Ripaille*.) Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, retired to Ripaille, near Geneva, where he threw off all the cares of state, and lived among boon companions in the indulgence of unrestrained pleasure (*See* SYBARITE)

Riphean or Rhiphæ'an Rocks. Any cold mountains in a north country. The fabled Rhiphæan mountains were in Scythia

"Cold Riphean rocks, which the wild Russ
Believes the stony girdle of the world"
Thomson Autumn

The poet here speaks of the Welki Camenypoys (*great stone girdle*) supposed by the early Russians to have girded the whole earth

Rip'on. *True as Ripon steel.* Ripon used to be famous for its steel spurs, which were the best in the world The spikes of a Ripon spur would strike through a shilling-piece without turning the point

Riquet with a Tuft, from the French *Riquet à la Houppe*, by Charles Perrault, borrowed from *The Nights of Straparola*, and imitated by Madame Villeneuve in her *Beauty and the Beast*. Riquet is the beau-ideal of ugliness, but had the power of endowing the person he loved best with wit and intelligence. He falls in love with a beautiful woman as stupid as Riquet is ugly, but possessing the power of endowing the person she loves best with beauty. The two marry and exchange gifts.

Rise. *To take a rise out of one.* Hotten says this is a metaphor from fly-fishing, the fish *rise* to the fly, and are caught

Rising in the Air. In the Middle Ages, persons believed that saints were sometimes elevated from the ground by religious ecstasy. St Philip of Neri was sometimes raised to the height of several yards, occasionally to the ceiling of the room. Ignatius Loyola was sometimes raised up two or three feet, and his body became luminous St Robert de Palentin was elevated in his ecstasies eighteen or twenty inches St. Dunstan, a little before his death, was observed to rise from the ground And Girolamo Savonarola, just prior to execution, knelt in prayer, and was lifted from the floor of his cell into mid-air, where he remained

suspended for a considerable time (*Acta Sanctorum*)

Rivals. "Persons dwelling on opposite sides of a river" Forsyth derives these words from the Latin *rivalis*, a riverman Cæhus says there was no more fruitful source of contention than river-right, both with beasts and men, not only for the benefit of its waters, but also because rivers are natural boundaries Hence Ariosto compares Orlando and Agrican to "two hinds quarelling for the river-right" (xxiii 83).

River Demon or **River Horse** was the Kelpie of the Lowlands of Scotland

River of Paradise. St Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, "the Last of the Fathers," was so called (1091-1153)

River Flowing from the Ocean Inland. The stream from the Bay of Tadjoura, on the north-east coast of Africa It empties itself into Lake Assal.

Rivers. *Miles in length.*

2,578, the Nile, the longest river in Africa

2,762, the Volga, the longest river in Europe.

3,314, the Yang-tze-Kiang, the longest river in Asia

3,716, the Mississippi, the longest river in America

Roach. *Sound as a roach* (French, *Sain comme une roche*) Sound as a rock

Road. *Gentlemen of the road* or *Knights of the road* Highwaymen In the latter a double pun is implied A first-class highwayman, like Robin Hood, is a "Colossus of Roads"

King of Roads [Rhodes]. John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836).

The law of the road—

"The law of the road is a paradox quite,
In riding or driving along
If you go to the left you're sure to go right,
If you go to the right you go wrong"

Road or **Roadstead,** as "Yarmouth Roads," a place where ships can ride at anchor (French, *rader*, to anchor in a *rade*, Anglo-Saxon, *rad*, a road or place for riding)

Road-agent. A highwayman in the mountain districts of North America

"Road-agent is the name applied in the mountains to a ruffian who has given up honest work in the store, in the mine, in the ranch for the perils and profits of the highway"—*Hepworth Dixon New America*, i 11

Roads. *All roads lead to Rome* All efforts of thought converge in a common centre.

Roan. A reddish-brown This is the Greek *erythros* or *erythraeos*, whence the Latin *rufus* (The Welsh have *rhudd*; German, *roth*, Anglo-Saxon, *rud*, our *ruddy*)

Roan Barbary. The famous charger of Richard II, which ate from his royal hand. (*See* RICHARD II)

Roarer. A broken-winded horse is so called from the noise it makes in breathing.

Roaring Boys or **Roarers.** The notous blades of Ben Jonson's time, whose delight it was to annoy quiet folk. At one time their pranks in London were carried to an alarming extent

"And bid them thank on Jones amidst their glee,
In hope to get such roaring boys as he"
Legend of Captain Jones (1659)

Roaring Forties (*The*) What seamen understand by this term is a zone of strong winds about lat 40 S, where a strong wind prevails throughout the year, from W N W to E S E There is a similar zone in the northern hemisphere, but the current of the wind is interrupted by the prevalence of land. The tendency, however, is from W S W. to E N E.

Roaring Game (*The*) So the Scotch call the game of curling.

Roaring Trade. *He drives a roaring trade* He does a great business, his employees are driven till all their wind is gone. Hence *fast, quick.* (*See above*)

Roast. *To rule the roast* To have the chief direction, to be paramount

∴ It is usually thought that "roast" in this phrase means *roost*, and that the reference is to a cock, who decides which hen is to roost nearest to him, but the subjoined quotation favours the idea of 'council.'

"John Duke of Burgoyne ruled the roast and governed both King Charles and his whole realme"—*Hall Union* (1548)

Roasting One. *To give one a roasting* To banter him, to expose him to sharp words Shakespeare, in *Hamlet*, speaks of roasting "in wrath and fire."

Rob. A sort of jam It is a Spanish word, taken from the Arabic *roob* (the juice of fruit)

Game on rob (in whist) To win the rubber, that is, either two successive games, or two out of three Borrowed from the game of bowls

Rob Roy [*Robert the Red*]. A nickname given to Robert M'Gregor, who

assumed the name of Campbell when the clan M'Gregor was outlawed by the Scotch Parliament in 1662. He may be termed the Robin Hood of Scotland.

"Rather beneath the middle size than above it, his limbs were formed upon the very strongest model that is consistent with agility. . . . Two points in his person interfered with the rules of symmetry; his shoulders were so broad . . . as to give him the air of being too square in respect to his stature, and his arms, though round, sinewy, and strong, were so very long as to be rather a deformity."—*Sir Walter Scott: Rob Roy McGregor* xxiii.

Robber. The highwayman who told Alexander that he was the greater robber of the two was named Dionidès. The tale is given in *Evenings at Home* under the title of *Alexander and the Robber*.

Robber. Edward IV of England was called by the Scotch *Edward the Robber*.

Robbing Peter to pay Paul. On December 17th, 1550, the abbey church of St. Peter, Westminster, was advanced to the dignity of a cathedral by letters patent, but ten years later it was joined to the diocese of London again, and many of its estates appropriated to the repairs of St Paul's Cathedral. (*Winkle: Cathedrals.*)

"Tanquam siquis cinctigeret Paulum ut redimiret Petrum." (Twelfth century.)

"It was not desirable to rob St. Peter's altar in order to build one to St. Paul."—*Vigilius Com Dec Den cria*, 1 9 (1569).

Robert. *King Robert of Sicily.* A metrical romance of the Trouveur, taken from the *Story of the Emperor Jovinian* in the *Gesta Romanorum*, and borrowed from the *Talmud*. It finds a place in the *Arabian Nights*, the Turkish *Tutinameh*, the Sanskrit *Pantschatantra*, and has been réchauffé by Longfellow under the same name.

Robert, Robin. A highwayman.

Robert François Damiens, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV, is called "Robert the Devil." (1714-1757.)

Robert Macaire. *He's a Robert Macaire.* A bluff, free-living, unblushing libertine, who commits the most horrible crimes without stint or compunction. It is a character in M. Daumier's drama of *L'Auberge des Adrets.* His accomplice is Bertrand, a simpleton and villain. (*See* MACAIRE.)

Robert Street (Adelphi, London). So called from Robert Adams, the builder.

Robert le Diable. The son of Bertha and Bertrano. The former was daughter of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and the latter was a fiend in the guise of a knight. The opera shows the struggle in Robert between the virtue inherited from his mother and the vice imparted by his father. He is introduced as a libertine; but Alice, his foster-sister, places in his hand the will of his mother, "which he is not to read till he is worthy." Bertrano induces him to gamble till he loses everything, and finally claims his soul, but Alice counterplots the fiend, and finally triumphs by reading to Robert the will of his mother. (*Meyerbeer: Robert le Diavolo, an opera.*)

Robert the Devil. Robert, first Duke of Normandy, so called for his daring and cruelty. The Norman tradition is that his wandering ghost will not be allowed to rest till the Day of Judgment. He is also called *Robert the Magnificent* (1028-1035.)

Robert of Brunne, that is, of Bourne, in Lincolnshire. His name was Robert Manning, author of an old English *Chronicle*, written in the reign of Edward III. It consists of two parts, the first of which is in octosyllable rhymes, and is a translation of Wace's *Brut;* the second part is in Alexandrine verse, and is a translation of the French chronicle of Piers de Langtoft, of Yorkshire.

"Of Brunne I am, if any me blame,
Robert Manning is my name
In the third Edwarde's time was I
When I wrote alle this story."
Preface to Chronicle.

Robert's Men. Bandits, marauders, etc. So called from Robin Hood, the outlaw.

Robespierre's Weavers. The fishwomen and other female rowdies who joined the Parisian Guard, and helped to line the avenues to the National Assembly in 1793, and clamour "Down with the Girondists!"

Robin Goodfellow. A "drudging fiend," and merry domestic fairy, famous for mischievous pranks and practical jokes. At night-time he will sometimes do little services for the family over which he presides. The Scotch call this domestic spirit a *brownie*, the Germans, *kobold* or *Knecht Ruprecht*. The Scandinavians called it *Nisse God-dreng*. Puck, the jester of Fairy-court, is the same.

"Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Called Robin Goodfellow.
Those that Hob-goblin call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck."
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii 1.

(*See* FAIRY.)

Robin Gray (*Auld*). Words by Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Balcarres, and afterwards Lady Barnard, in 1772, written to an old Scotch tune called "The bridegroom grat when the sun gaed down" Auld Robin Gray was the herdsman of her father When Lady Anne had written a part, she called her younger sister for advice She said, "I am writing a ballad of virtuous distress in humble life I have oppressed my heroine with sundry troubles for example, I have sent her Jamie to sea, broken her father's arm, made her mother sick, given her Auld Robin Gray for a lover, and want a fifth sorrow, can you help me to one?" "Steal the cow, sister Anne" said the little Elizabeth, so the cow was stolen awa', and the song completed

Robin Hood is first mentioned by the Scottish historian Fordun, who died in 1386 According to Stow, he was an outlaw in the reign of Richard I (twelfth century) He entertained one hundred tall men, all good archers, with the spoil he took, but "he suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested, poore men's goods he spared, abundantlie relieving them with that which by theft he got from abbeys and houses of rich carles" He was an immense favourite with the common people, who have dubbed him an earl Stukeley says he was Robert Fitzooth, Earl of Huntingdon (*See* ROBERT)

According to one tradition, Robin Hood and Little John were two heroes defeated with Simon de Montfort at the battle of Evesham, in 1265 Fuller, in his *Worthies*, considers him an historical character, but Thierry says he simply represents a class—viz the remnant of the old Saxon race, which lived in perpetual defiance of the Norman oppressors from the time of Hereward

Other examples of similar combinations are the Cumberland bandits, headed by Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesley

An old sporting magazine of December, 1808, says the true name of Robin Hood was Fitzooth, and Fitz being omitted leaves Ooth, and converting *th* into *d* it became "Ood" He was grandson of Ralph Fitzooth, Earl of Kyme, a Norman, who came to England in the reign of William Rufus. His maternal grandfather was Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, and his grandmother was Lady Roisia de Bere, sister to the Earl of Oxford His father was under the guardianship of Robert, Earl of Oxford, who, by the king's order, gave him in marriage the third daughter of Lady Roisia. (*Notes and Queries*, May 21st, 1887)

⁂ The traditions about Fulk Fitz-Warine, great-grandson of Warine of Metz, so greatly resemble those connected with "Robin Hood," that some suppose them to be both one. Fitz-Warine quarrelled with John, and when John was king he banished Fulk, who became a bold forester (See *Notes and Queries*, November 27th, 1886, pp 421-424)

Bow and arrow of Robin Hood. The traditional bow and arrow of Robin Hood are religiously preserved at Kirklees Hall, Yorkshire, the seat of Sir George Armytage, and the site of his grave is pointed out in the park.

Death of Robin Hood He was bled to death treacherously by a nun, instigated to the foul deed by his kinsman, the prior of Kirklees, Yorkshire, near Halifax Introduced by Sir Walter Scott in *Ivanhoe*.

Epitaph of Robin Hood

> "Heir, under neath this litil stean,
> Laid Robert erl of Huntington,
> Nevar arcir ver az he was gend,
> An pupl kauld him Robin Hend
> Sich utlaz az he an his men
> Vil England nivr si agin"
>
> (Obit 24, *Kalend Dikembris*, 1247

⁂ Notwithstanding this epitaph, it is generally thought that Robin Hood died in 1325, which would bring him into the reign of Edward II., not Richard I, according to Sir Walter Scott

In the accounts of King Edward II.'s household is an item which states that "Robin Hood received his wages as king's valet, and a gratuity on leaving the service" One of the ballads relates how Robin Hood took service under this king

Many talk of Robin Hood who never shot with his bow Many brag of deeds in which they took no part. Many talk of Robin Hood, and wish their hearers to suppose they took part in his adventures, but they never put a shaft to one of his bows, nor could they have bent it even if they had tried.

To sell Robin Hood's pennyworth is to sell things at half their value. As Robin Hood stole his wares, he sold them, under their intrinsic value, for just what he could get on the nonce.

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne. Robin Hood and Little John, having had a tiff, part company; when Little John falls into the hands of the sheriff of Nottingham, who binds him to a tree.

Meanwhile, Robin Hood meets with Guy of Gisborne, sworn to slay the "bold forrester" The two bowmen struggle together, but Guy is slain, and Robin Hood rides till he comes to the tree where Little John is bound The sheriff mistakes him for Guy of Gisborne, and gives him charge of the prisoner. Robin cuts the cord, hands Guy's bow to Little John, and the two soon put to flight the sheriff and his men. (*Percy Reliques*, etc , series 1)

Robin Hood Wind (*A*). A cold thaw-wind Tradition runs that Robin Hood used to say he could bear any cold except that which a thaw-wind brought with it.

Robin Mutton (*A*) A simpleton.

"Do you see this ram? His name is Robin Here, Robin, Robin Robin We will get a pair of scales, and then you, Robin Mutton [Panurge], shall be weighed against Tup Robin, etc "—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iv 7

Robin Redbreast. The tradition is that when our Lord was on His way to Calvary, a robin picked a thorn out of His crown, and the blood which issued from the wound falling on the bird dyed its breast with red (*See* CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS.)

Robin Redbreasts Bow Street runners were so called from their red waistcoats

Robin and Makyne (2 syl). An ancient Scottish pastoral Robin is a shepherd for whom Makyne sighs She goes to him and tells her love, but Robin turns a deaf ear, and the damsel goes home to weep After a time the tables are turned, and Robin goes to Makyne to plead for her heart and hand, but the damsel replies—

"The man that will not when he may
Sall have nocht when he wald "
Percy Reliques etc, series II

Robin of Bagshot. Noted for the number of his aliases (*see* ALIAS); but Deeming had nine viz Williams, Ward, Swanston, Levey, Lord Dunn, Lawson, Mollatt, Drewe, and Baron Swanston

"You have as many aliases as Robin of Bagshot"

Robinson Crusoe. Alexander Selkirk was found in the desert island of Juan Fernandez where he had been left by Captain Stradling. He remained on the island four years and four months, when he was rescued by Captain Rogers, and brought to England. The embryo of De Foe's novel may be seen in Captain Burney's interesting narrative.

Robinsonians. They were followers of John Robinson, of Leyden. The Brownists were followers of Robert Brown. The Brownists were most rigid separatists, the Robinsonians were only semi-separatists.

Roc. A fabulous white bird of enormous size, and such strength that it can "truss elephants in its talons," and carry them to its mountain nest, where it devours them (*Arabian Nights, The Third Calender, and Sinbad the Sailor*)

Roch (*St*) Patron of those afflicted with the plague, because he devoted his life to their service, and is said to intercede for them in his exaltation. He is depicted in a pilgrim's habit, lifting his dress to display a plague-spot on his thigh, which an angel is touching that he may cure it Sometimes he is accompanied by a dog bringing bread in his mouth, in allusion to the legend that a hound brought him bread daily while he was perishing in a forest of pestilence

St. Roch's Day (August 16th), formerly celebrated in England as a general harvest-home, and styled "the great August festival." The Anglo-Saxon name of it was *harfest* (herb-feast), the word *herb* meaning autumn (German *herbst*), and having no relation to what we call herbs.

St. Roch et son chien. Inseparables; Darby and Joan.

Roche. *Men of la vieille roche.* Old-fashioned men, men of fossilised ideas, non-progressive men. A geological expression.

"Perhaps it may be justly attributed to a class of producers, men of *la vieille roche*, that they have been so slow to apprehend the changes which are daily presenting themselves in the requirements of trade"—*The Times*

Sir Boyle Roche's bird Sir Boyle Roche, quoting from Jevon's play (*The Devil of a Wife*), said on one occasion in the House, "Mr. Speaker, it is impossible I could have been in two places at once, unless I were a bird."

"Presuming that the duplicate card is the knave of hearts you may make a remark on the ubiquitous nature of certain cards, which, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, are in two places at once"—*Drawing-room Magic.*

Rochelle Salt. So called because it was discovered by an apothecary of Rochelle, named Seignette, in 1672.

Roches (*Catharine des*) had a collection of poems written on her, termed *La Puce de Grands-jours de Poitiers.*

Rochester, according to Bede, derives its name from "Hrof," a Saxon chieftain. (*Hrofs-ceaster*, Hrof's castle.)

Rock. A quack; so called from one Rock, who was the "Holloway" of Queen Anne's reign.

"Oh, when his nerves had once received a shock,
Sir Isaac Newton might have gone to Rock."
Crabbe Borough

The Ladies' Rock. A crag in Scotland under the castle rock of Stirling, where ladies used to witness tournaments

"In the castle hill is a hollow called *The Valley* about a square acre in extent used for justings and tournaments On the south side of the valley is a small rocky pyramidical mount, called *The Ladies' Hill* or *Rock*, where the ladies sat to witness the spectacle"—*Nimmo History of Stirlingshire*, p 282

People of the Rock. The inhabitants of Hejaz or Arabia Petræa

Captain Rock A fictitious name assumed by the leader of the Irish insurgents in 1822

Rock ahead (*A*). A sea-phrase, meaning that a rock is in the path of the ship, which the helmsman must steer clear of, a danger threatens; an opponent, an obstruction.

"That yonker has been a rock ahead to me all my life"—*Sir W Scott Guy Mannering*, chap liv

Rock Cork. A variety of asbestos, resembling cork. It is soft, easily cut, and very light.

Rock Crystal. The specimens which enclose hair-like substances are called *Thetis's hair-stone*, *Venus's hair-stone*, *Venus's pencils*, *Cupid's net*, *Cupid's arrows*, etc.

Rock Day. The day after Twelfth-day, when, the Christmas holidays being over, women returned to their rock or distaff

Rococo. *C'est du rococo* It is mere twaddle; Brummagem finery, make-believe (Italian *roco*, uncouth)

Roco'co Architecture. A debased style, which succeeded the revival of Italian architecture, and very prevalent in Germany The ornamentation is without principle or taste, and may be designated ornamental design run mad. The Rock-temple of Ellora, in India, is most lavishly decorated.

"The sacristy of St Lorenzo was the beginning of that wonderful mixture of antique regularity with the capricious bizarrerie of modern times, the last barren fruit of which was the rococo"—*H Grimm Michel Angelo*, vol ii chap xi p. 173.

Roco'co Jewellery, strictly speaking, means showy jewellery made up of several different stones Moorish decoration and Watteau's paintings are rococo. The term is now generally used depreciatingly for flashy, gaudy. Louis XIV. furniture, with gilding and ormolu, is sometimes termed rococo.

Rod. *To kiss the rod.* (*See* KISS THE ROD)

Rod-men. Anglers, who use line and fishing-rod

"You will be nearly sure to meet one or two old rod-men sipping their toddy there"—*J. K Jerome Three Men in a Boat*, chap xvii

Rod in Pickle (*A*) A scolding in store The rod is laid in pickle to keep it ready for use

Rod'erick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Visigothic kings, was the son of Theod'ofred, and grandson of King Chindasuin'tho Witi'za, the usurper, put out the eyes of Theod'ofred, and murdered Favil'a, a younger brother of Roderick, but Roderick, having recovered his father's throne, put out the eyes of the usurper. The sons of Witi'za, joining with Count Julian, invited the aid of Muza ibn Nozeir, the Arab chief, who sent Tarik into Spain with a large army Roderick was routed at the battle of Guadale'te, near Xeres de la Fronte'ra (July 17th, 711). Southey has taken this story for an epic poem in twenty-five books—blank verse. (*See* RODRIGO)

Rod'erick Random. (*See* RANDOM)

Roderigo. A Venetian gentleman in Shakespeare's *Othello*. He was in love with Desdemona, and when the lady eloped with Othello, hated the "noble Moor" Iago took advantage of this temper for his own ends, told his dupe the Moor will change, therefore "put money in thy purse" The burden of his advice was always the same—"Put money in thy purse"

This word is sometimes pronounced Rod'rigo *e g* "It is as sure as you are Roderigo," and sometimes Rode-ri'go *e g* "Oh, good Roderigo, I'll deserve your pains" (Act i scene 1)

Rodhaver. The lady-love of Zal, a Persian hero Zal wanted to scale her bower, and Rodhaver let down her long tresses to assist him, but the lover managed to climb to his mistress by fixing his crook into a projecting beam. (*Champion Fardosi.*)

Rodilar'dus. A huge cat which scared Panurge, and which he declared to be a puny devil The word means "gnaw-bacon" (Latin, *rodo-lardum*). (*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, iv 67)

Rodol'pho (*Count*). The count, returning from his travels, puts up for the

night at an inn near his castle. While in bed, a lady enters his chamber, and speaks to him of her devoted love It is Amirna, the somnambulist, who has wandered thither in her sleep. Rodolpho perceives the state of the case, and quits the apartment. The villagers, next morning, come to congratulate their lord on his return, and find his bed occupied by a lady. The tongue of scandal is loud against her, but the count explains to them the mystery, and his tale is confirmed by their own eyes, which see Amirna at the moment getting out of the window of a mill, and walking in her sleep along the edge of a roof under which the wheel of the mill is rolling with velocity She crosses the crazy bridge securely, and everyone is convinced of her innocence (*Bellini La Somnambula*) (*See* AMINA, ELVINO)

Rod'omont (in *Orlando Inamorato* and *Orlando Furioso*). King of Sarza or Algiers, Ulieri's son, and called the "Mars of Africa." He was commander both of horse and foot in the Saracen army sent against Charlemagne, and may be termed the Achilles of the host. His lady-love was Doralis, Princess of Granada, who ran off with Mandricardo, King of Tartary At Rogero's wedding-feast Rodomont rode up to the king of France in full armour, and accused Rogero, who had turned Christian, of being a traitor to King Agramant, his master and a renegade, whereupon Rogero met him in single combat, and slew him (*See* ROGERO)

"Who more brave than Rodomont?"—*Cervantes Don Quixote*

Rod'omonta'de (4 syl) From Rodomont, a brave but braggart knight in Bojardo's *Orlando Inamorato* He is introduced into the continuation of the story by Ariosto (*Orlando Furioso*), but the braggart part of his character is greatly toned down. Neither Rodomont nor Hector deserves the opprobium which has been attached to their names. (*See* RODOMONT)

Rodrigo [*Rod-ree'-go*] or **Roderick**, King of Spain, conquered by the Arabs. He saved his life by flight, and wandered to Guadalete, where he saw a shepherd, and asked food In return he gave the shepherd his royal chain and ring He passed the night in the cell of a hermit, who told him that by way of penance he must pass certain days in a tomb full of snakes, toads, and lizards. After three days the hermit went to see him, and he was unhurt, "because the Lord kept His anger against him." The hermit went home, passed the night in prayer, and went again to the tomb, when Rodrigo said, "They eat me now, they eat me now, I feel the adder's bite" So his sin was atoned for, and he died.

Rogation Days. The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day Rogation is the Latin equivalent of the Greek word "Litany," and on the three Rogation days "the Litany of the Saints" is appointed to be sung by the clergy and people in public procession ("Litany," Greek *litaneia*, supplication "Rogation," Latin *rogatio*, same meaning)

Rogation Week used to be called *Gang Week*, from the custom of ganging round the country parishes to mark their bounds. Similarly, the weed Milkwort is still called Rogation or Gangflower, from the custom of decorating the pole (carried on such occasions by the charity children) with these flowers

Rogel of Greece. A knight, whose exploits and adventures form a supplemental part of the Spanish romance entitled *Amadis of Gaul*. This part was added by Feliciano de Silva.

Roger. The cook in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* "He cowde roste, sethe, broille, and frie. Make mortreux, and wel bake a pye," but Herry Bailif, the host, said to him—

"Now telle on, Roger, and loke it be good,
For many a flyk of Dowe hastow sold
That hath be twyes hoot and twyes cold"
Verse 4343

Roger Bontemps (*See* BONTEMPS)

The Jolly Roger. The black flag, the favourite ensign of pirates.

"Set all sail, clear the deck stand to quarters, up with the Jolly Roger!"—*Sir Walter Scott The Pirate*, chap xxxi

Roger of Bruges. Roger van der Weyde, painter (1455-1529.)

Roger de Coverley A dance invented by the great-grandfather of Roger de Coverley, or Roger of Cowley, near Oxford Named after the scene described in Addison's *Spectator*.

Roger of Hoveden or Howden, in Yorkshire, continued Bede's *History* from 732 to 1202 The reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. are very fully given. The most matter-of-fact of all our old chroniclers, he indulges in no epithets or reflections

Roge'ro, Ruggiero, or **Ruggieri** of Risa (in *Orlando Furioso*), was brother of Marphi'sa, and son of Ruggero and Galacella. He married Brad'amant,

Charlemagne's niece, but had no issue Galacella being slain by Ag'olant and his sons Rogero was nursed by a lioness. Rogero deserted from the Moorish army to the Christian Charles, and was baptised. His marriage with Bradamant and election to the crown of Bulgaria conclude the poem

Rogero was brought up by Atlantes, a magician, who gave him a shield of such dazzling splendour that everyone quailed who set eyes on it Rogero, thinking it unknightly to carry a charmed shield, threw it into a well

"Who more courteous than Rogero?"—*Cervantes Don Quixote*

Rogero (in *Jerusalem Delivered*), brother of Bœmond, and son of Roberto Guiscardo, of the Norman race, was one of the band of adventurers in the crusading army. Slain by Tisaphernes. (Bk. xx)

Rogue Ingrain (*A*) Ingrain colours are what we call "fast colours," colours which will not fly or wash out. A rogue ingrain means one rotten to the core, one whose villainy is deep-seated

"'Tis ingrain, sir, 'twill endure wind and weather"—*Shakespeare Twelfth Night* i 5

Roi Panade [*King of Slops*] Louis XVIII. was so nicknamed (1755, 1814-1824)

Roland, Count of Mans and Knight of Blaives, was son of Duke Milo of Aiglant, his mother being Bertha, the sister of Charlemagne His sword was called Durandal, and his horse Veillantiff He was eight feet high, and had an open countenance, which invited confidence, but inspired respect. In Italian romance he is called *Orlando*, his sword *Durand'na*, and his horse *Veglianti'no.* (See *Song of Roland*)

"I knew of no one to compare him but the Archangel Michael —*Cloquemitaine* iii

Roland Called the Christian Theseus (2 syl), or the Achilles of the West

Roland or *Rolando* (*Orlando* in Italian). One of Charlemagne's paladins and nephews He is represented as brave, loyal, and simple-minded On the return of Charlemagne from Spain, Roland, who commanded the rear-guard, fell into an ambuscade at Roncesvalles, in the Pyrenees, and perished with all the flower of French chivalry (778) He is the hero of Theroulde's *Chanson de Roland*, the romance called *Chronq de Turpin*; Boiardo's epic *Orlando in Love* (Italian) and Ariosto's epic of *Orlando Mad* (Italian).

Roland, after slaying Angoulaffre, the Saracen giant, in single combat at Fronsac, asked as his reward the hand of Aude, daughter of Sir Gerard and Lady Guibourg, but they never married, as Roland fell at Roncesvalles, and Aude died of a broken heart (*Cloquemitaine*, xi)

A Roland for an Oliver A blow for a blow, tit for tat Roland and Oliver were two of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose exploits are so similar that it is very difficult to keep them distinct What Roland did Oliver did, and what Oliver did Roland did At length the two met in single combat, and fought for five consecutive days on an island in the Rhine, but neither gained the least advantage (*See* in *La Légende des Siècles*, by Victor Hugo, the poem entitled *Le Mariage de Roland*)

The etymologies connecting the proverb with Charles II, General Monk, and Oliver Cromwell, are wholly unworthy of credit, for even Shakespeare alludes to it "England all Olivers and Rolands bred" (1 *Henry VI*, i 2) and Edward Hall, the historian, almost a century before Shakespeare, writes—

'But to have a Roland to resist an Oliver he sent solempne ambassadors to the King of England, offeryng him his doughter in marriage'—*Henry VI*

(*See* OLIVER, BRECHE)

In French *à bon chat bon rat*

To die like Roland To die of starvation or thirst It is said that Roland, the great paladin, set upon in the defile of Roncesvalles, escaped the general slaughter, and died of hunger and thirst in seeking to cross the Pyrenees

"Post ingentem Hispanorum cædem prope Pyrenæi saltus jugo . . . siti miserrime extinctum Inde nostri infolentibus siti et immisti volentes significare se torquet facere munt Rolandi mortem petere"—*John de la Pruiere Champie Re Cibaria*, xvi 5

Faire le Roland To swagger

Like the blast of Roland's horn When Roland was set upon by the Gascons at Roncesvalles, he sounded his horn to give Charlemagne notice of his danger At the third blast it cracked in two, but so loud was the blast that birds fell dead and the whole Saracen army was panic-struck Charlemagne heard the sound at St. Jean Pied de Port, and rushed to the rescue, but arrived too late

"Oh, for one blast of that dread horn
On Fontarabian echoes borne
That to King Charles did come"
Sir Walter Scott Marmion, vi 23.

Song of Roland Part of the *Chansons de Geste*, which treat of the achievements of Charlemagne and his paladins William of Normandy had it sung at the head of his troops when he came to invade England.

Song of Roland When Charlemagne had been six years in Spain, by the advice of Roland his nephew, he sent Ganelon on an embassy to Marsilius, the pagan king of Saragossa. Ganelon, out of jealousy, betrayed to Marsilius the route which the Christian army designed to take on its way home, and the pagan king arrived at Roncesvalles just as Roland was conducting through the pass a rearguard of 20,000 men Roland fought till 100,000 Saracens lay slain, and only 50 of his own men survived At this juncture another army, consisting of 50,000 men, poured from the mountains. Roland now blew his enchanted horn, and blew so loudly that the veins of his neck started Charlemagne heard the blast, but Ganelon persuaded him that it was only his nephew hunting the deer. Roland died of his wounds, but in dying threw his trusty sword Durandal into a poisoned stream, where it remained.

Roland de Vaux (*Sir*). Baron of Triermain, who woke Gyneth from her long sleep of five hundred years and married her (*Sir Walter Scott · Bridal of Triermain*)

Rolandseck Tower, opposite the Drachenfels The legend is that when Roland went to the wars, a false report of his death was brought to his betrothed, who retired to a convent in the isle of Nonnewerth When Roland returned home flushed with glory, and found that his lady-love had taken the veil, he built the castle which bears his name, and overlooks the nunnery, that he might at least see his heart-treasure, lost to him for ever.

Roll. *The flying roll of Zechariah* (v 1-5). "Predictions of evils to come on a nation are like the Flying Roll of Zechariah" This roll (twenty cubits long and ten wide) was full of maledictions, threats, and calamities about to befall the Jews. The parchment being unrolled fluttered in the air.

Rolls [*Chancery Lane, London*]. So called from the records kept there in rolls of parchment. The house was originally built by Henry III for converted Jews, and was called "Domus Conversorum." It was Edward III who appropriated the place to the conservation of records "Conversi" means laymonks (*Ducange*, vol II. p. 703.)

Glover's Roll. A copy of the lost *Roll of Arms*, made by Glover, Somerset herald. It is a roll of the arms borne by Henry III., his princes of the blood, barons, and knights, between 1216 and 1272

The Roll of Caerlaverock An heraldic poem in Norman-French, reciting the names and arms of the knights present at the siege of Caerlaverock, in 1300.

Rolling Stone. *A rolling stone gathers no moss.*

Greek Λιθος κυλιομενος το φυκος ου ποιει (*Erasmus Proverbs, Assiduitas*)

Latin Saxum volutum non obducitur musco (*or* Saxum volubile, etc)
Planta quæ sæpius transfertur non coalescit (*Tahine*)
Sæpius plantata arbor fructum profert exiguum.

French. Pierre qui roule n'amasse jamais mousse
La pierre souvent remuée n'amasse pas volontiers mousse
Pierre souvent remuée n'attire pas mousse

Italian Pietra mossa non fa muschio

"*Three removes are as bad as a fire.*"

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family
That throve so well as those that settled be"

Rollrich or **Rowldrich Stones,** near Chipping Norton (Oxfordshire) A number of large stones in a circle, which tradition says are *men* turned to stone. The highest of them is called *the King*, who "would have been king of England if he could have caught sight of Long Compton," which may be seen a few steps farther on, five other large stones are called the knights, and the rest common soldiers.

Roly-poly (pron. *rol-y pol-y*) A crust with jam rolled up into a pudding, a little fat child. Roly is a thing rolled with the diminutive added In some parts of Scotland the game of nine-pins is called *rouly-pouly*.

Roma'ic. Modern or Romanised Greek.

Roman (*The*)

Jean Dumont, the French painter, *le Romain* (1700-1781)

Stephen Picart, the French engraver, *le Romain* (1631-1721).

Giulio Pippi, *Giulio Romano* (1492-1546).

Adrian van Roomen, the mathematician, *Adria'nus Roma'nus* (1561-1615).

Most learned of the Romans Marcus Terentius Varro (B C 116-28)

Last of the Romans. Rienzi (1310-1354).

Last of the Romans. Charles James Fox (1749-1806.) (*See* SIDNEY)

Ultimus Romanorum Horace Walpole (1717-1797) (*See* LAST)

Roman Birds. Eagles, so called because the ensign of the Roman legion was an eagle.

"Roma'nas aves propria legio'num nu'mina."—*Tacitus*

Roman Remains in England. The most remarkable are the following —

The pharos, church, and trenches in Dover.

Chilham Castle, Richborough, and Reculver forts

Silchester (Berkshire), Dorchester, Nisconium (Salop), and Caerleon, amphitheatres

Hadrian's wall, from Tyne to Boulness

The wall, baths, and Newport Gate of Lincoln

Verulam, near St Albans.

York (Eboracum), where Severus and Constantius Chlorus died, and Constantine the Great was born.

Bath, etc.

Roman de Chevalier de Lyon, by Maitre Wace, Canon of Caen in Normandy, and author of *Le Brut.* The romance referred to is the same as that entitled *Lucan and Gawain*

Roman de la Rose. (*See* ILIAD, *The French*)

Roman des Romans. A French version of *Am'adis of Gaul*, greatly extended, by Gilbert Saunier and Sieur de Duverdier.

Romance. A tale in prose or verse the incidents of which are hung upon what is marvellous and fictitious

These tales were originally written in the Romance language (*q. v.*) and the expression, "In Romance we read," came in time to refer to the tale, and not to the language in which it was told.

Romance of chivalry may be divided into three groups —(1) that relating to Arthur and his Round Table, (2) that relating to Charlemagne and his paladins, (3) that relating to Am'adis and Pal'merin In the first are but few fairies, in the second they are shown in all their glory, in the third (which belongs to Spanish literature) we have no fairies, but the enchantress Urganda la Desconeci'da.

⁂ It is misleading to call such poetical tales as the *Bride of Abydos*, *Lalla Rookh*, and the *Chansons of the Moutiers*, etc., *Romances.*

Romanesque (3 syl.).

In painting Fanciful and romantic rather than true to nature

In architecture Byzantine, Lombard, Saxon, and, indeed, all the debased Roman styles, between the time of Constantine (350) and Charlemagne (800)

In literature The dialect of Languedoc, which smacks of the Romance.

Roman'ic or Romance Languages. Those modern languages which are the immediate offspring of Latin, as the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Early French is emphatically so called, hence Bouillett says, "*Le roman étant universellement parle en Gaule au douzième siècle.*"

"Frankis speech is called Romance,
So say clerks and men of France."
Robert Le Brunn

Romanism. Popery, or what resembles Popery, the religion of modern Rome. (A word of implied reproach.)

Roman'tic School. The name assumed, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by a number of young poets and critics in Germany, who wished to limit poetry and art to romance Some twenty-five years later Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and Dumas introduced it into France.

Roma'nus (*St.*), a Norman bishop of the seventh century, is depicted fighting with a dragon, in allusion to the tale that he miraculously conquered a dragon which infested Normandy.

Roma'ny. Gipsy language, the speech of the Roma or Zinca'li. This has nothing to do with Rome.

"A learned Scotswoman said of Rommany, that he found it interesting to be able to study a Hindu dialect in the heart of Europe."—*Leland English Gipsies*, chap. viii. p. 109

Rome. Virgil says of Romulus, "*Maronia condet mœnia. Romanosque suo de nomine dicet*" (*Æneid*, i. 276) The words of the Sibyl, quoted by Servius, are "Ρωμαιοι Ρωμον παιδες" Romulus is a diminutive or word of endearment for Romus

The etymology of Rome from *Roma* (mother of Romulus and Remus), or from *Romulus*, the legendary founder of the city, or from *roma* (a dug), in allusion to the fable of a wolf suckling the outcast children, is not tenable. Niebuhr derives it from the Greek word *rhoma* (strength), a suggestion confirmed by its other name Valentia, from *valens* (strong). Michelet prefers *Rumo*, the ancient name of the river Tiber.

Rome. *Founders of Rome* (1) Romulus, the legendary founder, B C 752, (2) Camillus was termed the *Second Romulus*, for saving Rome from the Gauls, B.C 365, (3) Caius Marius was called the *Third Romulus*, for saving Rome from the Teutones and Cimbri, B C 101

From Rome to May. A bantering expression, equivalent to the following — "From April to the foot of Westminster Bridge," "*Inter pascha Rennesque festa*" (*Remardus*, II 690), "*Inter Cluniacum et Sancti festa Johannis obit*" (*Remardus*, IV 972); "*Cela s'est passé entre Maubeuge et la Pentecôte*"

'Tis ill sitting at Rome and striving with the Pope. Never tread on a man's corns "Never wear a brown hat in Friesland" (*q v*).

"Mr Harrison the steward, and Gudyill the butler, are no very fond o' us, and it's ill sitting at Rome and striving with the pope, sae I thought it best to hit before ill came"—*Sir W Scott Old Mortality*, chap viii.

Oh, that all Rome had but one head, that I might strike it off at a blow! Caligula, the Roman emperor, is said to have uttered this amiable sentiment

When you go to Rome, do as Rome does—*i e* conform to the manners and customs of those amongst whom you live, and don't wear a brown hat in Friesland St Monica and her son St Augustine, said to St. Ambrose At Rome they fast on Saturday, but not so at Milan, which practice ought to be observed? To which St Ambrose replied, "When I am at Milan, I do as they do at Milan; but when I go to Rome, I do as Rome does" (*Epistle* xxxvi) Compare 2 Kings v 18, 19.

Rome of the West. Aachen, or Aix la Chapelle, the favourite city of Charlemagne, where, when he died, he was seated, embalmed, on a throne, with the Bible on his lap, his sword (La Joyeuse) by his side, the imperial crown on his head, and his sceptre and shield at his feet So well had the Egyptians embalmed him, that he seemed only to be asleep

Rome was not Built in a Day. Achievements of great pith and moment are not accomplished without patient perseverance and a considerable interval of time The French say, "*Grand bien ne vient pas en peu d'heures*," but the English proverb is to be found in the French also "*Rome n'a pas été faite en un jour*" (1615)

Rome was not built in a day, like Anchiale, of Cilicia, where Sardanapalus was buried It is said that Anchialo was actually built in a day

Rome's best Wealth is Patriotism. So said Mettius Curtius, when he jumped into the chasm which the soothsayers gave out would never close till Rome threw therein "its best wealth"

Romeo (*A*) A devoted lover, a lady's man, from Romeo in Shakespeare's tragedy. (See *Romeo and Juliet*)

"James in an evil hour went forth to woo
Young Juliet Hart, and was her Romeo"
Crabbe Borough

Romeo and Juliet (*Shakespeare*) The story is taken from a poetical version by Arthur Brooke of Boisteau's novel, called *Rhomeo and Julietta* Boisteau borrowed the main incidents from a story by Luigi da Porto, of Vicenza (1535), entitled *La Giulietta* In many respects it resembles the *Ephesiaca* (in ten books) of Ephesius Xenophon, whose novel recounts the loves of Habrocomas and Anthia

Rom'ulus. *We need no Romulus to account for Rome.* We require no hypothetical person to account for a plain fact.

:: Romulus and Remus were suckled by a wolf Atalanta by a she-bear

Ron or **Rone.** The name of Prince Arthur's spear, made of ebony

"His spere he nom [took] an honde, tha Ron was thaten [called]"
Layamon Brut (twelfth century)

Ronald. Lord Ronald gave Lady Clare a lily-white doe as a love-token, and the cousins were to be married on the following day Lady Clare opened her heart to Alice the nurse, and was then informed that she was not Lady Clare at all, but the nurse's child, and that Lord Ronald was rightful heir to the estate "Lady" Clare dressed herself as a peasant, and went to reveal the mystery to her lord Ronald replied, "If you are not the heiress born, we will be married to-morrow, and you shall still be Lady Clare" (*Tennyson*)

Roncesvalles (4 syl) A defile in the Pyrenees, famous for the disaster which here befell the rear of Charlemagne's army, on the return march from Saragossa Ganelon betrayed Roland, out of jealousy, to Marsillus, King of the Saracens, and an ambuscade attacking the Franks, killed every man of them. Amongst the slain were Roland, Oliver, Turpin, and Mitaine, the emperor's godchild. An account of this attack is given in the epilogue of *Chanson de Roland*, but the historical narrative is derived from Eginhard.

Rondo. *Father of the rondo* Jean Baptiste Davaux but Gluck was the first to introduce the musical rondo into France, in the opera of *Orpheus*

Rone (1 syl) (*See* RON)

Ron'yon or **Ronion.** A term of contempt to a woman It is the French *rognena* (scabby, mangy)

"You fog you hugsuse, you polecat you ronyon! out, out!"—*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor* iv 2

"Avaunt thee, witch!" the rump-fed ronyon cries." *Shakespeare Macbeth*, i 3

Rood Lane (London) So called from a rood or "Jesus on the Cross" placed there, and in Roman Catholic times held in great veneration.

Rood-loft (*The*) The screen between the nave and chancel, where the rood or crucifix was elevated. In some cases, on each side of the crucifix were either some of the evangelists or apostles, and especially the saint to whom the church was dedicated

"And then to see the rood-loft,
So richely set with saints"
Percy Ballad of Plain Truth, ii 92

Roodselken. Vervain, or "the herb of the cross"

"Hillowed be thou, vervain, as thou growest in the ground,
For in the Mount of Calvary thou wast found
Thou healedst Christ our Saviour, and stanchedst His bleeding wound
In the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost I take thee from the ground"
Folkard Plant Lore, p 47

Rook (*A*) A cheat "To rook," to cheat, "to rook a pigeon," to fleece a greenhorn Sometimes it simply means, to win from another at a game of chance or skill. (*See* ROOKERY)

"'My Lord Muquis,' said the king 'you rooked me at piquet last night, for which dishonest deed thou shalt now atone, by giving a couple of pieces to this honest youth, and five to the girl'"—*Sir Walter Scott Peveril of the Peak*, chap xxx

Rook's Hill (Lavant, Chichester). celebrated for the local tradition that the golden calf of Aaron is buried there

Rookery (3 syl) Any low neighbourhood frequented by thieves and vagabonds. A person fleeced or liable to be fleeced is a pigeon, but those who prey upon these "gulls" are called rooks.

"The demolition of rookeries has not proved an efficient remedy for overcrowding"—*A. Egmont Hake Free Trade in Capital*, chap xv

Rooky Wood (*The*) Not the wood where rooks do congregate, but the *misty* or dark wood The verb *reek* (to emit vapour) had the preterite *roke*, *rook*, or *rouk*, hence Hamilton, in his *Wallace*, speaks of the "rooky mist"

"Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky wood
Shakespeare Macbeth, iii 2

Room. *Your room is better than your company*, occurs in Green's *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

Roost. A strong current or furious tide betwixt island groups

"This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide which, setting in betwixt the Orkney and Zetland islands, and running with force only inferior to that of the Pentland Firth, is called the Roost of Sumburgh [from the headland]"—*Sir Walter Scott The Pirate*, chap i

Roost. *Gone to roost.* Gone to bed (Anglo-Saxon, *hroost*)

"The chough and crow to roost are gone"
Glee (words by Joanna Baillie, music by Bishop)

Rope. The Brahmin teaches that "whoever hangs himself will wander eternally with a rope round his neck" (*Asiatic Researches*)

Rope. *To fight with a rope round one's neck* To fight with a certainty of being hanged unless you conquer

"You must send in a brave force for as he fights with a rope round his neck he will struggle to the last"—*Langston The Three Admirals*, vii

To give one rope enough. To permit a person to continue in wrong-doing, till he reaps the consequences.

Rope. *You carry a rope in your pocket* (French) Said of a person very lucky at cards, from the superstition that a bit of rope with which a man has been hanged, carried in the pocket, secures luck at cards.

"'You have no occupation?' said the Bench, inquiringly, to a vagabond at the bar 'Beg your worship's pardon' was the rejoinder 'I deal in bits of halter for the use of gentlemen as plays'"—*The Times (French correspondent)*

Rope-dancer (*The*) Yvo de Grentmesnil, the crusader, one of the leaders of Robert, Duke of Normandy's party against Henry I. of England

"Yvo was one of those who escaped from Antioch when it was besieged He was let down by a rope over the wall, and hence called 'The Rope-dancer'"—*Gentleman's Magazine*

Rope-dancers. Jacob Hall, in the reign of Charles II., greatly admired by the Duchess of Cleveland.

Richer, the celebrated rope-dancer at Sadler's Wells (1658).

Signora Violante, in the reign of Queen Anne.

The Turk who astonished everyone who saw him, in the reign of George II

Froissart (vol iv. chap xxxvii fol 47) tells us of "a mayster from Geane,"

who either slid or walked down a rope suspended to the highest house on St Michael's bridge and the tower of Our Lady's church, when Isabel of Bavaria made her public entry into Paris Some say he descended dancing, placed a crown on Isabel's head, and then re-ascended

A similar performance was exhibited in London, February 19th, 1546, before Edward VI The rope was slung from the battlements of St Paul's steeple. The performer of this feat was a man from Aragon.

The same trick was repeated when Felipe of Spain came to marry Queen Mary (See *Holinshed Chronicle*, in p 1121)

Rope-walk [*barristers' slang*] Old Bailey practice Thus, "Gone into the rope-walk" means, he has taken up practice in the Old Bailey. (*See* ROPES)

The ways of London low life are called "ropes" and to *know the ropes* means to be *au fait* with the minutiæ of all sorts of dodges (*See* ROPES)

Ropes. *Fought back to the ropes.* Fought to the bitter end. A pugilistic phrase

"It is a battle that must be fought game and right back to the ropes —*Bolderwood Robbery Under Arms*, chap xxxiii

Ropes. Tricks, artifices A term in horse-racing To rope a horse is to pull it in or restrain its speed, to prevent its winning a race When a boxer or any other athlete loses for the purpose, he is accused of roping. 'To know the ropes" is to be up to all the dodges of the sporting world. Of course, the *ropes* mean the reins

"I am no longer the verdant country squire, the natural prey of swindlers blacklegs, and sharks No, sir, I 'know the ropes,' and those gentry would find me but sorry sport"—*Truth Queer Story*, September 3rd 1885

Ropes. *She is on her high ropes* In a distant and haughty temper. The allusion is to a rope-dancer, who looks down on the spectators. The French say, *Elle monte sur ses grands chevaux* (to be on your high horse)

Roper. Margaret Roper was buried with the head of her father, Sir Thomas More, in her arms.

"Her who clasped in her last trance
Her murdered father's head" *Tennyson*

Mistress Roper A cant name given to the *marines* by British sailors. The wit, of course, lies in the awkward way that marines handle the ship's ropes

To marry Mistress Roper is to enlist in the marines.

Roque (l sy l) A blunt, feeling old man in the service of Donna Florantha. (*George Colman* · *The Mountaineers*)

Saint Roque. Patron saint of those who suffer from plague or pestilence, this is because "he worked miracles on the plague-stricken, while he was himself smitten with the same judgment"

Roque Guinart. A famous robber, whose true name was Pédro Rocha Guinarda, leader of *los Nyerros*, which, with the *los Cadelles*, levied heavy contributions on all the mountain districts of Catalonia in the seventeenth century He was a Spanish Rob Roy, and was executed in 1616 (*Pellicer*)

Roquelaure. A cloak, so called from the Duke de Roquelaure (George II)

"'Your honour's roquelaure,' replied the corporal, 'has not once been had on since the night before your honour received your wound"—*Sterne Tristram Shandy*, *Story of La Fevre*

Rory O'More. Slang for *a door*. (Explained under the word CHIVY)

Ros-crana. Daughter of Cormac, King of Moi-lena, wife of Fingal. (*Ossian Temora*, iv)

Ro'sa (*Salva'tor*) An Italian painter, noted for his scenes of savage nature, gloomy grandeur, and awe-creating magnificence (1615-1673.)

"Whate'er Lorrain light touched with softened hue,
Or savage Rosa dashed, or learned Poussin drew"
Thomson Castle of Indolence, canto i

Rosabelle. The favourite palfrey of Mary Queen of Scots. (*See* HORSE)

"I could almost swear I am at this moment mounted on my own favourite Rosabelle who was never matched in Scotland for swiftness, for ease of motion, and for sureness of foot —*Sir W Scott The Abbot*, chap xxxvi

Rosa'lia or **St. Rosalie.** A native of Palermo, who was carried by angels to an inaccessible mountain, where she lived for many years in the cleft of a rock, a part of which she wore away with her knees in her devotions If anyone doubts it, let him know that a rock with a hole in it may still be seen, and folks less sceptical have built a chapel there, with a marble statue, to commemorate the event

"That grot where olives nod,
Where, dark'ning each heath and eye,
From all the youths of Sicily
St Rosalie retired to God"
Sir Walter Scott Marmion, i 23

St. Rosalia, in Christian art, is depicted in a cave with a cross and skull, or else in the act of receiving a rosary or chaplet of roses from the Virgin.

Ros'alind. Daughter of the banished duke, but brought up with Celia in the court of Frederick, the duke's brother, and usurper of his dominions When Rosalind fell in love with Orlando, Duke Frederick said she must leave his house and join her father in the forest of Arden Celia resolved to go with her, and the two ladies started on their journey. For better security, they changed their names and assumed disguises; Celia dressed herself as a peasant-girl, and took for the nonce the name of Aliena. Rosalind dressed as her brother, and called herself Ganymede They took up their quarters in a peasant's cottage, where they soon encountered Orlando, and (to make a long tale short) Celia fell in love with Oliver, the brother of Orlando, and Rosalind obtained her father's consent to marry Orlando (*Shakespeare: As You Like It.*)

Ros'alind, in the *Shepherds' Calendar*, is the maiden vainly beloved by Colin Clout, as her choice was fixed on a shepherd named Menalcas. (*See below.*)

Ros'alinde (3 syl). The anagram of "Rose Daniel" or "Rose Damel," with whom Spenser was in love, but the young lady married John Florio, lexicographer In the *Shepherds' Calendar* Rose is called "Rosalinde," and Spenser calls himself "Colin Clout" Shakespeare introduces John Florio in *Love's Labour's Lost*, under the imperfect anagram Holofernes (*'Hues Floreo*).

Ros'aline (3 syl) A negress of sparkling wit and great beauty, attending on the Princess of France, and loved by Lord Biron', a nobleman in the suite of Ferdinand, King of Navarre. (*Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*)

Ros'amond (*Fair*). Higden, monk of Chester, says "She was the fayre daughter of Walter, Lord Clifford, concubine of Henry II, and poisoned by Queen Ehanor, A D 1177 Henry made for her a house of wonderfull working, so that no man or woman might come to her This house was named Labyrinthus, and was wrought like unto a knot in a garden called a maze. But the queen came to her by a clue of thredde, and so dealt with her that she lived not long after She was buried at Godstow, in an house of nunnes, with these verses upon her tombe —

"Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet"

Here Rose the graced, not Rose the chaste, reposes
The smell that rises is no smell of roses *E. C B*

CS

∵ Rosamond Clifford is introduced by Sir Walter Scott in two of his novels—*The Talisman* and *Woodstock*

"Jane Clifford was her name, as books avert;
Fair Rosamond was but her *nom de guerre*."
Dryden Epilogue to Henry II

Rosa'na. Daughter of the Queen of Armenia She aided the three sons of St George to quench the seven lamps of the Knight of the Black Castle (*The Seven Champions of Christendom*, ii 8-9.) (*See* LAMPS)

Ro'sary [*the rose article*] A name given to the bead-roll employed by Roman Catholics for keeping count of their repetitions of certain prayers It consists of three parts, each of which contains five mysteries connected with Christ or His virgin mother The entire roll consists of 150 *Ave Marias*, 15 *Pater Nosters*, and 15 doxologies The word is said by some to be derived from the chaplet of beads, perfumed with roses, given by the Virgin to St Dominic. (This cannot be correct, as it was in use A D 1100) Others say the first chaplet of the kind was made of rosewood; others, again, maintain that it takes its name from the "Mystical Rose," one of the titles of the Virgin The set is sometimes called "fifteens," from its containing 15 "doxologies," 15 'Our Fathers," and 10 times 15 or 150 "Hail Marys." (Latin, *rosārium*)

' The "Devotion of the Rosary" takes different forms —(1) *the Greater Rosary* or recitation of the whole fifteen mysteries, (2) *the Lesser Rosary*, or recitation of one of the mysteries and (3) *the Living Rosary*, or the recitation of the fifteen mysteries by fifteen different persons in combination.

In regard to the 'rosewood, this etymology is extremely doubtful The beads are now made of berries, wood stone, ivory, metal, etc, sometimes of considerable value

Ros'iad. A satire published by Charles Churchill in 1761, it canvasses the faults and merits of the metropolitan actors.

Ros'cius. A first-rate actor, so called from the Roman Roscius, unrivalled for his grace of action, melody of voice, conception of character, and delivery He was paid thirty pounds a day for acting. Pliny says four thousand a year, and Cicero says five thousand

"What scene of death hath Roscius now to act?"
Shakespeare 2 Henry VI, v 6

Another Roscius So Camden terms Richard Burbage (1566-1619)

The British Roscius. Thomas Betterton, of whom Cibber says, "He alone was born to speak what only Shakespeare knew to write" (1635-1710)

David Garrick (1716-1779).

The Roscius of France. Michel Boyron, generally called Baron. (1653-1729.)

The Young Roscius. William Henry West Betty, who in fifty-six nights realised £34,000. (Died 1874, aged 84.)

Rose. Sir John Mandeville says—A Jewish maid of Bethlehem (whom Southey names Zillah) was beloved by one Ham'uel, a brutish sot. Zillah rejected his suit, and Hamuel vowed vengeance. He gave out that Zillah was a demoniac, and she was condemned to be burnt: but God averted the flames, the stake budded, and the maid stood unharmed under a rose-tree full of white and red roses, then "first seen on earth since Paradise was lost."

Rose. An emblem of England. It is also the cognisance of the Richmonds, hence the rose in the mouth of one of the foxes which support the shield in the public-house called the *Holland Arms*, Kensington. The daughter of the Duke of Richmond (Lady Caroline Lennox) ran away with Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Baron Holland of Foxley. So the Fox stole the *Rose* and ran off with it.

Rose. In the language of flowers, different roses have a different signification. For example:—

The Burgundy Rose signifies simplicity and beauty.

The China Rose, grace or beauty ever fresh.

The Daily Rose, a smile.

The Dog Rose, pleasure mixed with pain.

A Faded Rose, beauty is fleeting.

The Japan Rose, beauty your sole attraction.

The Moss Rose, voluptuous love.

The Musk Rose, capricious beauty.

The Provence Rose, my heart is in flames.

The White Rose Bud, too young to love.

The White Rose full of buds, secrecy.

A wreath of Roses, beauty and virtue rewarded.

The Yellow Rose, infidelity.

Rose. *The red rose*, says Sir John Mandeville, sprang from the extinguished brands heaped around a virgin martyr at Bethlehem, named Zillah. (*See* ROSE.)

The Red Rose [*of Lancaster*]. (*See* ROSES, *The Wars of the Roses.*)

The Red Rose (as a public-house sign). Camden says the red rose was the accepted badge of Edmund Plantagenet, who was the second son of Henry III., and of the first Duke of Lancaster, surnamed Crouchbacke. It was also the cognisance of John of Gaunt, second Duke of Lancaster, in virtue of his wife, who was godchild of Edmund Crouchbacke, and his sole heir. (*See above.*)

The white rose, says Sir John Mandeville, sprang from the unkindled brands heaped around the virgin martyr at Bethlehem. (*See* ROSE.)

The White Rose (as a public-house sign) was *not* first adopted by the Yorkists during the contest for the crown, as Shakespeare says. It was an hereditary cognisance of the House of York, and had been borne by them ever since the title was first created. It was adopted by the Jacobins as an emblem of the Pretender, because his adherents were obliged to abet him *sub rosa* (in secret).

No rose without a thorn. "There is a crook in every lot" (*Boston*); "No joy without alloy;" "There is a poison-drop in man's purest cup;" "Every path hath its puddle" (*Scotch*).

French: "Il n'y a point de roses sans épines," or "Point de rose sans épine;" "Il n'est si gentil mois d'Avril qui n'ait son chapeau de grésil."

Italian: "Non v'è rosa senza spina;" "Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso."

Latin: "Nihil est ab omni parte beatum" (*Horace:* 2 *Odes*, x. 27); "Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei."

Under the rose (*sub rosa*). In strict confidence. Cupid gave Harpoc'rates (the god of silence) a rose, to bribe him not to betray the amours of Venus. Hence the flower became the emblem of silence. It was for this reason sculptured on the ceilings of banquet-rooms, to remind the guests that what was spoken *sub rino* was not to be uttered *sub dio*. In 1526 it was placed over confessionals. The banquet-room ceiling at Haddon Hall is decorated with roses. (French, *parler sous la rose.*)

Rose (in Christian art). The attribute of St. Dorothe'a, who carries roses in a basket; of St. Casilda, St. Elizabeth of Portugal, and St. Rose of Viterbo, who carry roses either in their hands or caps. St. Rosa'lia, St. An'gelus, St. Rose of Lima, St. Ascylus, St. Victoria, etc., wear crowns of roses.

"Rose, elle a vecu ce que vivent les roses
L'espace d'un matin."
Malherbe: A Mme. du Perrier, sur la Morte de sa Fille.

Like other roses, thy sweet rose survived
While shone the morning sun, then drooped and died. *E. C. B.*

Rose for **Rose-noble.** A gold coin worth 6s. 8d. struck in 1344, under Edward III.; so called because it had

a rose, the badge of the Lancastrians and Yorkists

"De la pistole,
De la guinee, et de l'obole,
Du louis d'or, du ducaton,
De la rose, et du pistagon"
Jacques Vorcau, in Virgile Travesti

Rose Sunday. The fourth Sunday in Lent, when the Pope blesses the "Golden Rose" He dips it in balsam, sprinkles it with holy water, and incenses it Strange as it may seem, Pope Julius II, in 1510, and Leo X both sent the sacred rose to Henry VIII In 1856 Isabella II of Spain received the "Rose," and both Charlotte, Empress of Mexico, and Eugénie, Empress of France, were honoured by it likewise

The Rose Alley ambuscade The attack on Dryden by hired ruffians in the employ of Rochester and the Duchess of Portsmouth, December 18th, 1679 This scandalous outrage was in revenge of a satire by Mulgrave, erroneously attributed to Dryden

Attacks of this kind were not uncommon in "the age of chivalry," witness the case of Sir John Coventry, who was waylaid and had his nose slit by some young men of rank for a reflection on the king's theatrical amours This attack gave rise to the "Coventry Act" against maiming and wounding Of a similar nature was the cowardly assassination of Mr. Mountford, in Norfolk Street, Strand, by Lord Mohun and Captain Hill, for the hypothetical offence of his admiration for Mrs. Bracegirdle

The Rose coffee-house, formerly called "The Red Cow," and subsequently 'Will's," at the western corner of Bow Street, where John Dryden presided over the literature of the town "Here," says Malcolm, "appeal was made to him upon every literary dispute." (*Spence Anecdotes*, p 263)

This coffee-house is referred to as "Russell Street Coffee House," and 'The Wits' Coffee-house"

"Will's continued to be the resort of the wits at least till 1710 Probably Addison established his servant [Button] in a new house about 1712 — *Spence Anecdotes*, p 263

This Button had been a servant of the Countess of Warwick, whom Addison married, and Button's became the head-quarters of the Whig *literati*, as Will's had been of the Tory

Rose of Jericho. Also called *Rosa Mariæ* or *Rose of the Virgin.*

Rose of Raby (*The*) Cicely, the twelfth and youngest daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. (1415-1495)

Roses. *The Wars of the Roses.* A civil contest that lasted thirty years, in which eighty princes of the blood, a larger portion of the English nobility, and some 100,000 common soldiers were slain It was a contest between the Lancastrians and Yorkists, whose supporters wore in their caps as badges a red or white rose, the *Red* rose (*gules*) being the cognisance of the House of Lancaster, and the *White* rose (*argent*) being the badge of the House of York. (1455-1485)

Ro'semary is *Ros-marinus* (sea-dew), and is said to be "useful in love-making" The reason is this: Both Venus, the love-goddess, and Rosemary or sea-dew, were offspring of the sea, and as Love is Beauty's son, Rosemary is his nearest relative

"The sea his mother Venus came on,
And hence some reverend men approve
Of rosemary in making love"
Butler Hudibras, pt iii c 1

Rosemary, an emblem of remembrance Thus Ophelia says, "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance." According to ancient tradition, this herb strengthens the memory As Hungary water, it was once very extensively taken to quiet the nerves It was much used in weddings, and to wear rosemary in ancient times was as significant of a wedding as to wear a white favour. When the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* asks, "Doth not rosemary and Romeo begin both with a [*i.e* one] letter?" she refers to these emblematical characteristics of the herb In the language of flowers it means "Fidelity in love"

Rosemary Lane (London), now called *Royal Mint Street*

Rosewood. So called because when cut it yields a perfume like that of roses.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. Time-serving courtiers, willing to betray anyone, and do any "genteel" dirty work to please a king (*Shakespeare Hamlet.*)

Rosetta (Africa) The orchards of Rosetta are filled with turtle-doves

"Now hanns listening to the doves
In warm Rosetta
T Moore Paradise and the Peri

Rosetta Stone (*The*) A stone found in 1799 by M Boussard, a French officer of engineers, in an excavation made at Fort St Julien, near Rosetta It has an inscription in three different languages —the hieroglyphic, the demotic, and the Greek It was erected B C 195, in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, because

he remitted the dues of the sacerdotal body The great value of this stone is that it furnished the key whereby the Egyptian hieroglyphics have been deciphered.

Rosicru'cians. Not *rosa crux*, rose cross, but *ros cruz*, dew cross. Dew was considered by the ancient chemists as the most powerful solvent of gold; and *cross* in alchemy is the synonym of light, because any figure of a cross contains the three letters L V X (light). "Lux" is the menstruum of the red dragon (*i.e.* corporeal light), and this gross light properly digested produces gold, and dew is the digester. Hence the Rosicrucians are those who used dew for digesting lux or light, with the object of finding the philosopher's stone

"As for the Rosy cross philosophers
Whom you will have to be but sorcerers,
What they pretend to is no more
Than Trismegistus did before,
Pythagoras, old Zoroaster,
And Apollonius their master"
Butler Hudibras, pt ii 3

Ross (Celtic) A headland, as Roslin, Culross, Rossberg, Montrose, Roxburg, Ardrossan, etc

Ross, from the Welsh *rhos* ("a moor"); found in Welsh and Cornish names, as Rossal, Rusholme, etc

The Man of Ross. A name given to *John Kyrle*, a native of Whitehouse, in Gloucestershire He resided the greater part of his life in the village of Ross, Herefordshire, and died 1724

"Who taught that heaven directed spire to rise?
'The Man of Ross,' each lisping babe replies"
Pope Moral Essays

Rosse (2 syl). A famous sword which the dwarf Elberich gave to Otwit, King of Lombardy. It struck so fine a cut that it left no "gap." It shone like glass, and was adorned with gold (*See* SWORD and BALMUNG)

"This sword to thee I give it is all bright of hue
Whatever it may cleave, no gap will there ensue,
From Ah'main I brought it, and Rosse is its name,
Wherever swords are drawn, 'twill put them all to shame."
The Heldenbuch

Ross'el. One of Reynard's sons The word means "reddish" (*Reynard the Fox*)

Rossignol (French) *Rossignol d'Arcadie* A donkey; so called because its *bray* is quite as remarkable as the nightingale's song, and Arcadia is called the land of asses and fools. (*See* FEN NIGHTINGALE.)

Ros'trum. A pulpit; properly the beak of a ship. In Rome, the pulpit from which orators addressed the public was ornamented with the rostra or ship-prows taken from the Carthaginians

Ro'ta or **Rota Men.** A political club formed in 1651 by Harrington, author of *Oceana* Its objects were to introduce rotation in office, and voting by ballot. It met at the *Turk's Head*, in New Palace Yard, Westminster, where the members drew up a popular form of commonwealth, which will be found in Harrington's *Oceana* It was called Rota because a third part of the members were *voted out* by ballot every year, and were not eligible for re-election for three years

Rota Aristotelica (Aristotle's wheel) A problem in mechanics founded on the motion of a wheel about its axis. First noticed by Aristotle

Rota Romana. An ecclesiastical court composed of twelve Catholic prelates, to adjudicate when a conflict of rights occurs.

Rote. *To learn by rote* is to learn by turning words round and round in the memory as a wheel To "learn by heart" is to learn thoroughly (French, *apprendre par cœur*) Shakespeare speaks of the "heart of loss," meaning *entire loss*, and to love with "all our heart" is to love thoroughly. (Latin, *rota*, a wheel)

'Take hackney'd jokes from Miller got by rote"
Byron English Bards, etc

Rothschild [*Red Shield*]. Mayer Amschel, in 1763, made his appearance in Hanover barefoot, with a sack on his shoulders and a bundle of rags on his back Successful in trade, he returned to Frankfort and set up a small shop, over which hung the signboard of a *red shield* As a dealer in old coins he became known to William I., Elector of Hesse-Cassel, who appointed him confidential agent The serene elector being compelled to fly his country, Mayer Amschel took charge of his cash, amounting to £250,000 When Napoleon was banished to Elba and the elector returned, Amschel was dead, but his son Anselm restored the money, an act of noble honesty which the elector mentioned at the Congress of Vienna. Hence arose the greatness of the house, which assumed the name of the Red Shield. In 1863 Charles received six millions sterling as his personal share and retiring pension from the firm of the five brothers

Rotten Row. Muster row. Camden derives the word from *rotterian* (to muster), hence *rot*, a file of six soldiers Another derivation is the Norman *Ratten Row* (roundabout way), being the way corpses were carried to avoid the public thoroughfares Others suggest *Route du roi*, and others the Anglo-Saxon *rot*, pleasant, cheerful, or *rotten* referring to the soft material with which the road is covered

Rotundity of the Belt (Washington Irving). Obesity, a large projecting paunch, what Shakespeare calls a "fair round belly with good capon lined." (*As You Like It*, II 7.)

Roué. The profligate Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, first used this word in its modern sense It was his ambition to collect round him companions as worthless as himself, and he used facetiously to boast that there was not one of them who did not deserve to be broken on the *wheel*—that being the most ordinary punishment for malefactors at the time, hence these profligates went by the name of Orleans' roues or wheels The most notorious roués were the Dukes of Richelieu, Broglie, Buron, and Brancas, together with Camillac and Nocé, in England, the Dukes of Rochester and Buckingham

A notorious roué. A libertine

Rouen. *Aller à Rouen* To go to ruin. The French are full of these puns, and our merry forefathers indulged in them also

(1) *Il a fait son cours à Asnières* He knows nothing, he graduated at Dunse [Dunce] College

(2) *Aller à Cachan* To give leg-bail, or "*se cacher*" [*de ses créanciers*], to go to Hyde [Hide] Park

(3) *Aller a Dondan.* To go to be whipped (*donder, être battu*); to be on the road to Flogny

(4) *Vous êtes de Lagny, vous n'avez pas hâte* I see you are a man of Laggon Don't hurry yourself, Mr. Slowcoach.

(5) *Il est de Lunel, Il a une chambre à Lunel, Il est des Lumiers d Orléans*, or *Il est Logé à la Lune.* He is a lunatic.

(6) *Envoyer à Montaigne* To be slain, or sent to Deadham

(7) *Aller à Patras* To die, to be gathered to one's fathers (*ad patres*).

(8) *Aller à Versailles.* To be going to the bad. Here the pun is between *Versailles* and *verser*. This wretched pun is about equal to such a phrase as "Going to Downham"

The Bloody Feast of Rouen (1356). Charles the Dauphin gave a banquet to his private friends at Rouen, to which his brother-in-law Charles the Bad was invited. While the guests were at table King Jean entered the room with a numerous escort, exclaiming, "Traitor, thou art not worthy to sit at table with my son!" Then, turning to his guards, he added, "Take him hence! By holy Paul, I will neither eat nor drink till his head be brought me!" Then, seizing an iron mace from one of the men-at-arms, he struck another of the guests between the shoulders, exclaiming, "Out, proud traitor! by the soul of my father, thou shalt not live!" Four of the guests were beheaded on the spot.

Rouge (*adj*), *i e* a red cap, a red republican, a democrat

"She had all the furious prejudices and all the instinctive truths in her of an uncompromising Rouge."—*Ouida Under Two Flags*, chap xxxix

Rouge Croix. One of the pursuivants of the heraldic establishment. So called from the red cross of St George, the patron saint of England.

Rouge Dragon. The pursuivant founded by Henry VII., it was the ensign of Cadwaladyr, the last king of the Britons, an ancestor of Henry Tudor.

Rouge et Noir (French, *red and black*) A game of chance, so called because of the red and black diamonds marked on the board The dealer deals out to non first till the sum of the pips exceeds thirty, then to rouge in the same manner. That packet which comes nearest to thirty-one is the winner of the stakes

Rough-hewn. Shaped in the rough, not finished, unpolished, ill-mannered, raw; as a "rough-hewn seaman" (Bacon); a "rough-hewn discourse" (Howel)

Rough Music, called in Somersetshire *skimmity-riding*, and by the Basques *tobera.* A ceremony which takes place after sunset when the performers, to show their indignation against some man or woman who has outraged propriety, assemble before the house, and make an appalling din with bells, horns, tin pans, and other noisy instruments

Rough-shod. *Riding rough-shod over one* Treating one without the least consideration. The allusion is to riding a horse rough-shod

Rough and Ready. Said to be derived from Colonel Rough, who was in the battle of Waterloo. The story says that the Duke of Wellington used to say "Rough and ready, colonel," and the family adopted the words as their motto.

Rough and Ready. So General Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, was called (1786-1853).

Roughs (*The*) The coarse, ill-behaved rabble, without any of the polish of good breeding

Roun'cival. Large, of gigantic size Certain large bones of antediluvian animals were at one time said to be the bones of the heroes who fell with Roland in Roncesvalles "Rouncival peas" are those large peas called "marrowfats," and a very large woman is called a *rouncival*

"Hereof, I take it, it comes that seeing a great woman, we say she is a *rouncival*"—*Mandeville*

Round. A watchman's beat. He starts from one point, and comes round again to the same place

To walk the Round. The lawyers used frequently to give interviews to their clients in the Round church and "walking the Round" meant loitering about the Round church, under the hope of being hired for a witness

Round (*To*) To whisper (Anglo-Saxon, *rúnian*, German, *raunen*, to whisper) (*See* ROUNDED)

That lesson which I will round you in the ear—which I will whisper in your ear. (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*)

"France rounded in the ear with [by] commodity [self-interest] hath resolved to [on] a most base peace"—*Shakespeare King John*, ii 1

"And nere the feend he drough as nought ne were,
Ful privély and round in his eere,
'Herke, my brother herke, by thi faith'"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, 7132

Round Dealing. Honest, straightforward dealing, without branching off into underhand tricks, or deviating from the straight path into the by-ways of finesse

"Round dealing is the honour of man's nature"—*Bacon*

Round Numbers (*In*). In whole numbers, without regarding the fractions Thus we say the population of the British Isles is forty millions in round numbers, and that of London four millions (1895). The idea is that what is round is whole or perfect, and, of course, fractions, being broken numbers, cannot belong thereto.

Round Peg. *Round peg in the square hole*, and *square peg in the round hole* The wrong man in the wrong place, especially applied to government officials The expression was used in 1855, by Mr Layard, speaking of the "Administration Reform Association" The allusion is to such games as cribbage, German tactics, etc.

In 1804, Sydney Smith, in his *Moral Philosophy*, said "You choose to represent the various parts in life by holes upon a table We shall generally find that the triangular person has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular hole, and the round person has squeezed himself into the square hole"

Round Robin. A petition or protest signed in such a way that no name heads the list Of course, the signatures are placed in a circular form The device is French, and the term is a corruption of *rond* (round) *ruban* (a ribbon) It was first adopted by the officers of government as a means of making known their grievances

Round Sum. *A good round sum.* A large sum of money Shakespeare says the Justice has a "big round belly, with good capon lined," and the notion of puffed out or bloated is evidently the idea of Shylock when he says to Bassanio, "'Tis a good round sum"

Round Table. Made by Merlin at Carduel for Uter Pendragon. Uter gave it to King Leodegraunce, of Camelyard, and King Leodegraunce gave it to Arthur when the latter married Guinevere, his daughter It seated 150 knights, and a place was left in it for the San Graal.

What is usually meant by Arthur's Round Table is a smaller one for the accommodation of twelve favourite knights Henry VIII. showed François I. the table at Winchester, which he said was the one used by the British king.

The Round Table, says Dr Percy was not peculiar to the reign of King Arthur, but was common in all the ages of chivalry. Thus the King of Ireland, father of the fair Christabelle, says in the ballad—

"Is there never a knighte of my round table
This matter will undertake?" *Sir Gawaine*

Round Table In the eighth year of Edward I., Roger de Mortimer established a Round Table at Kenilworth for "the encouragement of military pastimes." At this foundation 100 knights and as many ladies were entertained at the founder's expense. About

seventy years later, Edward III erected a splendid table at Windsor It was 200 feet in diameter, and the expense of entertaining the knights thereof amounted to £100 a week

A round table. A tournament "So called by reason that the place wherein they practised those feats was environed with a strong wall made in a round form" (*Dugdale*) We still talk of *table-land*

Holding a round table. Proclaiming or holding a grand tournament Matthew of Paris frequently calls justs and tournaments *Hastiludia Mensæ Rotundæ* (lance games of the Round Table).

Knights of the Round Table There were 150 knights who had "sieges" at the table. King Leodegraunce brought over 100 when, at the wedding of his daughter Gumever, he gave the table to King Arthur, Merlin filled up twenty-eight of the vacant seats, and the king elected Gawaine and Tor, the remaining twenty were left for those who might prove worthy. (*History of Prince Arthur*, 45, 46)

Knights of the Round Table The most celebrated are *Sirs* Acolon,* Ag'ravain, Am'oral of Wales, Ball'amore,* Banier, Beaumans,* Beleo'bus,* Bevidere, Belvoir,* Bersunt,* Bhom'beris, Borio *or* Bors* (Arthur's natural son), Brandiles, Brunor, Caradoc the Chaste (the only knight who could quaff the golden cup), Col'grevance, Dinadam, Driam, Dodynas the Savage, Enc, Floll,* Galahad *or* Galaad the Modest,* Gareth,* Galeris,* Galohalt,* Gawain *or* Gauwin the Gentle* (Arthur's nephew), Gislet,* Hector of Mares (1 syl.) *or* Ector of Marys,* Iwein *or* Ewaine* (also written Yvain), Kay,* Ladynas, Lamerock *or* Lamerock,* Lancelot *or* Launcelot du Lac* (the seducer of Arthur's wife), Lanval of the Fairy Lance, Lavain, Lionell,* Lucan, Marhaus,* Melia'dus, Mordred the Traitor (Arthur's nephew), Morolt *or* Morhault of the Iron Mace, Pag'inet,* Palamede *or* Palame'dēs,* Phar'amond Pell'eas,* Pell'inore, Persuant of Inde (meaning of the *indigo* or blue armour), Per'civall,* Peredur, Ryence, Sag'ramour le Desirus, Sa'gris,* Super'bilis,* Tor *or* Tores* (reputed son of Aries the cowherd), Tristram *or* Tristran the Love-lorn,* Turquine,* Wig'alois, Wig'amor, Ywain (*see* Iwein).

∵ The thirty marked with a star (*) are seated with Prince Arthur at the Round Table, in the frontispiece of the *Famous History of the Renowned Prince Arthur.*

"There Galaid sat with manly grace,
Yet maiden meekness in his face,
There Morolt of the iron mace,
And love-born Tristrem there,
And Dinadam with lively glance,
And Lanval with the fairy lance,
And Mordred with his looks askance,
Brunor and Bevidere
Why should I tell of numbers more?
Sir Cay, Sir Banier, and Sir Bore,
Sir Caradoc the keen,
The gentle Gawain's courtesie lore,
Hector de Mares, and Pellinore,
And Lancelot, that ever more
Looked stout'n-wise on the queen"
Sir Walter Scott Bridal of Triermain, ii 13.

Knights of the Round Table Their chief exploits occurred in quest of the San Graal or Holy Cup, brought to Britain by Joseph of Arimathe'a

Harcourt's Round Table. (*See* HARCOURT'S . .)

Round as a Ball; . . as an apple, as an orange, etc

Roundabout (*A*). A Pict's camp.

"His desire of his companion a Pict's camp, or Roundabout"—*Sir W Scott The Antiquary*, chap i

Roundheads. Puritans, so called because they wore their hair short, while the Royalists wore long hair covering their shoulders.

"And ere their butter 'gan to coddle
A bullet churned i' th' Roundhead's noddle"
Men Miracles, p 13 (1656)

Roundle, in heraldry, is a charge of a round or circular form They are of eight sorts, distinguished by their tinctures (1) a *Bezant*, tincture 'or,' (2) a *Plate*, tincture "argent," (3) a *Torteau*, tincture "gules," (4) a *Hurt*, tincture "azure," (5) an *Ogress* or *Pellet*, tincture "sable," (6) a *Golpe*, tincture "purpure," (7) a *Guze*, tincture "sanguine," (8) an *Orange*, tincture "tenney"

Rounfi. So the Britons called ogres, and the servants or attendants of the ogres they called *Gwounds*

Rouse (*A*) A contraction of carousal, a drinking bout (Swedish, *rus*, Norwegian, *russ*, drunkenness, Dutch, *roes*, a bumper) Rouse (1 syl)

"The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse."
Shakespeare Hamlet, i 4

Rousing. *A rousing good fire.* Rousing means large, great; hence a *rousing falsehood* (*mendacium magnificum*)

Rout (*A*) A large evening party. (Welsh, *rhaute*, a crowd) (*See* DRUM, HURRICANE, etc)

Routiers. Adventurers who made war a trade and let themselves out to anyone who would pay them So called because they were always on the *route* or moving from place to place (Twelfth century)

Rove (1 syl) To shoot with roving arrows—*i e* arrows shot at a roving mark, either in height or distance

To shoot at rovers To shoot at certain marks of the target so called, to shoot at random without any distinct aim.

"Unbelievers are said by Clobery to 'shoot at rovers'"—*Divine Glimpses*, p 4 (1654)

Running at rovers Running wild, being without restraint

Row (rhyme with *now*). A tumult. It used to be written *roue*, and referred to the night encounters of the roués or profligate bon-vivants whose glory it was to attack the "Charleys" and disturb the peace (*See* ROUE)

Row (rhyme with *low*). *The Row* means "Paternoster Row," famous for publishing firms and wholesale booksellers, or Rotten Row (*q v*). (Anglo-Saxon, *rāw*, a line)

Row'dy (rhyme with *cloudy*) A ruffian brawler, a "rough," a riotous or turbulent fellow, whose delight is to make a row or disturbance

Rowe'na. A Saxon princess, and bride of Ivanhoe. (*Sir Walter Scott Ivanhoe*)

Rowland. (*See* ROLAND.)

Childe Rowland Youngest brother of the "fair burd Helen" Guided by Merlin, he undertook to bring back his sister from Elf-land, whither the fairies had carried her, and succeeded in his perilous exploit (*Ancient Scotch ballad*)

"Childe Rowland to the dark tower came,
His word was still 'fie, foh, and fum,
I smell the blood of a Britishman'"
Shakespeare King Lear, III 4

Rowley (*Thomas*) The fictitious priest of Bristol, said by Chatterton to have been the author of certain poems which he (Chatterton) published

Rowned in the Ear. Whispered in the ear The old word *roun, rounded* (to whisper, to talk in private) Polonius says to the king in *Hamlet*—"Let his queen-mother all alone entreat him to show his grief—let her be rowned with him," not blunt and loud, but in *private converse*. (*See* ROUND, *To*)

Roxburghe Club for printing rare works or MSS, the copies being rigidly confined to members of the club. It was called after John, Duke of Roxburghe, a celebrated collector of ancient literature, who died 1812 Since the establishment of this club, others of a similar character have sprung up, as (1) the Camden, Cheetham, Percy, Shakespeare, Surtees, and Wharton, in England; (2) the Abbotsford, Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding, in Scotland. and (3) the Celtic Society of Ireland

Roy (*Le*) [**or la Reine**] **s'avisera.** This is the royal veto, last put in force March 11, 1707, when Queen Anne refused her assent to a Scotch Militia Bill

During the agitation for Catholic emancipation, George III. threatened a veto, but the matter was not brought to the test

Royal Arms worn by a subject. (*See* LANE)

Royal Goats (*The*) The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, noted for their nanny-goat This gallant regiment was at Blenheim, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Vittoria, Alma, Inkermann, and many another field

Royal Merchant. In the thirteenth century the Venetians were masters of the sea, and some of them wealthy merchants—as the Sanu'dos, the Justinia'ni, the Grimal'di, and others—erected principalities in divers places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many centuries. These self-created princes were called "royal merchants" (*Warburton.*)

"Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so huddled on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down"
Shakespeare Merchant of Venice, IV 1

∴ Sir Thomas Gresham was called a "royal merchant"

Royal Road to Learning. Euclid, having opened a school of mathematics at Alexandria, was asked by King Ptolemy whether he could not explain his art to him in a more compendious manner "Sire," said the geometrician, "there is no royal road to learning."

Royal Titles. (1) Of England—Henry IV. was styled *His Grace*, Henry VI, *His Excellent Grace*, Edward IV, *High and Mighty Prince;* Henry VII, *His Grace* and *His Majesty;* Henry VIII., *His Highness*, then *His Majesty*. Subsequently kings were styled *His Sacred Majesty* Our present style is *Her Most Gracious Majesty.*

(2) *Royal titles*, their meaning: Abimelech (*Father King*). Autocrat (*self-potentate*, i.e. *absolute*). Cæsar (*in compliment*

to Julius Cæsar) Calif (*successor*). Cham (*chieftain*) Czar (*autocrat*, a contraction of *Samodersheta*) Darius (*holder of the empire*). Duke (*leader*). Emperor (*commander*) Hospodar (*Slavonic, master of the house*) Kaiser (*Cæsar*) Khan (*provincial chief*) Khedive (*suzerain*) King (*father*). Landgrave (*land reeve*). Maharajah (*great sovereign*). Margrave (*border reeve*). Nejus (*lord protector*). Nizam (*ruler*). Pharaoh (*light of the world*). Queen (*mother*). Rajah (*prince or sovereign*) Shah or Padishah (*protector, sceptred protector*). Sheik (*elder*). Sultan (*ruler*).

Royston (Herts) means king's town; so called in honour of King Stephen, who erected a cross there (French, *roy*)

A Royston horse and Cambridge Master of Arts will give way to no one. A Cambridgeshire proverb Royston was a village famous for malt, which was sent to London on horseback. These heavy-laden beasts never moved out of the way The Masters of Arts, being the great dons of Cambridge, had the wall conceded to them by the inhabitants out of courtesy.

Rozinante (4 syl). A wretched jade of a riding-horse Don Quixote's horse was so called. (Spanish, *rocin-ante*, a hack before)

"It is the only time he will set behind the wretched Rosinante, and it would be Quixotic of him to expect speed"—*London Review*

(*See* HORSE)

Ruach. The Isle of Winds, visited by Pantag'ruel and his fleet on their way to the Oracle of the Holy Bottle, is the isle of windy hopes and unmeaning flattery The people of this island live on nothing but wind, eat nothing but wind, and drink nothing but wind They have no other houses but weathercocks, seeing everyone is obliged to shift his way of life to the ever-changing caprice of court fashion; and they sow no other seeds but the wind-flowers of promise and flattery The common people get only a fan-puff of food very occasionally, but the richer sort banquet daily on huge mill-draughts of the same unsubstantial stuff. (*Rabelais Pantag'ruel*, iv. 43)

Rub. An impediment The expression is taken from bowls where "rub" means that something hinders the free movement of your bowl.

"Without rub or interruption"—*Swift*

"Like a bowle that runneth in a smooth alley, without ane rub"—*Stanihurst*, p 10

Rubber of Whist (*A*) A game of cards called "whist." "Rubber" is transferred from bowls, in which the collision of two balls is a rubber, because they rub against each other.

Rubens' Women. The portrait of Helena Forman or Fourment, his second wife, married at the age of 16, introduced in several of his historical paintings, but the woman in *Rubens and His Wife*, in the Munich gallery, is meant for Isabella Brandt, of Antwerp, his first wife.

Rubi. One of the Cherubim or "Spirits of Knowledge," who was present when Eve walked in Paradise. He felt the most intense interest in her, and longed, as the race increased to find one of her daughters whom he could love He fixed upon Liris, young and proud, who thirsted for knowledge, and cared not what price she paid to obtain it. After some months had elapsed, Liris asked her angel lover to let her see him in his full glory, so Rubi showed himself to her in all his splendour, and she embraced him. Instantly Liris was burnt to ashes by the radiant light, and the kiss she gave on the angel's forehead became a brand, which shot agony into his brain. That brand was "left for ever on his brow," and that agony knew no abatement (*Thomas Moore* · *Loves of the Angels*, story ii)

Ru'bicon. *To pass the Rubicon.* To adopt some measure from which it is not possible to recede. Thus, when the Austrians, in 1859, passed the Tici'no, the act was a declaration of war against Sardinia, and in 1866, when the Italians passed the Adige, it was a declaration of war against Austria. The Rubicon was a small river separating ancient Italy from Cisalpine Gaul (the province allotted to Julius Cæsar). When Cæsar crossed this stream he passed beyond the limits of his own province and became an invader of Italy

Rubo'nax. Sir Philip Sidney says, Rubonax "was driven by a poet's verses to hang himself" (*Defence of Poesie*)

Rubric (from the Latin *rubrica*, "red ochre," or "vermilion") An ordinance or law was by the Romans called a rubric, because it was written with vermilion, in contradistinction to prætorian edicts or rules of the court, which were posted on a *white* ground. (*Juvenal*, xiv 192)

"*Rubrica vetâvit*" = the law has forbidden it (*Persius* v 99)

"Prætores edicta sua, in albo proponebant, ac rubricas [i e jus civile] transtulerunt"—*Quintilian*, xii 3, 11.

"Rules and orders directing how, when, and where all things in divine service are to be performed were formerly printed in red characters (now generally in italics), and called rubrics"—*Hook Church Dictionary*

Ru'by. The King of Ceylon has the finest ruby ever seen. "It is a span long, as thick as a man's arm, and without a flaw." Kublai-Khan offered the value of a city for it, but the king answered that he would not part with it if all the treasuries of the world were laid at his feet. (*Marco Polo.*)

Ruby (*The*). The ancients considered the ruby to be an antidote of poison, to preserve persons from plague, to banish grief, to repress the ill effects of luxuries, and to divert the mind from evil thoughts.

Ruby (*The Perfect*). The philosopher's stone. (*See* FLOWER OF THE SUN.)

Ruch'iel. God of the air. (Hebrew, *ruch*, air, *el*, god.) (*Jewish mythology.*)

Rudder. *Who won't be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock.* Who won't listen to reason must bear the consequences, like a ship that runs upon a rock if it will not answer the helm.

Ruddock. The redbreast, "sacred to the household gods." The legend says if a redbreast finds a dead body in the woods it will "cover it with moss." Drayton alludes to this tradition—

"Covering with moss the dead's uncloséd eye,
The little redbreast teacheth charitie."
The Owl

Shakespeare makes Arvir'agus say over Imogen—

"Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face pale primrose, nor
The azured harebell . . the ruddock would
With charitable bill bring thee all these."
Cymbeline, IV. 2.

So also in the folk tale of *The Babes in the Wood*—

"The Robins so red
Fresh strawberry-leaves did over them spread."

Ruddy-mane [*Bloody-hand*]. The infant son of Sir Mordant so called because his hand was red with his mother's blood. She had stabbed herself because her husband had been paralysed by a draught from an enchanted stream. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, bk. ii. 1, 3.)

Rudge (*Barnaby*). A half-witted lad, who had for his companion a raven. (*Dickens Barnaby Rudge.*)

Ru'diger (3 syl.). Margrave of Bechelar'en, a wealthy Hun, hegeman of King Etzel. In the *Nibelungen-Lied* he is represented as a most noble character. He was sent to Burgundy by King Etzel, to conduct Kriemhild to Hungary if she would consent to marry the Hunnish king. When Gunther and his suite went to pay a visit to Kriemhild, he entertained them all most hospitably, and gave his daughter in marriage to Kriemhild's youngest brother, Giselher, and when the broil broke out in the dining-hall of King Etzel, and Rudiger was compelled to take part against the Burgundians, he fought with Kriemhild's second brother, Gernot. Rudiger struck Gernot "through his helmet," and the prince struck the margrave "through shield and mail-coat," and "down dead dropped both together, each by the other slain."—*Nibelungen-Lied.*

Rudol'phine Tables (*The*) *Tabulæ Rudolphinæ*, 1627. Astronomical calculations begun by Tycho Brahe, and continued by Kepler, under the immediate patronage of Kaiser Rudolph II., after whom Kepler named the work.

Rudolph gave Tycho Brahe an annuity of £1,500 sterling. George III. gave Herschel an annuity of £200.

Rudolstadt (*La Comtesse de*), or "Consuelo," who marries the Count of Rudolstadt. (*Romance by George Sand. Madame Dudevant.*) (*See* CONSUELO.)

Rudra. Father of the tempest-gods. The word means "run about crying," and the legend says that the boy ran about weeping because he had no name, whereupon Brahma said, "Let thy name be Rud-dra." (Sanskrit, *rud*, weep, *dra* run.) (*Vedic mythology.*)

Rue, to grieve for something done, to repent, is the Anglo-Saxon *reow*, contrition, German, *reue*. Rue (1 syl.).

Rue, called "herb of grace," because it was employed for sprinkling holy water. Without doubt it was so used symbolically, because *to rue* means to be sorry, and penitence brings the water of grace with it. (Latin, *ruta*, from the Greek *rhuo*, so called because it sets persons free from disease and death.) (*See* DIFFERENCE.) Ophelia says—

"There's rue for you, and here's some for me: we may call it 'herb of grace' o' Sundays."—*Shakespeare Hamlet*, IV. 5.

Rue. A slip of land (free of all manorial charges and claims) encompassing or bounding manorial land. It certainly is not derived from the French *rue*, a street, nor is it a corruption of *row*. (*See* REWE.)

Reue is a roll or slip, hence Ragman's rewe or roll (*q. v.*).

"There is a whole world of curious history contained in the phrase Ragman's rewe, meaning a roll In *Piers Plowman's Vision*, the pope's bull is called a rewe' —*Edinburgh Review*, July, 1870

Ruffe (1 syl.). A game at cards, now called *slamm*, also playing a trump, when one cannot follow suit

"A swaggerer is one that plays at ruffe, from whence he took the denomination of ruffyan" —*J H (Gent.) Satirical Epigrams*, 1619

Ruffian Hall. That part of West Smithfield which is now the horse-market, where "tryals of skill were plaid by ordinary ruffianly people with sword and buckler" (*Blount*, p 562)

Rufus (*The Red*) William II. of England (1056, 1087-1100)

Otho II of Germany, also called *The Bloody*. (955, 973-983.)

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, son-in-law of Edward I (Slain 1313)

Ruggie'ro. (*See* ROGERO)

Rukenaw (*Dame*). The ape's wife in the tale of *Reynard the Fox* The word means noisy insolence.

Rule (*St.*) or **St. Reg'ulus**, a monk of Patræ in Achaia, is the real saint of Scotland. He was the first to colonise its metropolitan see, and to convert the inhabitants (370) The name Killrule (*Cella Reg'uli*) perpetuates this fact. St Andrew superseded the Achæan

"But I have solemn vows to pay
To far St Andrew's bound,
Within the ocean-cave to pray,
Where good St Rule his hold lay
Sung to the billow's sound"
Sir Walter Scott Marmion, i 20

Rule, Britannia. Words by Thomson, author of *The Seasons*, music by Dr. Arne It first appeared in a masque entitled *Alfred*, in which the name of David Mallett is associated with that of James Thomson, and some think he was the real author of this "political hymn" (August 1, 1740.)

Rule Nisi. A "rule" is an order from one of the superior courts, and a "rule nisi" is such an order "to show cause" That is, the rule is to be held absolute *unless* the party to whom it applies can "show cause" why it should not be so.

Rule of Thumb (*The*). A rough guess-work measure Measuring lengths by the thumb In some places the heat required in brewing is determined by dipping the thumb into the vat.

Rule of thumb. In the legend of *Knockmany Fin*, Mr. Coul says.—

"'That haste Cucullin [is coming] for my thumb tells me so To which his wife replies 'Well, my Cully, don't be cast down Maybe I'll bring you better out of this scrape than ever you could bring yourself by your rule of thumb [referring to the pricking of the thumb]" —*W. B. Yeats Fairy Tales of the Irish Peasantry*, p 270

Again, p 274 Fin knew by the "pricking of his thumb that the giant Cucullin would arrive at two o clock. In these cases the "rule of thumb" refers to the prognostics of the thumb, referred to by the witches of Macbeth. "By the pricking of my thumbs, something evil this way comes"

Rule of the Road (*The*)

"The rule of the road's an anomaly quite,
In riding or driving along
If you go to the left you are sure to go right,
If you go to the right you go wrong"

It is not so in France

Rule the Roost (*To*) The cock rules which of the hens is to have the honour of roosting nearest him (*See* under ROAST)

"Geate you none up into your pulpittes like braggynge cocks on the rowst flappe your wynges and crowe out aloude"—*Jewell*

Rum. Queer, quaint, old-fashioned This word was first applied to Roman Catholic priests, and subsequently to other clergymen Thus Swift speaks of "a rabble of tenants and rusty dull rums" (country parsons) As these "rusty dull rums" were old-fashioned and quaint, a "rum fellow" came to signify one as odd as a 'rusty dull rum."

⁂ Professor De Morgan thought that the most probable derivation was from booksellers trading with the West Indies It is said that in the eighteenth century they bartered books for rum, but set aside chiefly such books as would not sell in England

Ru'minate (3 syl.). To think, to meditate upon some subject, properly, "to chew the cud" (Latin, *ru'mino*)

"To chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy —*Milton*
'On a flowery bank he chews the cud'—*Dryden*

Rumolt. Gunther's chief cook.

"Sore toiled the chief cook Rumolt, ah! how his orders ran
Among his understrappers! how many a pot and pan,
How many a mighty cauldron rattled and rang again!
They dressed a world of dishes for the expected train"
Lettsom's Nibelungen-Lied, stanza 930

Rump-fed, that is, fed on scraps, such as liver, kidneys, chitlings, and other kitchen perquisites

"Aroint thee, witch! the rump-fed ronyon cries" *Shakespeare Macbeth*, i 3

⁂ A ronyon or roniun is a kitchen

wench fed on scraps (French, *rognon*, a kidney)

Rump Parliament. Oliver Cromwell (1648) sent two regiments to the House of Commons to coerce the members to condemn Charles I. Forty-one were seized and imprisoned in a lower room of the House, 160 were ordered to go home, and the sixty favourable to Cromwell were allowed to remain. These sixty were merely the fag-end or *rump* of the whole House (*See* PRIDE'S PURGE.)

The name was revived again in the protectorate of Richard Cromwell Subsequently the former was called *The Bloody Rump*, and the latter *The Rump of a Rump*.

"The few,
Because they're wasted to the stumps,
Are represented best by rumps"
Butler Hudibras, pt iii 2

Rumpelstilzchen [*Rumple-stilts-kin*] A passionate little deformed dwarf. A miller's daughter was enjoined by a king to spin straw into gold, and the dwarf did it for her, on condition that she would give him her first child The maiden married the king, and grieved so bitterly when her first child was born that the dwarf promised to relent if within three days she could find out his name Two days were spent in vain guesses, but the third day one of the queen's servants heard a strange voice singing—

"Little dreams my dainty dame
Rumpelstilzchen is my name"

The queen, being told thereof, saved her child, and the dwarf killed himself with rage (*German Popular Stories*)

Rumping Dozen. A corruption of *Rump and Dozen*, meaning a rump of beef and a dozen of claret, or a rump steak and dozen oysters.

Run. *A long run, a short run* We say of a drama, "It had a long run," meaning it attracted the people to the house, and was represented over and over again for many nights. The allusion is to a runner who continues his race for a long way The drama ran on night after night without change.

In the long run. In the final result This allusion is to race-running: one may get the start for a time, but in the long run, or entire race, the result may be different The hare got the start, but in the long run the patient perseverance of the tortoise won the race.

To go with a run. A seaman's phrase. A rope goes with a run when it is let go entirely, instead of being slackened gradually.

Run Amuck. (*See* AMUCK)

"It was like a Malay running amuck, only with a more deadly weapon —*The Times*
"Frontless and satire-proof he scours the streets,
And runs an Indian-muck at all he meets"
Dryden The Hind and the Panther

Run a Rig (*To*) To play a trick, to suffer a sportive trick. Thus, John Gilpin, when he set out, "little thought of running such a rig" as he suffered. Florio gives as a meaning of rig, "the tricks of a wanton;" hence frolicsome and deceptive tricks. The rig of a ship means the way it is rigged, hence its appearance, and, as pirates deceive by changing the rig of their vessel, so rig came to mean a trick to deceive, a trick, a frolicsome deception.

Run Riot (*To*) To run wild A hunting term, meaning to run at a whole herd

Run Thin (*To*). To start from a bargain. When liquor runs thin it indicates that the cask is nearly empty.

Run a Man Down (*To*) To abuse, depreciate. A hunting term

Run of the House (*The*) *He has the run of the house* Free access to it, and free liberty to partake of whatever comes to table A "run of events" means a series of good, bad, and indifferent, as they may chance to succeed each other And the "run of the house" means the food and domestic arrangements as they ordinarily occur

Runs. *The tub runs*—leaks, or lets out water. In this and all similar phrases the verb run means to "be in a running state." Thus we have "the ulcer runs," "the cup runs over," "the rivers run blood," "the field runs with blood"

Runs may Read (*He that*). The Bible quotation in Habakkuk ii. 2 is, "Write the vision, and make it plain, that he may run that readeth it." Cowper says—

"But truths, on which depends our main concern
Shine by the side of every path we tread
With such a lustre, he that runs may read"
Tirocinium

Running. *Quite out of the running.* Quite out of court, not worthy of consideration. A horse which has been "scratched" is quite out of the running (*See* SCRATCHED.)

Running Footman. The last of these menials died out with the infamous Duke of Queensberry In the early part

of the eighteenth century no great house was complete without some half-dozen of them Their duty was to run before and alongside the fat Flemish mares of the period, and advise the innkeeper of the coming guests The pole which they carried was to help the cumbrous coach of their master out of the numerous sloughs on the northern and western high-roads (*See* BOW STREET RUNNERS, ESTAFETTE)

Running Leather. *His shoes are made of running leather.* He is given to roving Probably the pun is between *roan* and *run*.

Running Thursday. In the beginning of the reign of William III a rumour ran that the French and Irish Papists had landed, a terrible panic ensued, and the people betook themselves to the country, running for their lives Joseph Perry says "I was dismally affrighted the day called Running Thursday It was that day the report reached our town, and I expected to be killed" (his *Life*) The day in question was Thursday, Dec 13, 1688

Running Water. No enchantment can subsist in a living stream, if, therefore, a person can interpose a brook betwixt himself and the witches, sprites, or goblins chasing him, he is in perfect safety Burns' tale of *Tam o'Shanter* turns upon this superstition.

Running the Hood. It is said that an old lady was passing over Haxey Hill, when the wind blew away her hood. Some boys began tossing it from one to the other, and the old lady so enjoyed the fun that she bequeathed thirteen acres of land, that thirteen candidates might be induced to renew the sport on the 6th of every January.

Runcible Spoon (*A*) A horn spoon with a bowl at each end, one the size of a table-spoon and the other the size of a tea-spoon There is a joint midway between the two bowls by which the bowls can be folded over

Runes. The earliest alphabet in use among the Gothic tribes of Northern Europe. The characters were employed either for purposes of secrecy or for divination. *Rún* is Gaelic for "secret," and *heldún* means "divination."

There were several sorts of runes in Celtic mythology as (1) the *Evil Rune* employed when evil was invoked, (2) the *Securable Rune*, to secure from misadventure (3) the *Victorious Rune*, to procure victory over enemies, (4) *Medicinal Rune*, for restoring to health the indisposed, or for averting danger, and (5) the *Maledictory Rune* to bring down curses on enemies (Compare Balaam and Balak)

Runic Rhymes. Rhymes in imitation of the *Edda* or *Book of Runic Mythology*, rude, old-fashioned poetry of a Runic stamp

Runic Wands. Willow wands with mystic characters inscribed on them, used by the Scandinavians for magic ceremonies.

Runnymede. The *nom de guerre* of Disraeli in the *Times*. (1805-1881)

Rupee. A silver coin = 2s English (a florin). A lac of rupees = £10,000 sterling Since the depreciation of silver the value of a rupee is considerably less.

In 1870 an ounce of silver was worth 60*d*, in 1876 it fell to 49*d*, to-day (May, 1895) it is quoted between 28*d* and 29*d*, and at New York at 67¢ per ounce

Rupert of Debate. Edward Geoffrey, fourteenth Earl of Derby. It was when he was Mr. Stanley, and the opponent of the great O (*i.e* O'Connell), that Lord Lytton so describes him (1799-1869)

"The brilliant chief, irregularly great,
Frank, haughty, bold—the Rupert of Debate"
New Timon

Rupert's Balls, or *Prince Rupert's Drops* Glass bubbles first brought to England by Prince Rupert Each bubble has a tail, and if the smallest part of the tail is broken off the bubble explodes The French term is *larme Batavique*, because these toys were invented in Holland.

"The first production of an artist is usually esteemed as a sort of Prince Rupert's drop, which is destroyed entirely if a person make on it but a single scratch. —*Household Words*

Rupert's Head (*St*), Devonshire The legend is that the young wife of Sir Rupert Leigh eloped with a paramour, and the guilty pair, being pursued, were overtaken on the Red Cliff The woman fell over the cliff, and the paramour sneaked off; but Sir Rupert let himself down some thirty feet, took up the fallen woman and contrived to save her She was terribly mutilated, and remained a sad disfigured cripple till death, but Sir Rupert nursed her with unwearied zeal. From this story the cliff received its name.

Rush. *Not worth a rush* Worthless. The allusion is to the practice of strewing floors with rushes before carpets were invented Distinguished guests had clean fresh rushes, but those of inferior grade had either the rushes which had been already used by their superiors, or none at all The more modern expression is "Not worth a straw"

"Strangers have green rushes, when daily guests are not worth a rush."—*Lilly. Sappho and Phaon.*

Friar Rush Will-o'-the-Wisp, a strolling demon, who once on a time got admittance into a monastery as a scullion, and played the monks divers pranks (*See* FRIAR'S LANTHORN)

Rush-bearing Sunday. A Sunday, generally near the time of the festival of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, when anciently it was customary to renew the rushes with which the church floor was strewed The festival is still observed at Ambleside, Westmoreland, on the last Sunday in July, the church being dedicated to St Anne, whose day is July 26 The present custom is to make the festival a flower Sunday, with rushes and flowers formed into fanciful devices. The preceding Saturday is a holiday, being the day when the old rushes were removed.

Rush'van. The angel who opens and shuts the gates of Paradise or Al Janat. (*The Koran*)

Ruskinc'se (3 sy) Words and phrases introduced by Ruskin, or coined *à la* Ruskin The word is used in *The Times* —

"Such writers as Ruskin and Carlyle have made for themselves technical terms, words, and phrases, some of which will be incorporated into the language while others may remain emblems of Ruskincse and Carlylism."—June 11, 1869

Russ. The Russian language, a Russian

Rus'sel. A common name given to a fox, from its russet colour

"Dam Russel, the fox, stert up at oones,
And by the garget hente Chaunteclere,
And on his bak toward the wood him bere"
Chaucer The Nonne Prestes Tale

Russia. "Great Russia" is Muscovy "White or Little Russia" is that part acquired in 1654 by Alexei Mikalowitch, including Smolensk The emperor is called the "Czar of All the Russias" (*See* BLACK RUSSIA)

Rus'sian. The nickname of a Russian is "a Bear," or the "Northern Bear"

Rustam. The Deev-bend and Persian Hercules, famous for his victory over the white dragon named Asdeev. He was the son of Zál, prince of Sedjistan. The exploits attributed to him must have been the aggregate of exploits performed by numerous persons of the same name His combat for two days with Prince Isfendiar is a favourite subject with the Persian poets The name of his horse was Reksh. Matthew Arnold's poem, *Sohrab and Rustam*, gives an account of Rustam fighting with and killing his son Sohrab.

Rusty. *He turns rusty* Like a rusty bolt, he sticks and will not move

Rusty-Fusty. That odour and filth which accumulates on things and in places not used

"Then fron the butchers we bought lumb and sheepe,
Beer from the alehouse and a broome to sweepe
Our cottage that for want of use was mussty,
And most extremely rusty-fusty dusty!"
Taylor Works, ii 24

Ruyde'ra. The duenna of Belerma She had seven daughters, who wept so bitterly at the death of Durandarte, that Merlin, out of pity, turned them into lakes or estuaries. (*Don Quixote*, pt. ii bk ii ch 6)

Ry. A Stock Exchange expression for any sharp or dishonest practice It originated in an old stock-jobber, who had practised upon a young man, and, being compelled to refund, wrote on the cheque, "Please to pay to R. Y." etc, in order to avoid direct evidence of the transaction.

Rye-house Plot. A conspiracy to assassinate Charles II and his brother James on their way from Newmarket As the house in which the king was lodging accidentally caught fire, the royal party left eight days sooner than they had intended, and the plot miscarried It was called the Rye House Plot because the conspirators met at the Rye House Farm, in Hertfordshire. (1683)

Rykell (*John*) A celebrated tregetour in the reign of Henry V. (*See* TREGETOUR.)

"Maister John Rykell sometime tregitour
Of noble Henry, kinge of Englande,
And of France the mighty conquerour"
John Lidgate Dance of Macabre

Rykelot. A magpie (?), a little rook. The German *roche*, Anglo-Saxon *hroc*, seem to be cognate words. The last syllable is a diminutive.

Rymar (*Mr Robert*). Poet at the Spa. (*Sir Walter Scott St. Ronan's Well.*)

Ryme. The Frost giant, the enemy of the elves and fairies. At the end of the world this giant is to be the pilot of the ship *Nagelfare*. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Ryot. A tenant in India who pays a usufruct for his occupation The Scripture parable of the husbandmen refers to such a tenure; the lord sent for his rent which was not money but fruits,

and the husbandmen stoned those who were sent, refusing to pay their "lord" Ryots have an hereditary and perpetual right of occupancy so long as they pay the usufruct, but if they refuse or neglect payment may be turned away

Ryparographer (Greek) So Pliny calls Pyreicus the painter, because he confined himself to the drawing of ridiculous and gross pictures, in which he greatly excelled Rabelais was the ryparographer of wits (Greek, *ruparos*, foul, nasty)

Rython. A giant of Bretagne, slain by King Arthur.

"Rython, the mighty giant slain
By his good brand, relieved Bretagne"
Sir Walter Scott Bridal of Triermain, ii 11

S.

S. *You have crossed your S* (French) You have cheated me in your account; you have charged me pounds where you ought to have charged shillings, or shillings where you ought to have charged pence. In the old French accounts, *ſ* (= *s*) stood for sous or pence, and *f* for francs To cross your *ſ* meant therefore to turn it fraudulently into *f*.

S.P.Q.R. Senātus Populus Que Rōmānus (the Roman Senate and People) Letters inscribed on the standards of ancient Rome.

S.S Collar. The collar consists of a series of the letter S in gold, either linked together or set in close order, on a blue and white ribbon. (*See* COLLAR OF S S)

"On the Wednesday preceding Easter, 1165, as St Anthony was speaking to his royal sister, on his knees, all the ladies of the court gathered round him and bound to his left knee a band of gold adorned with stones fashioned into the letters S S (*souvenance*, or remembrance) and to this band was suspended an enamelled Forget-me-not"—*Lord Lytton Last of the Barons*, bk iv 5

S S.S. (Latin *sta'tum super sta'tum*). Layer over layer.

S.T.P. stands for *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*. *Professor* is the Latin for Doctor. D D.—*i.e. Divinity Doctor* or Doctor of Divinity—is the English equivalent of the Latin S T P.

Saadia (*Al*) A cuirass of silver which belonged to King Saul, and was lent to David when he was armed for the encounter with Goliath This cuirass fell into the hands of Mahomet, being part of the property confiscated from the Jews on their expulsion from Medīna.

Sabbath Day's Journey (Exodus xvi 29; Acts i. 12), with the Jews was not to exceed the distance between the ark and the extreme end of the camp. This was 2,000 cubits, somewhat short of an English mile (Exodus xvi 29, Acts i. 12.)

"Up to the hill by Heliron seat of giants old
No journey of a Sabbath Day, and loaded so"
Milton Samson Agonistes

Sabbath of Sound (*The*) Silence

Sabbath'ians. The disciples of Sabbathais Zwi, the most remarkable "Messiah" of modern times At the age of fifteen he had mastered the Talmud, and at eighteen the Cabbala. (1641-1677)

Sabbat'ical Year. One year in seven, when all land with the ancient Jews was to lie fallow for twelve months. This law was founded on Exodus xxiii 10, etc, Leviticus xxv. 2-7, Deuteronomy xv. 1-11.

Sabe'ans. An ancient religious sect; so called from Sabi, son of Seth, who, with his father and brother Enoch, lies buried in the Pyramids. The Sabeans worshipped one God, but approached Him indirectly through some created representative, such as the sun, moon, stars, etc Their system is called *Sabeanism* or the *Sabean faith* The Arabs were chiefly Sabeans before their conversion

Sabe'anism. The worship of the sun, moon, and host of heaven (Chaldee, *tzaba*, a host.)

Sa'beism means *baptism*—that is, the "religion of many baptisms;" founded by Boudasp or Bodhisattva, a wise Chaldean This sect was the root of the party called "Christians of St. John," and by the Arabs *El Moytasila*

Sabel'lians. A religious sect, so called from Sabelius, a Libyan priest of the third century They believed in the unity of God, and said that the Trinity merely expressed three relations or states of one and the same God.

Sa'bians is the Aramean equivalent of the word "Baptists." (*See below*)

"The sects of Hemerobaptists, Baptists, and Sabians (the Mogtasila of the Arabian writers) in the second century filled Syria, Palestine, and Babylonia —*Renan Life of Jesus*, chap xii

Sable denotes—of the *ages* of man, the last, of *attributes*, wisdom, prudence, integrity, singleness of mind, of *birds*, the raven or crow, of *elements*, the earth; of *metals*, iron or lead, of

planets, Saturn, of *precious stones*, the diamond, of *trees*, the olive, of *animals*, a sort of weasel.

Sable black Expressed in heraldry by horizontal lines crossing perpendicular ones.

In English heraldry escutcheons are varied by seven colours, foreign heralds add two more

A suit of sables. A rich courtly dress. By the statute of apparel (24 Henry VIII. c 13) it is ordained that none under the degree of an earl shall use sables. Bishop tells us that a thousand ducats were sometimes given for a "face of sables" (*Blossoms*, 1577) Ben Jonson says, "Would you not laugh to meet a great councillor of state in a flat cap, with trunk-hose . . . and yond haberdasher in a velvet gown trimmed with sables?" (*Discoveries.*)

'So long? Nay, then, let the devil wear black, for I'll have a suit of sables."—*Shakespeare Hamlet*, iii 2

Sablonniere (*La*). The sand-pits. So the Tuileries were called to the fourteenth century Towards the end of that century *tiles* were made there, but the sand-pits were first called the Tile-works or Tuileries in 1416 At the beginning of the sixteenth century. Nicolas de Neuville built a house in the vicinity, which he called the "Hôtel des Tuileries" This property was purchased in 1518 by François I for his mother.

Sabra. Daughter of Ptolemy, King of Egypt, rescued by St George from the fangs of the giant, and ultimately married to her deliverer. She is represented as pure in mind, saintly in character, a perfect citizen, daughter, and wife. Her three sons, born at a birth, were named Guy, Alexander, and David Sabra died from the "pricks of a thorny brake."

Sabreur. *Le beau sabreur* [the handsome or famous swordsman] Joachim Murat (1767-1815).

Sabri'na (Latin). The Severn In Milton's *Comus* we are told she is the daughter of Locrine "that had the sceptre from his father, Brute," and was living in concubinage with Estrildis. His queen, Guendolen, vowed vengeance against Estrildis and her daughter, gathered an army together, and overthrew Locrine by the river Sture. Sabrina fled and jumped into the river. Nereus took pity on her, and made her "goddess of the Severn," which is poetically called Sabri'na

Saccharine Principle in Things (*The*) Mr Emerson means by this phrase, the adaptation of living beings to their conditions—the becoming callous to pains that have to be borne, and the acquirement of liking for labours that are necessary

Saccharis'sa. A name bestowed by Waller on Lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, for whose hand he was an unsuccessful suitor, for she married the Earl of Sunderland

"The Earl of Leicester father of Algernon Sidney, the patriot, and of Waller's *Saccharissa*, built for himself a stately house at the north corner of a square plot of 'Lammas land' belonging to the parish of St Martins, which plot henceforth became known to Londoners as 'Leicester Fields."—*Cassell's Magazine. London Legends*, ii

Saccharissa turns to Joan (*Fenton The Platonic Spell*) The gloss of novelty being gone, that which was once thought unparalleled proves only ordinary Fenton says before marriage many a woman seems a Saccharissa, faultless in make and wit, but scarcely is "half Hymen's taper wasted" when the 'spell is dissolved,' and "Saccharissa turns to Joan."

Sacco Benedetto or **Saco Bendi'to** [the blessed sack or cloak] A yellow garment with two crosses on it, and painted over with flames and devils In this linen robe persons condemned by the Spanish Inquisition were arrayed when they went to the stake The word sack was used for any loose upper garment hanging down the back from the shoulders; hence "sac-friars" or *fratres sacc'ati.*

Sachem. A chief among some of the North American Indian tribes.

Sachentege (3 syl) An instrument of torture used in Stephen's reign, and thus described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle "It was fastened to a beam, having a sharp iron to go round the throat and neck, so that the person tortured could in no wise sit, lie, nor sleep, but that he must at all times bear all the iron."

Sack. Any dry wine, as sherry sack, Madeira sack, Canary sack, and Palm sack. (A corruption of the French *sec*, dry)

Sack. A bag. According to tradition, it was the last word uttered before the tongues were confounded at Babel (Saxon, *sæc*, German, *sack* Welsh *sach*, Irish, *sac*, French, *sac*, Latin, *saccus*, Italian, *sacco*, Spanish, *saco*, Greek,

sakkos, Hebrew, *sak*, Swedish, *säck*, etc, etc.)

To get the sack or *To give one the sack* To get discharged by one's employer Mechanics travelling in quest of work carried their implements in a bag or sack, when discharged, they received back the bag that they might replace in it their tools, and seek a job elsewhere. Workmen still often carry a bag of tools, but so much is done by machines that bags of tools are decreasing

The Sultan puts into a sack, and throws into the Bosphorus, any one of his harem he wishes out of the way

There are many cognate phrases, as *To give one the bag*, and *Get the bag*, which is merely substitutional *To receive the canvas* is a very old expression, referring to the substance of which the sack or bag was made The French *Trousser vos quilles* (pack up your nunepins or toys) is another idea, similar to "Pack up your tatters and follow the drum." (*See* CASHIER)

Sack Race (*A*) A village sport in which each runner is tied up to the neck in a sack In some cases the candidates have to make short leaps, in other cases they are at liberty to run as well as the limits of the sack will allow them

Sackbut. A corruption of *sambuca* (Spanish, *sacabuche*, Portuguese, *saquebuxo*; French, *saquebute*, Latin, *sacra buccina*, sacred trumpet.)

Sack'erson. The famous bear kept at "Paris Garden" in Shakespeare's time. (*See* PARIS GARDEN)

Sacrament. Literally, "a military oath" taken by the Roman soldiers not to desert their standard, turn them back on the enemy, or abandon their general We also, in the sacrament of baptism, take a military oath "to fight manfully under the banner of Christ." The early Christians used the word to signify "a sacred mystery," and hence its application to the Baptism and Eucharist, and in the Roman Catholic Church to marriage, confirmation, etc.

The five sacraments are Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction (See *Thirty-nine Articles*, Article XXXV)

The seven sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction.

The two sacraments of the Protestant Church are Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Sacramenta'rians. Those who believe that no change takes place in the eucharistic elements after consecration, but that the bread and wine are simply emblems of the body and blood of Christ They were a party among the Reformers who separated from Luther.

Sacred Anchors, in Greek vessels, were never let go till the ship was in the extremity of danger.

Sacred City. (*See* HOLY CITY)

Sacred Heart. The "Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus" owes its origin to a French nun, named Mary Margaret Alacoque, of Burgundy, who practised devotion to the Saviour's heart in consequence of a vision. The devotion was sanctioned by Pope Clement XII. in 1732.

Sacred Isle, or *Holy Island* Ireland was so called because of its many saints, and Guernsey for its many monks The island referred to by Thomas Moore in his *Irish Melodies* (No II) is Scattery, to which St Senanus retired, and vowed that no woman should set foot thereon

> 'Oh, haste and leave this sacred isle,
> Unholy bark, ere morning smile!'
> *St Senanus and the Lady*

Enhallow (from the Norse *Eyinhalgu*, Holy Isle) is the name of a small island in the Orkney group, where cells of the Irish anchorite fathers are said still to exist.

Sacred War.

(1) A war undertaken by the Amphictyonic League against the Cirrhæans, in defence of Delphi (B C 594-587)

(2) A war waged by the Athenians for the restoration of Delphi to the Phocians, from whom it had been taken. (B C 448-447.)

(3) A war in which the Phocians, who had seized Delphi, were conquered by Philip of Macedon. (B.C. 346)

Sacred Way (*The*) in ancient Rome, was the street where Romulus and Tatius (the Sabine) swore mutual alliance It does not mean the 'holy street," but the "street of the oath."

Sacred Weed (*The*). Vervain. (*See* HERBA SACRA)

Sacrifice. *Never sacrifice a white cock*, was one of the doctrines of Pythagoras, because it was sacred to the moon The Greeks went further, and said, "Nourish a cock, but sacrifice it not," for all cockerels were sacred either to the sun or moon, as they announced the hours. The

cock was sacred also to the goddess of wisdom, and to Esculapios, the god of health, it therefore represented *time*, *wisdom*, and *health*, none of which are ever to be sacrificed. (See *Iamblichus*. *Protrepties*, symbol xviii.)

Sacrifice to the Graces is to render oneself agreeable by courteous conduct, suavity of manners, and fastidiousness of dress. The allusion is to the three Graces of classic mythology.

Sa'cring Bell. The little bell rung to give notice that the "Host" is approaching. Now called sanctus bell, from the words "*Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, dominus, Deus Sabaoth*, pronounced by the priest (French, *sacrer*; Latin, *sacer*.)

"He heard a little sacring bell ring to the elevation of a to-morrow mass."—*Reginald Scott Discovery of Witchcraft* (1581)

"The sacring of the kings of France."—*Temple*

Sa'cripant. A braggart, a noisy hectorer. He is introduced by Alexander Passoni, in a mock-heroic poem called *The Rape of the Bucket*.

Sa'cripant (in *Orlando Furioso*). King of Circassia, and a Saracen.

Sad Bread (Latin, *panis gravis*). Heavy bread, ill-made bread. Shakespeare calls it "distressful bread"—not the bread of distress, but the *panis gravis* or ill-made bread eaten by the poor.

Sad Dog (*He's a*). *Un triste sujet*. A playful way of saying a man is a debauchee.

Sadah. The sixteenth night of the month Bayaman. (*Persian mythology*.)

Sadda. One of the sacred books of the Guebres or Parsis containing a summary of the Zend-Avesta.

Sadder and a Wiser Man (*A*).

"A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrow morn."
Coleridge. The Ancient Mariner.

Saddle. *Set the saddle on the right horse*. Lay the blame on those who deserve it.

Lose the horse and win the saddle. (*See* Lose.)

Saddletree (*Mr Bartoline*). The learned saddler. (*Sir Walter Scott. The Heart of Midlothian*.)

Sad'ducees. A Jewish party which denied the existence of spirits and angels, and, of course, disbelieved in the resurrection of the dead, so called from Sadoc (*righteous man*), thought to be the name of a priest or rabbi some three centuries before the birth of Christ. As they did not believe in future punishments, they punished offences with the utmost severity.

Sadi or **Saadi.** A Persian poet styled the "nightingale of thousand songs," and "one of the four monarchs of eloquence." His poems are the *Gulistan* or *Garden of Roses*, the *Bostan* or *Garden of Fruits*, and the *Pend-Namch*, a moral poem. He is admired for his sententious march. (1184-1263.)

Sadler's Wells (London). There was a well at this place called *Holy Well*, once noted for "its extraordinary cures." The priests of Clerkenwell Priory used to boast of its virtues. At the Reformation it was stopped up, and was wholly forgotten till 1683, when a Mr Sadler, in digging gravel for his garden accidentally discovered it again. Hence the name. In 1765 Mr Rosoman converted Sadler's garden into a theatre.

Sadlerian Lectures. Lectures on Algebra delivered in the University of Cambridge, and founded in 1710 by Lady Sadler.

Sæhrimnir [*Sæ-rim'-ner*]. The boar served to the gods in Valhalla every evening, by next morning the part eaten was miraculously restored. (*Scandinavian mythology*.)

Safa, in Arabia, according to Arabian legend, is the hill on which Adam and Eve came together, after having been parted for two hundred years, during which time they wandered homeless over the face of the earth.

Safety Matches. In 1847 Schrotter, an Austrian chemist, discovered that red phosphorus gives off no fumes, and is virtually inert; but being mixed with chlorate of potash under slight pressure it explodes with violence. In 1855 Herr Bottger, of Sweden, put the red phosphorus on the *box* and the phosphorus on the *match*, so that the match must be rubbed on the box to bring the two together. (*See* Prometheans, Lucifers.)

Saffron. *He hath slept in a bed of saffron*. In Latin *dormivit in sacco croci*, meaning he has a very light heart, in reference to the exhilarating effects of saffron.

"With genial joy to warm his soul,
Helen mixed saffron in the bowl."

Saffron Veil. The Greek and Latin brides wore a *flammeum* or yellow veil, which wholly enveloped them. (*See* Saophron.)

Saga (plural **Sagas**). The northern mythological and historical traditions,

chiefly compiled in the twelfth and three following centuries The most remarkable are those of *Lodbrok*, *Hervara*, *Vilkina*, *Volsunga*, *Blomstrvalla*, *Ynglinga*, *Olaf Tryggva-Sonar*, with those of *Jomsvikingia* and of *Knytlinga* (which contain the legendary history of Norway and Denmark), those of *Sturlinga* and *Eyrbiggia* (which contain the legendary history of Iceland), the *Herms-Kringla* and *New Edda*, due to Snorro-Sturleson.

All these legends are short, abrupt, concise full of bold metaphor and graphic descriptions

Sa'gan of Jerusalem, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is designed for Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, he was son of the Earl of Northampton, who fell in the royal cause at the battle of Hopton Heath The Jewish sagan was the vicar of the sovereign pontiff. According to tradition, Moses was Aaron's sagan.

> The Sagan was the vicar of the Jewish pontiff Thus they called Moses' Aaron's Sagan"

Sages (*The Seven*) (*See* WISE MEN)

Sagittarius, the archer, represents the Centaur Chiron, who at death was converted into the constellation so called. (*See next article*)

Sagittary. A terrible archer, half beast and half man, whose eyes sparkled like fire, and struck dead like lightning He is introduced into the Trojan armies by Guido da Colonna.

> "The dreadful Sagittary
> Appals our numbers"
> *Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida*, v 5

Sagramour le De'sirus. A knight of the Round Table, introduced in the *Morte d'Arthur*, *Lancelot du Lac*, etc.

Sahib (in Bengalee, *Saheb*) Equal to our Mr, or rather to such gentlemen as we term "Esquires." *Sahiba* is the lady. (Arabic for *lord*, *master*)

Sail. *You may hoist sail* Cut your stick, be off. Maria saucily says to Viola, dressed in man's apparel—

> 'Will you hoist sail sir? Here lies your way'
> —*Shakespeare Twelfth Night*, i 5

To set sail To start on a voyage
To strike sail (*See* STRIKE.)

Sail before the Wind (*To*) To prosper, to go on swimmingly, to meet with great success, to go as smoothly and rapidly as a ship before the wind

Sailing under False Colours. Pretending to be what you are not The allusion is to pirate vessels, which hoist any colours to elude detection

Sailing within the Wind or **Sailing close to the Wind.** Going to the very verge of propriety, or acting so as just to escape the letter of the law. The phrase, of course, is nautical.

> "The jokes [of our predecessors] might have been broader than modern manners allow, but the masher sails nearer the wind than did his ruder forefathers'—*Nineteenth Century*, November, 1892, p 795
>
> "Ea defended himself by declaring that he did not tell Hasisadra anything he only sent her a dream This was undoubtedly sailing very near the wind'—*Nineteenth Century*, June, 1891, p 911

Sailor King. William IV. of England, who entered the navy as midshipman in 1779, and was made Lord High Admiral in 1827 (1765, 1830-1837.)

Saint. Kings and princes so called —
Edward the Martyr (961, 975-978)
Edward the Confessor (1004, 1042-1066)
Eric IX of Sweden (*, 1155-1161).
Ethelred I., King of Wessex (*, 866-871).
Eugenius I., pope (*, 654-657)
Felix I, pope (*, 269-274)
Ferdinand III of Castile and Leon (1200, 1217-1252)
Julius I, pope (*, 337-352).
Kâng-he second of the Manchoo dynasty of China, who assumed the name of Chin-tsou-jin (1661-1722)
Lawrence Justinian, Patriarch of Venice (1380, 1451-1465)
Leo IX., pope (1002, 1049-1054)
Louis IX. of France (1215, 1226-1270)
Olaus II of Norway, brother of Harald III, called "St Olaf the Double Beard" (984, 1026-1030).
Stephen I of Hungary (979, 997-1038)

Dom Fernando, son of King John of Portugal, was, with his brother Henry, taken prisoner by the Moors at the siege of Tangier The Portuguese general promised to give Ceuta for their ransom, and left Fernando in prison as their surety The Portuguese government refused to ratify the condition, and Fernando was left in the hands of the Moors till he died For this patriotic act he is regarded as a *saint*, and his day is June 5th. His brother Edward was king at the time (1402-1443)

St. Bees' College (Cumberland), situated on the bay formed by *St Bees' Head*, founded by Dr Law, Bishop of Chester, in 1816 St Bees' was so called from a nunnery founded here in 650, and dedicated to the Irish saint named Bega A "man of wax" is a "Bees' man."

St. Cecil'ia, born of noble Roman parents, and fostered from her cradle in the Christian faith, married Valirian. One day she told him that an angel, "whether she was awake or asleep, was ever beside her" Valirian requested to see this angel, and she said he must be baptised first Valirian was baptised and suffered martyrdom When Cecilia was brought before the Prefect Alma'chius, and refused to worship the Roman deities, she was "shut fast in a bath kept hot both night and day with great fires," but "felt of it no woe" Almachius then sent an executioner to cut off her head, "but for no manner of chance could he smite her fair neck in two." Three days she lingered with her neck bleeding, preaching Christ and Him crucified all the while, then she died, and Pope Urban buried the body. "Her house the church of St. Cecily is hight" unto this day (*Chaucer Secounde Nonnes Tale*) (*See* CECILIA)

⁂ Towards the close of the seventeenth century an annual musical festival was held in Stationers' Hall in honour of St. Cecilia.

St. Cuthbert's Duck. The eider duck.

St. Distaff. (*See* DISTAFF)

St. Elmo, called by the French *St. Elme* The electric light seen playing about the masts of ships in stormy weather. (*See* CASTOR AND POLLUX)

"And sudden breaking on their raptured sight,
Appeared the splendour of St. Elmo's light"
Hoole's Ariosto, book ix

St. Francis. (*See* FRANCIS)

St. George's Cross, in heraldry, is a Greek cross gules upon a field argent. The field is represented in the Union Jack by a narrow fimbriation It is the distinguishing badge of the British navy. *St. George's flag* is a smaller flag, without the Union Jack

St. John Long. An illiterate quack, who professed to have discovered a liniment which had the power of distinguishing between disease and health The body was rubbed with it, and if irritation appeared it announced secret disease, which the quack undertook to cure He was twice tried for manslaughter once in 1830, when he was fined for his treatment of Miss Cashau, who died, and next in 1831, for the death of Mrs Lloyd Being acquitted, he was driven in triumph from the Old Bailey in a nobleman's carriage, amid the congratulations of the aristocracy.

⁂ St. John is pronounced *Sin'jin*, as in that verse of Pope's—

"Awake, my St John! leave all meaner things
To low ambition and the pride of kings"
Essay on Man

St. John's Eve, St. Mark's Eve, and **Allhallow Even,** are times when poets say the forms of all such persons as are about to die in the ensuing twelve months make their solemn entry into the churches of their respective parishes. On these eves all sorts of goblins are about. Brand says, "On the Eve of John the Baptist's nativity bonfires are made to purify the air (vol. i. p. 305).

St. Johnstone's Tippet. A halter, so called from Johnstone the hangman.

"Sent to heaven wi' a St Johnstone's tippet about my hause"—*Sir Walter Scott Old Mortality*, chap viii

St. Leger Sweepstakes. The St. Leger race was instituted in 1776, by Colonel St. Leger, of Park Hill, near Doncaster, but was not called the "St. Leger" till two years afterwards, when the Marquis of Rockingham's horse *Allabaculia* won the race (*See* DERBY, LEGER)

St. Leon became possessed of the elixir of life, and the power of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but these acquisitions only brought him increased misery. (*William Goodwin St. Leon*)

St. Lundi (*La*). St Monday. Monday spent by workmen in idleness One of the rules enjoined by the Sheffield unionists was that no work should be permitted to be done on a Monday by any of their members.

St. Michael's Chair. The projecting stone lantern of a tower erected on St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall It is said that the rock received its name from a religious house built to commemorate the apparition of St. Michael on one of its craggy heights. (*See* MICHAEL.)

St. Monday. A holiday observed by journeyman shoemakers and other inferior mechanics, and well-to-do merchants.

In the *Journal of the Folk-lore Society*, vol. i. p. 245, we read that, "While Cromwell's army lay encamped at Perth, one of his zealous partisans, named Monday, died, and Cromwell offered a reward for the best lines on his death. A shoemaker of Perth brought the following, which so pleased Cromwell that he not only gave the promised reward, but made also a decree that

shoemakers should be allowed to make Monday a standing holiday.

"Blessed be the Sabbath Day,
And cursed be worldly pelf,
Tuesday will begin the week,
Since Monday's hanged himself"

St. Si'monism. The social and political system of St Simon He proposed the institution of a European parliament, to arbitrate in all matters affecting Europe, and the establishment of a social hierarchy based on capacity and labour. He was led to his "social system" by the apparition of Charlemagne, which appeared to him one night in the Luxembourg, where he was suffering a temporary imprisonment. (1760-1825)

∴ For other saints, *see* the names

St. Stephen's. The Houses of Parliament are so called, because, at one time, the Commons used to sit in St Stephen's Chapel.

St. Stephen's Loaves. Stones.

"Having said this, he took up one of St Stephen's loaves, and was going to hit him with it"—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, v. x

St. Thomas's Castle. The penitentiary in St Thomas's parish, Oxford, where women of frail morals are kept under surveillance

St. Wilfrid's Needle, often called "St. Wimfred's Needle." In the crypt of Ripon Minster is a passage regarded as a test of chastity

Saints. *City of Saints* (*See under* CITY *and* HOLY CITY)

Saivas (2 syl). Worshippers of Siva, one of the three great Indian sects, they are at present divided into—

(1) *Dandins* or staff bearers, the Hindu mendicants, so called because they carry a *danda* or small staff, with a piece of red cloth fixed on it In this piece of cloth the Brahmanical cord is enshrined.

(2) *Yogins.* Followers of Yoga, who practise the most difficult austerities

(3) *Lingarats,* who wear the Linga emblem on some part of their dress

(4) *Paramahansas,* ascetics who go naked, and never express any want or wish

(5) *Aghorins,* who eat and drink whatever is given them, even ordure and carrion

(6) *Urdhabahus,* who extend one or both arms over their head till they become rigidly fixed in this position.

(7) *Akasmukhins,* who hold up their faces to the sky till the muscles of the neck become contracted.

Saker. A piece of light artillery. The word is borrowed from the saker hawk (*See* FALCON)

"The cannon blunderbuss, and saker,
He was the inventor of and maker"
Butler Hudibras, i. 2

Sakhrat [*Sak-rah'*] A sacred stone, one grain of which endows the possessor with miraculous powers. It is of an emerald colour, its reflection makes the sky blue (*Mahometan mythology.*)

Sak'ta. A worshipper of a Sakti, or female deity, in Hindu mythology The Saktas are divided into two branches, the Dakshin'acha'rins and the Vam'acha'rins (the followers of the right-hand and left-hand ritual) The latter practise the grossest impurities. (Sanskrit, *sakti*, power, energy)

Sa-kun'tala. Daughter of St Vis'wa'mitra, and Menaka a water-nymph. Abandoned by her parents, she was brought up by a hermit One day King Dushyanta came to the hermitage during a hunt, and persuaded Sakuntala to marry him, and in due time a son was born. When the boy was six years old, she took it to its father, and the king recognised his wife by a ring which he had given her She was now publicly proclaimed his queen, and Bhârata, his son and heir, became the founder of the glorious race of the Bhâ'ratas This story forms the plot of the celebrated drama of Kalidâ'sa, called *Sakuntala*, made known to us by Sir W. Jones.

Sak'ya-Mu'ni. Sakya, the hermit, founder of Buddhism

Sal Prunella. A mixture of refined nitre and soda for sore throats Prunella is a corruption of Brunelle, in French *sel de brunelle*, from the German *bräune* (a sore throat), *bräune* (the quinsy)

Salacaca'bia or Salacac'aby of Apicius. An uncatable soup of great pretensions. King, in his *Art of Cookery*, gives the recipe of this soup "Bruise in a mortar parsley-seed, dried penery'al, dried mint, ginger, green coriander, stoned raisins, honey, vinegar, oil, and wine Put them into a *cacab'ulum*, with three crusts of Pycentine bread, the flesh of a pullet, vestine cheese, pine-kernels, cucumbers, and dried onions, minced small, pour soup over all, garnish with snow, and serve up in the cacab'ulum"

'At each end there are dishes of the salacacabia of the Romans one is made of parsley, pennyroyal cheese, pinetops, honey, vinegar brine, eggs cucumbers, onions and hen-livers, the other is much the same as soup maigre'—*Smollett Peregrine Pickle.*

Sal'ace (3 syl). The sea, or rather the *salt* or *briny* deep, the wife of Neptune

"Triton, who boasts his high Neptunian race
Sprung from the god by Salace's embrace"
Camoens Lusiad, book vi

Salad Days. Days of inexperience, when persons are very green.

"My salad days
When I was green in judgment"
Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra, i 5

A pen'orth of salad oil A strapping; a castigation It is a joke on All Fools' Day to send one to the saddler's for a "pen'orth of salad oil" The pun is between "salad oil," as above, and the French *avoir de la salade*, "to be flogged" The French *salader* and *salade* are derived from the *salle* or saddle on which schoolboys were at one time birched A block for the purpose used to be kept in some of our public schools Oudin translates the phrase "*Donner la salle à un escolier*" by "*Scopar un scolaro innanzi à tutti gli altri.*" (*Recherches Italiennes et Françoises*, part ii. 508)

Salamander, in Egyptian hieroglyphics, is a human form pinched to death with the cold (*See* UNDINES)

Salamander. A sort of lizard, fabled to live in fire, which, however, if quenched by the chill of its body Pliny tells us he tried the experiment once, but the creature was soon burnt to a powder (*Natural History*, x. 67; xxix. 4) Salamanders are not uncommon, especially the spotted European kind (Greek, *salamandra*)

Salamander. François I of France adopted as his badge "a lizard in the midst of flames," with the legend "*Nutrisco et extinguo*" ("I nourish and extinguish") The Italian motto from which this legend was borrowed was, "*Nudrisco il buono e spengo il reo*" ("I nourish the good and extinguish the bad") Fire purifies good metal, but consumes rubbish. (*See ante.*)

Salamander. Anything of a fiery-red colour Falstaff calls Bardolph's nose "a burning lamp," "a salamander," and the drink that made such "a fiery meteor" he calls "fire."

"I have maintained that salamander of yours with fire any time this two-and-thirty years"
—*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, iv 3

Salamander's Wool. Asbestos, a fibrous mineral, affirmed by the Tartars to be made "of the root of a tree" It is sometimes called "mountain flax," and is not combustible.

Sal'ary. The salt rations The Romans served out rations of salt and other necessaries to their soldiers and civil servants. The rations altogether were called by the general name of salt, and when money was substituted for the rations the stipend went by the same name. (Latin, *sala'rium*, from *sal*, salt.)

Salchichon. A huge Italian sausage. Thomas, Duke of Genoa, a boy of Harrow school, was so called, when he was thrust forward by General Prim as an "inflated candidate" for the Spanish throne

Sale by the Candle. A species of auction An inch of candle being lighted, he who made the bid as the candle gave its expiring wink was declared the buyer, sometimes a pin is stuck in a candle, and the last bidder before the pin falls out is the buyer.

Sa'lem is Jireh-Salem, or Jerusalem.

"Melchisedec, King of Salem being by interpretation King of peace'—Hebrews vii 1, 2

Salic Law. The law so called is one chapter of the Salian code regarding succession to salic lands, which was limited to heirs male to the exclusion of females, chiefly because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of the Salic law to the succession of the crown.

"Which Salique, as I said, twixt Elbe and Sala,
Is at this day in Germany called Meisen,'
Shakespeare Henry V, i 2

⁂ Philippe VI. of France, in order to raise money, exacted a tax on salt, called *Gabelle*, which was most unpopular and most unjustly levied. Edward III called this iniquitous tax "Philippe's *Salic* law" (Latin, *sal*, salt)

Saliens (*The*). A college of twelve priests of Mars instituted by Numa The tale is that a shield fell from heaven, and the nymph Egēria predicted that wherever that shield was preserved the people would be the dominant people of the earth. To prevent the shield from being surreptitiously taken away, Numa had eleven others made exactly like it, and appointed twelve priests for guardians. Every year these young patricians promenaded the city, singing and dancing, and they finished the day with a most sumptuous banquet, insomuch that *saliares cœna* became proverbial for a most

sumptuous feast The word "saliens" means dancing.

"Nunc est bibendum
nunc Salaribus
Ornate pulvinar Deorum
Tempus erat dapibus"
Horace Odes, xxxvii 2 4

Salient Angles, in fortification, are those angles in a rampart which point outwards towards the country, those which point inwards towards the place fortified are called "re-entering angles."

Salisbury Cathedral. Begun in 1220, and finished in 1258, noted for having the loftiest spire in the United Kingdom. It is 400 feet high, or thirty feet higher than the dome of St Paul's.

Salisbury Craigs. Rocks near Edinburgh, so called from the Earl of Salisbury, who accompanied Edward III. on an expedition against the Scots.

Sallee. A seaport on the west coast of Morocco. The inhabitants were formerly notorious for their piracy

Sallust of France. César Vichard, Abbé de St Réal, so called by Voltaire (1639-1692)

Sally. Saddle (Latin, *sella*, French, *selle*)

"The horse stopped his course by degrees, and went with his rider into a pond to drink, and there sat his lordship upon the sally"—*Lives of the Norths*

"Vaulting ambition o'erleaps its *sell*,
And falls o' the other."
Shakespeare Macbeth, i 7

Sally Lunn. A tea-cake, so called from Sally Lunn, the pastrycook of Bath, who used to cry them about in a basket at the close of the eighteenth century Dalmer, the baker, bought her recipe, and made a song about the buns

Sallyport. The postern in fortifications. It is a small door or *port* whence troops may issue unseen to make *sallies*, etc. (Latin, *salio*, to leap.)

Sal'macis. A fountain of Caria, which rendered effeminate all those who bathed therein It was in this fountain that Hermaphroditus changed his sex (*Ovid · Metamorphoses*, iv. 285, and xvi 319)

"Thy moist limbs melted into Salmacis"
Swinburne Hermaphroditus

Sal'magun'di. A mixture of minced veal, chicken, or turkey, anchovies or pickled herrings, and onions all chopped together, and served with lemon-juice and oil, said to be so called from Salmagondi, one of the ladies attached to the suite of Mary de Medicis, wife of Henri IV. of France She either invented the dish or was so fond of it that it went by her name.

Salmon (Latin, *salmo*, to leap). The leaping fish.

Salmon, *as food for servants* At one time apprentices and servants stipulated that they should not be obliged to feed on salmon more than five days in a week. Salmon was one penny a pound.

"A large boiled salmon would now-a-days have indicated most liberal housekeeping, but at that period salmon was caught in such plenty (1670) that, instead of being accounted a delicacy, it was generally applied to feed the servants, who are said sometimes to have stipulated that they should not be required to eat food so luscious and surfeiting above five times a week"—*Sir W Scott Old Mortality*, chap vii.

Salmoneus (3 syl) A king of Elis, noted for his arrogance and impiety. He wished to be called a god, and to receive divine honour from his subjects To imitate Jove's thunder he used to drive his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side to imitate lightning, for which impiety the king of gods and men hurled a thunderbolt at him, and sent him to the infernal regions.

Sal'sabil. A fountain in Paradise. (*Al Koran*, xxvi.)

"Mahomet was taking his afternoon nap in his Paradise A hour had rolled a cloud under his head, and he was snoring serenely near the fountain of Salsabil"—*Croquemitaine*, ii 8

Salt. Flavour, smack The salt of youth is that vigour and strong passion which then predominates. Shakespeare uses the term on several occasions for strong amorous passion Thus Iago refers to it as "hot as monkeys, salt as wolves in pride" (*Othello*, iii. 3) The Duke calls Angelo's base passion his "salt imagination," because he supposed his victim to be Isabella, and not his betrothed wife whom the Duke forced him to marry. (*Measure for Measure*, v. 1)

"Though we are justices, and doctors, and churchmen, Master Page, we have some salt of our youth in us"—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii 3

Spilling salt was held to be an unlucky omen by the Romans, and the superstition has descended to ourselves In Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture of the Lord's Supper, Judas Iscariot is known by the salt-cellar knocked over accidentally by his arm Salt was used in sacrifice by the Jews, as well as by the Greeks and Romans, and it is still used in baptism by the Roman Catholic clergy. It was an emblem of purity and the sanctifying influence of a holy life on others Hence our Lord tells His disciples they are "the salt of the earth" Spilling the salt after it was placed on the head of the victim was a bad omen, hence the superstition.

A covenant of salt (Numbers xviii. 19). A covenant which could not be broken. As salt was a symbol of incorruption, it, of course, symbolised perpetuity.

"The Lord God of Israel gave the kingdom . . . to David . . . by a covenant of salt."—2 Chronicles xiii. 5.

Cum grano salis. With great limitation; with its grain of salt, or truth. As salt is sparingly used in condiments, so is truth in the remark just made.

He won't earn salt for his porridge. He will never earn a penny.

Not worth one's salt. Not worth the expense of the food he eats.

To eat a man's salt. To partake of his hospitality. Among the Arabs to eat a man's salt was a sacred bond between the host and guest. No one who has eaten of another's salt should speak ill of him or do him an ill turn.

"One does not eat a man's salt . . . at these dinners. There is nothing sacred in . . . London hospitality."—*Thackeray.*

To sit above the salt—in a place of distinction. Formerly the family *saler* (salt cellar) was of massive silver, and placed in the middle of the table. Persons of distinction sat *above* the "saler"—*i.e.* between it and the head of the table; dependents and inferior guests sat below.

"We took him up above the salt and made much of him."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* chap. xv.

True to his salt. Faithful to his employers. Here salt means salary or interests. (See above, *To eat a man's salt.*)

"M. Waddington owes his fortune and his consideration to his father's adopted country [France], and he is true to his salt."—*Newspaper paragraph*, March 6, 1893.

Salt. A sailor, especially an old sailor; *e.g.* an old salt.

Salt Bread or *Bitter Bread.* The bread of affliction or humiliation. Bread too salt is both disagreeable to the taste and indigestible.

"Learning how hard it is to get back when once exiled, and how salt is the bread of others."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Makers of Florence*, p. 85.

Salt-cellar (*A*). A table salt-stand. (French, *salière*; Latin, *salarium.*)

Salt Hill (Eton). The mound at Eton whore the Eton scholars used to collect money from the visitors on Montem day. The mound is still called *Salt Hill*, and the money given was called *salt.* The word salt is similar to the Latin *sala'rium* (salary), the pay given to Roman soldiers and civil officers. (*See* MONTEM, SALARY.)

∴ Cakes of salt are still used for money in Abyssinia and Thibet.

Salt Junk. (*See* JUNK.)

Salt Lake. It has been stated that three buckets of this water will yield one of solid salt. This cannot be true, as water will not hold in solution more than twenty-five per cent. of saline matter. The Mormons engaged in procuring it state that they obtain one bucket of salt for every five buckets of water. (*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*)

Salt Ring. An attempt to monopolise the sale of salt by a ring or company which bought up some of the largest of our salt-mines.

Salt River. *To row up Salt River.* A defeated political party is said to be rowed up Salt River, and those who attempt to uphold the party have the task of rowing up this ungracious stream. J. Inman says the allusion is to a small stream in Kentucky, the passage of which is rendered both difficult and dangerous by shallows, bars, and an extremely tortuous channel.

Salt an Invoice (*To*) is to put the extreme value upon each article, and even something more, to give it piquancy and raise its market value, according to the maxim, *sal sapit omnia.* The French have the same expression: as "*Vendre bien salé*" (to sell very dear); "*Il me l'a bien salé*" (He charged me an exorbitant price); and generally *saler* is to pigeon one.

Salt in Beer. In Scotland it was customary to throw a handful of salt on the top of the mash to keep the witches from it. Salt really has the effect of moderating the fermentation and fining the liquor.

Salt in a Coffin. It is still not uncommon to put salt into a coffin, and Moresin tells us the reason; Satan hates salt, because it is the symbol of incorruption and immortality. (*Papatus*, p. 154.)

Salt Losing its Savour. "If salt has lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?" If men fall from grace, how shall they be restored? The reference is to rock-salt, which loses its saltness if exposed to the hot sun.

"Along one side of the Valley of Salt (that towards Gihul) there is a small precipice about two men's lengths, occasioned by taking away of the salt. I broke a piece off that was exposed to the sun, rain, and air; though it had the sparks and particles of salt, yet it had perfectly lost its savour. The inner part, however, retained its saltness."—*Maundrel, quoted by Dr. Adam Clarke.*

Salt on His Tail (*Lay*). Catch or apprehend him. The phrase is based on the direction given to small children to

lay salt on a bird's tail if they want to catch it

'His intelligence is so good that were you to come near him with soldiers or constables, I shall answer for it you will never lay salt on his tail'—*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet*, chap xi

Saltarello, "*le fils de la Folie et de Pulcinello*" A supposititious Italian dancer, sent to amuse Bettina in the court of the Grand Duke Laurent. Bettina was a servant on a farm, in love with the shepherd Pippo But when she was taken to court and made a countess, Pippo was forbidden to approach her Bettina languished, and to amuse her a troop of Italian dancers was sent for, of which Saltarello was the leader He soon made himself known to Bettina, and married her Bettina was a "mascotte" (*q v*), but, as the children of mascottes are mascottes also, the prince became reconciled with the promise that he should be allowed to adopt her first child. (*La Mascotte.*)

⁂ Hence a Saltarello is an assumed covert to bring about a forbidden marriage and hoodwink those who forbade it

Saltpetre (French, *saltpetre*), *sel de pierre, parcequ'il forme des efflorescences salines sur les murs.* (*Boullet Dict. des Sciences*)

Salu'te (2 syl.) According to tradition, on the triumphant return of Maximilian to Germany, after his second campaign, the town of Augsburg ordered 100 rounds of cannon to be discharged The officer on service, fearing to have fallen short of the number, caused an extra round to be added The town of Nuremberg ordered a like salute, and the custom became established.

Salute, in the British navy, between two ships of equal rank, is made by firing an equal number of guns. If the vessels are of unequal rank, the superior fires the fewer rounds

Royal salute, in the British navy, consists (1) in firing twenty-one great guns, (2) in the officers lowering their swordpoints, and (3) in dipping the colours.

Salutations.

Shaking hands A relic of the ancient custom of adversaries, in treating of a truce, taking hold of the weapon-hand to ensure against treachery.

Lady's curtsey. A relic of the ancient custom of women going on the knee to men of rank and power, originally to beg mercy, afterwards to acknowledge superiority

Taking off the hat A relic of the ancient custom of taking off the helmet when no danger is nigh A man takes off his hat to show that he dares stand unarmed in your presence.

Discharging guns as a salute. To show that no fear exists, and therefore no guns will be required. This is like "burying the hatchet" (*q v.*).

Presenting arms—i.e. offering to give them up, from the full persuasion of the peaceful and friendly disposition of the person so honoured.

Lowering swords. To express a willingness to put yourself unarmed in the power of the person saluted, from a full persuasion of his friendly feeling

Salve (1 syl) is the Latin *salvia* (sage), one of the most efficient of mediæval remedies.

"To other woundes, and to broken armes
Some bidde salve, and some bidde charmes'
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, line 4,715

Salve To flatter, to wheedle. The allusion is to salving a wound

Salve (2 syl). Latin "hail," "welcome" The word is often woven on door-mats.

Sam. *Uncle Sam.* The United States Government Mr. Frost tells us that the inspectors of Elbert Anderson's store on the Hudson were Ebenezer Wilson and his uncle Samuel Wilson, the latter of whom superintended in person the workmen, and went by the name of "Uncle Sam." The stores were marked E A — U S (*Elbert Anderson, United States*), and one of the employers, being asked the meaning, said U S stood for "Uncle Sam" The joke took, and in the War of Independence the men carried it with them, and it became stereotyped

To stand Sam To be made to pay the reckoning This is an Americanism, and arose from the letters U S on the knapsacks of the soldiers The government of Uncle Sam has to pay, or "stand Sam" for all. (*See above.*)

Sam Weller. Servant of Mr Pickwick, famous for his metaphors. He is meant to impersonate the wit, shrewdness, quaint humour, and best qualities of London low life (*Charles Dickens. Pickwick Papers*)

Sa'mael. The prince of demons, who, in the guise of a serpent, tempted Eve, also called the angel of death. (*Jewish demonology*)

Sam'anides (3 syl). A dynasty of ten kings in Western Persia (902-1001), founded by Ismail al Sam'uni

Sama'ria, according to 1 Kings xvi 24, means the hill of Shemer. Omri "bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and built on the hill, and called the name of [his] city . . after the name of Shemer . . *Samaria.*" (B C 925)

Samaritan. *A good Samaritan* A philanthropist, one who attends upon the poor to aid them and give them relief (Luke x, 30-37.)

Sambo. A pet name given to anyone of the negro race The term is properly applied to the male offspring of a negro and mulatto, the female offspring being called Zamba (Spanish, *zambo,* bow-legged, Latin, *scambus*)

Samedi (French). Saturday A contraction of *Saturni-dies* In French, *n* and *u* are interchangeable, whence *Saturne* is changed to *Saturne,* and contracted into *Same.* M Masson, in his French etymologies, says it is *Sabbati dies,* but this cannot be correct MARDI is *Martis-dies,* VENDREDI is *Veneris dies,* JEUDI is *Jovis-dies,* etc (The day of Saturn, Mars, Venus, Jove, etc.)

Sa'mian. *The Samian poet.* Simon'ides the satirist, born at Samos.

Samian Letter (*The*). The letter Y, used by Pythag'oras as an emblem of the straight narrow path of virtue, which is one, but, if once deviated from, the farther the lines are extended the wider becomes the breach.

"When reason doubtful, like the Samian letter
Points him two ways the narrower the better"
Dunciad, IV

Samian Sage (*The*) Pythag'oras born at Samos, sometimes called "the Samian." (Sixth century B C)

"'Tis enough,
In this late age, adventurous to have touched
Light on the numbers of the Samian sage"
Thomson

Samia'sa. A seraph, who fell in love with Aholiba'mah, a granddaughter of Cain, and when the flood came, carried her under his wing to some other planet (*Byron Heaven and Earth.*)

Samiel, the Black Huntsman of the Wolf's Glen A satanic spirit, who gave to a marksman who entered into compact with him seven balls, six of which were to hit infallibly whatever was aimed at, but the seventh was to deceive. The person who made this compact was termed *Der Freischutz* (*Weber Der Freischutz, libretto by Kind*)

Sa'miel Wind, or **Simoom'.** A hot suffocating wind that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia (Arabic, *samma,* suffocatingly hot.)

"Burning and headlong as the Samiel wind"
Thomas Moore Lalla Rookh, pt 1

Sammael. The chief of evil spirits, who is for ever gnashing his teeth over the damned Next to him is Ashmedai (Asmodeus). (*Cabalists.*)

Samoor. The south wind of Persia, which so softens the strings of lutes, that they can never be tuned while it lasts. (*Stephen: Persia*)

"Like the wind of the south over a summer lute blowing
Hushed all its music, and withered its frame"
Thomas Moore The Fire Worshippers

Samosa'tian Philosopher. Lucian of Samos'ata. (Properly *Samos'a-tan*)

Sampford Ghost (*The*) A kind of exaggerated "Cock Lane ghost" (*q v*), which "haunted" Sampford Peverell for about three years in the first decade of the 19th century. The house selected was occupied by a man named Chave, and besides the usual knockings, the inmates were beaten, in one instance a powerful "unattached arm" flung a folio Greek Testament from a bed into the middle of a room The Rev Charles Caled Colton (credited as the author of these freaks) offered £100 to anyone who could explain the matter except on supernatural grounds. No one, however, claimed the reward Colton died 1832.

Sampi. A Greek numeral. (*See* EPISEMON)

Sampler. A pattern, A piece of fancy-sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

Sampson. *A domine Sampson.* A humble pedantic scholar, awkward, irascible, and very old-fashioned The character occurs in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*

Samson. Any man of unusual strength; so called from the Judge of Israel.

The British Samson Thomas Topham, son of a London carpenter He lifted three hogsheads of water, weighing 1,836 pounds, in the presence of thousands of spectators assembled in Bath Street, Coldbath Fields, May 28th, 1741 Being plagued by a faithless woman, he put an end to his life in the flower of his age (1710-1753)

The Kentish Samson Richard Joy, who died 1742, at the age of 67. His tombstone is in St. Peter's churchyard, Isle of Thanet.

Samson Carrasco. (See *Don Quixote*, pt II bk I. chap IV)

San Benito (*The*). The vest of penitence It was a coarse yellow tunic worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition on their way to the *auto da fé*, it was painted over with flames, demons, etc In the case of those who expressed repentance for their errors, the flames were directed downwards Penitents who had been taken before the Inquisition had to wear this badge for a stated period. Those worn by Jews, sorcerers, and renegades bore a St. Andrew's cross in red on back and front.

San Chris'tobal. A mountain in Grana'da, seen by ships arriving from the African coast, so called because colossal images of St. Christopher were erected in places of danger, from the superstitious notion that whoever cast his eye on the gigantic saint would be free from peril for the whole day

San Suen'a. Zaragoza

Sance-bell. Same as "Sanctus-bell" (*See* SACRING-BELL)

San'cha. Daughter of Garcias, King of Navarre, and wife of Fernan Gonsa'lez of Castile She twice saved the life of the count her husband, once on his road to Navarre, being waylaid by personal enemies and cast into a dungeon, she liberated him by bribing the gaoler The next time was when Fernan was waylaid and held prisoner at Leon. On this occasion she effected his escape by changing clothes with him.

⁂ The tale resembles that of the Countess of Nithsdale, who effected the escape of her husband from the Tower on February 23rd, 1715, and that of the Countess de Lavalette, who, in 1815, liberated the count her husband from prison by changing clothes with him

Sancho Panza, the squire of Don Quixote, was governor of Barata'ria according to Cervantes. He is described as a short, pot-bellied rustic, full of common sense, but without a grain of "spirituality." He rode upon an ass, *Dapple*, and was famous for his proverbs Panza, in Spanish, means *paunch*

A Sancho Panza A justice of the peace In allusion to Sancho, as judge in the isle of Barata'ria

Sancho Panza's wife, called Terēsa, pt. II i. 5; Maria, pt II iv 7, Juana, pt. I. 7, and Joan, pt. I. 21.

Sancho The model painting of this squire is Leslie's *Sancho and the Duchess.*

Sanchoni'atho. A forgery of the nine books of this "author" was printed at Bremen in 1837. The "original" was said to have been discovered in the convent of St Maria de Meimhão by Colonel Pereira, a Portuguese, but it was soon discovered (1) that no such convent existed, (2) that there was no colonel in the Portuguese service of the name, and (3) that the paper of the MS. displayed the water-mark of an Osnabruck paper-mill. (*See* RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER)

Sanctum Sancto'rum. A private room into which no one uninvited enters The reference is to the Holy of Holies in the Jewish Temple, a small chamber into which none but the high priest might enter, and that only on the Great Day of Atonement A man's private house is his sanctuary, his own special private room in that house is the sanctuary of the sanctuary, or the *sanctum sancto'rum.*

Sancy' Diamond. So called from Nicholas de Harlay, Sieur de Sancy, who bought it for 70,000 francs (£2,800) of Don Antonio, Prince of Crato and King of Portugal *in partibus.* It belonged at one time to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who wore it with other diamonds at the battle of Granson, in 1476, and after his defeat it was picked up by a Swiss soldier, who sold it for a gulden to a clergyman. The clergyman sold it sixteen years afterwards (1492) to a merchant of Lucerne for 5,000 ducats (£1,125) It was next purchased (1495) by Emanuel the Fortunate of Portugal, and remained in the house of Aviz till the kingdom was annexed to Spain (1580), when Don Antonio sold it to Sieur de Sancy, in whose family it remained more than a century On one occasion the sieur, being desirous of aiding Henri I in his struggle for the crown, pledged the diamond to the Jews at Metz The servant entrusted with it being attacked by robbers, swallowed the diamond, and was murdered, but Nicholas de Harlay subsequently recovered the diamond out of the dead body of his unfortunate messenger We next find it in the possession of James II, who purchased it for the crown of England James carried it with him in his flight to France in 1688, when it was sold to Louis XIV. for £25,000 Louis XV wore it at his coronation, but during the Revolution it was again sold Napoleon in his high and palmy days bought it, but it was sold in 1835 to

Prince Paul Demidoff for £80,000 The prince sold it in 1830 to M Levrat, administrator of the Mining Society, who was to pay for it in four instalments, but his failing to fulfil his engagement became, in 1832, the subject of a lawsuit, which was given in favour of the prince. We next hear of it in Bombay, and in 1867 it was transmitted to England by the firm of Forbes & Co It now belongs to the Czar.

Sand (*George*) The *nom de plume* of Madame Dudevant, a French authoress, assumed out of attachment to Jules Sand or Sandeau, a young student, in conjunction with whom she published her first novel, *Rose et Blanche*, under the name of "Jules Sand." (1804-1876)

Sand. *A rope of sand* Something nominally effective and strong, but in reality worthless and untrustworthy

My sand of life is almost run. The allusion is to the hour-glass

"Alas! dread lord, you see the case wherein I stand, and how little sand is left to run in my poor glass"—*Reynard the Fox*, iv

Sand-blind. Virtually blind, but not wholly so, what the French call *bel-lue*, our *par-blind*. (Old English suffix *sam*, half, or Old High German *sand*, virtually) It is only fit for a Launcelot Gobbo to derive it from *sand*, a sort of earth

"This is my true-begotten father, who, being, more than sand-blind, high-gravel blind, knows me not"—*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*, ii 2

Sand-man is about (*The*). (*See* DUSTMAN)

Sands. *Footprints on the sands of Time* (*Longfellow Psalm of Life*) This beautiful expression was probably suggested by a letter of the First Napoleon to his Minister of the Interior respecting the poor-laws —"It is melancholy [he says] to see time passing away without being put to its full value. Surely in a matter of this kind we should endeavour to do something, that we may say that we have not lived in vain, that we may leave some impress of our lives on the sands of Time."

To number sands To undertake an endless or impossible task.

"Alas! poor duke the task he undertakes
Is numbering sands and drinking oceans dry"
Shakespeare Richard II, ii 2

San'dabar. An Arabian writer, celebrated for his *Parables* He lived about a century before the Christian era

Sandal. *A man without sandals* A prodigal, so called by the ancient Jews, because the seller gave his sandals to the buyer as a ratification of his bargain. (Ruth iv. 7)

Sandals of Theramenes (4 syl), which would fit any foot Theramenes, one of the Athenian oligarchy, was nicknamed "the trimmer" (*cothurnus*, a sandal or boot which might be worn on either foot), because no dependence could be placed on him. He blew hot and cold with the same breath The proverb is applied to a trimmer.

Sandal'phon. One of the three angels who receive the prayers of the Israelites, and weave crowns for them. (*Longfellow.*)

Sandalwood. A corruption of Santalwood, a plant of the genus *Santalum* and natural order *Santalaceæ*.

Sandbanks. Wynants, a Dutch artist, is famous for his homely pictures, where sandbanks form a most striking feature.

Sandema'nians or *Glassites*. A religious party expelled from the Church of Scotland for maintaining that national churches, being "kingdoms of this world," are unlawful Called Glassites from John Glass, the founder (1728), and called Sandemanians from Robert Sandëman, who published a series of letters on the subject in 1755.

Sand'en [*sandy-den*] The great palace of King Lion, in the tale of *Reynard the Fox*.

Sandford and Merton. Thomas Day's tale so called

Sandjar. One of the Seljuke Sultans of Persia, so called from the place of his birth. Generally considered the *Persian Alexander* (1117-1158)

Sandschaki or **Sandschaki-sherif** [*the standard of green silk*]. The sacred banner of the Mussulmans. It is now enveloped in four coverings of green taffeta, enclosed in a case of green cloth. The standard is twelve feet high, and the golden ornament (a closed hand) which surmounts it holds a copy of the Koran written by the Calif Osman III. In times of peace this banner is guarded in the hall of the "noble vestment," as the dress worn by "the prophet" is styled In the same hall are preserved the sacred teeth, the holy beard, the sacred stirrup, the sabre, and the bow of Mahomet.

Sandwich. A piece of meat between two slices of bread; so called from the Earl of Sandwich (the noted "Jemmy Twitcher"), who passed whole days in

gambling, bidding the waiter bring him for refreshment a piece of meat between two pieces of bread, which he ate without stopping from play This contrivance was not first hit upon by the earl in the reign of George III, as the Romans were very fond of "sandwiches," called by them *offula*.

Sandwichman (*A*). A perambulating advertisement displayer, with an advertisement board before and behind.

"The Earl of Shaftesbury desired to say a word on behalf of a very respectable body of men, ordinarily called 'sandwiches'" — *The Times*, March 16th, 1867

Sang Bleu. Of high aristocratic descent The words are French, and mean *blue blood*, but the notion is Spanish The old families of Spain who trace their pedigree beyond the time of the Moorish conquest say that their venous blood is blue, but that of common people is black

Sang Froid (French, "cool blood"), meaning indifference; without temper or irritation

Sangaree'. A West Indian drink, consisting of Madeira wine, syrup, water and nutmeg

San'glamore (3 syl) Braggadocchio's sword (*Spenser Faerie Queene*)

San'glier (*Sir*) Meant for Shan O'Neil, leader of the Irish insurgents in 1567 (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, v)

Sanglier des Ardennes. Guillaume de la Marck driven from Liège for the murder of the Bishop of Liège, and beheaded by the Archduke Maximilian (1446-1485)

Sangra'do (*Dr*), in the romance of *Gil Blas*, prescribes warm water and bleeding for every ailment. The character is a satire on Helvetius. (Book II. 2)

"If the Sangra'dos were ignorant, there was at any rate more to spare in the veins than there is now"—*Daily Telegraph*

Sangreal. The vessel from which our Saviour drank at the Last Supper, and which (as it is said) was afterwards filled by Joseph of Arimathe'a with the blood that flowed from His wounds This blood was reported to have the power of prolonging life and preserving chastity. The quest of this cup forms the most fertile source of adventures to the knights of the Round Table. The story of the Sangreal or Sangraal was first written in verse by Chrestien de Troyes (end of the tenth century), thence Latinised (thirteenth century), and finally turned into French prose by Gautier Map, by "order of Lord Henry" (Henry III) It commences with the genealogy of our Saviour, and details the whole Gospel history, but the prose romance begins with Joseph of Arimathe'a Its quest is continued in *Perceval*, a romance of the fifteenth century, which gives the adventures of a young Welshman, raw and inexperienced, but admitted to knighthood At his death the sangreal, the sacred lance, and the silver trencher were carried up to heaven in the presence of attendants, and have never since been seen on earth

Tennyson has a poem entitled *The Holy Grail*.

Sanguine [*gwin*] One of the nine colours used by foreign heralds in escutcheons. It is expressed by lines of vert and purpure crossed, that is, diagonals from right to left crossing diagonals from left to right. (*See* TENNE)

Tenne and Sanguine are not used by English heralds (*See* HERALDS)

Sanguinary James (*A*) A sheep's head not singed A jemmy is a sheep's head, so called from James I, who introduced into England the national Scotch dish of "singed sheep's head and trotters." No real Scotch dinner is complete without a haggis, a sheep's head and trotters, and a hotch-potch (in summer), or cocky leekie (in winter)

A cocky leekie is a fowl boiled or stewed with leeks or kale—*i.e.* salt beef and curly greens

Gimmer (a sheep) cannot be the origin of Jemmy, as the G is always soft

San'hedrim. The Jewish Sanhedrim probably took its form from the seventy elders appointed to assist Moses in the government After the captivity it seems to have been a permanent consistory court The president was called "Ha-Nasi" (the prince), and the vice-president "Abba" (father) The seventy sat in a semicircle, thirty-five on each side of the president, the "father" being on his right hand, and the "hacan," or sub-deputy, on his left All questions of the "Law" were dogmatically settled by the Sanhedrim, and those who refused obedience were excommunicated "(Greek, *sunedrion*, a sitting together)

Sanhedrim, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, stands for the British Parliament.

"The Sanhedrim long time as chief he ruled,
Then reason guided, and their passion cooled."

Sanjaksherif. The flag of the prophet (Turkish, *sanjak*, a standard)

Sans Culottes (French, *without trousers*). A name given by the aristocratic section during the French Revolution to the popular party, the favourite leader of which was Henriot. (1793)

Sans Culottides. The five complementary days added to the twelve months of the Revolutionary Calendar. Each month being made to consist of thirty days, the riff-raff days which would not conform to the law were named in honour of the *sans culottes*, and made idle days or holidays

Sans-culottism Red republicanism.

Sans Peur et Sans Reproche. Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de Bayard, was called *Le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche* (1476-1524)

Sans Souci (French). Free and easy, void of care. There is a place so called near Potsdam, where Frederick II (the Great) built a royal palace

Enfans Sans Souci. The Tradesmen's company of actors, as opposed to the Lawyers', called "Basochians" (*q.v.*). This company was organised in France in the reign of Charles VIII, for the performance of short comedies, in which public characters and the manners of the day were turned into ridicule The manager of the "Care-for-Nothings" (*sans souci*) was called "The Prince of Fools" One of their dramatic pieces, entitled *Master Pierre Pathelin*, was an immense favourite with the Parisians.

Sansca'ra. The ten essential rites of Hindus of the first three castes (1) at the conception of a child; (2) at the quickening, (3) at birth; (4) at naming, (5) carrying the child out to see the moon, (6) giving him food to eat, (7) the ceremony of tonsure, (8) investiture with the string, (9) the close of his studies, (10) the ceremony of "marriage," when he is qualified to perform the sacrifices ordained

Sansfoy [*Infidelity*]. A Saracen "who cared for neither God nor man," encountered by St George and slain. (*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, book i 2)

Sansjoy [*Without the peace of God*]. Brother of Sansfoy (*Infidelity*) and Sansloy (*Without the law of God*) He is a paynim knight, who fights with St George in the palace grounds of Pride, and would have been slain if Duessa had not rescued him. He is carried in the car of Night to the infernal regions, where he is healed of his wounds by Esculapius. (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book i 4, 5)

Sansloy [*Irreligion*], brother of Sansfoy (*q.v.*). Having torn off the disguise of Archimago and wounded the lion, he carries off Una into the wilderness Her shrieks arouse the fauns and satyrs, who come to her rescue, and Sansloy flees Una is Truth, and, being without Holiness (the Red-Cross Knight), is deceived by Hypocrisy. As soon as Truth joins Hypocrisy, instead of Holiness, Irreligion breaks in and carries her away. The reference is to the reign of Queen Mary, when the Reformation was carried captive, and the lion was wounded by the "False-law of God." (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, book i. 2)

In book ii. Sansloy appears again as the cavalier of Perissa or Prodigality.

Sansonetto (in *Orlando Furioso*). A Christian regent of Mecca, vicegerent of Charlemagne

Santa Casa (Italian, the holy house). The reputed house in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, miraculously translated to Fiume, in Dalmatia, in 1291, thence to Recanati in 1294, and finally to Macerata, in Italy, to a piece of land belonging to the Lady Loretto.

Santa Claus or **Santa Klaus.** A corrupt contraction of Sankt Nikolaus (*Sankt'n Kolaus—i.e.* St. Nicolas), the patron saint of children The vigil of his feast is still held in some places, but for the most part his name is now associated with Christmas-tide. The old custom used to be for someone, on December 5th, to assume the costume of a bishop and distribute small gifts to "good children" The present custom is to put toys and other little presents into a stocking or pillow-case late on Christmas Eve, when the children are asleep, and when they wake on Christmas morn each child finds in the stocking or bag hung at the bedside the gift sent by Santa Claus St. Nicholas' day is December 6. The Dutch *Kriss Kringle.*

Saophron. The girdle worn by Grecian women, whether married or not The bridegroom loosed the bride's girdle, whence "to loose the girdle" came to mean to deflower a woman, and a prostitute was called "a woman whose girdle is unloosed" (Γυνη λυσιζωνος)

Sapphics. A Greek and Latin metre, so named from Sappho, the inventor. Horace always writes this

metre in four-line stanzas, the last being an Adonic There must be a cæsura at the fifth foot of each of the first three lines, which runs thus:—

– ⏑ | – – | – ‖ ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑

The Adonic is—

– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ or – –

The first and third stanzas of the famous *Ode* of Horace (i 22) may be translated thus, preserving the metre —

He of sound life, who never with sinners wendeth,
Needs no Moorish bow, such as malice bendeth,
Nor with poisoned darts life from harm defendeth,
Fuscus believe me
Once I, unarmed was in a forest roaming,
Singing love-lays when I the secret gloaming
Rushed a huge wolf, which, though in fury foaming,
Did not aggrieve me *E C B.*

Sappho of Toulouse. Clémence Isaure (2 syl), a wealthy lady of Toulouse, who instituted in 1490 the "Jeux Floraux," and left funds to defray their annual expenses. She composed a beautiful *Ode to Spring* (1463-1513)

Sar'acen Wheat (French, *Blé-sarrasin*). Buck-wheat, so called because it was brought into Spain by the Moors or Saracens (*See* BUCKWHEAT)

Sar'acens. Ducange derives this word from *Sarah* (Abraham's wife); Hottinger from the Arabic *saraca* (to steal), Forster from *sahra* (a desert), but probably it is the Arabic *sharakyoun* or *sharkeyn* (the eastern people), as opposed to Mag'hariba (the western people —*i e* of Morocco) Any unbaptised person was called a Saracen in mediæval romance (Greek, *Sarakēnos*)

'So the Arabs or Saracens as they are called . . . gave men the choice of three things"—*E A Freeman General Sketch*, chap vi p 117

Saragoz'a. *The Maid of Saragoza* Augustina, who was only twenty-two when, her lover being shot, she mounted the battery in his place The French, after besieging the town for two months, had to retreat, August 15th, 1808

Sar'aswa'ti. Wife of Brahma, and goddess of fine arts (*Hindu mythology*)

Sar'casm. A flaying or plucking off of the skin, a cutting taunt. (Greek, *sarkazo*, to flay, etc.)

Sarce'net (2 syl) A corruption of *Saracennet*, from its Saracenic or Oriental origin

Sarcenet Chidings. Loving rebukes, as those of a mother to a young child—"You little rogue," etc.

'The child reddened . . . and hesitated, while the mother, with many a . . . and such sarcenet chidings as tender mothers give to spoiled children . . ."—*Sir W. Scott The Monastery*, ii.

Sarcoph'agus. A stone, according to Pliny, which consumed the flesh, and was therefore chosen by the ancients for coffins. It is called sometimes *lapis Assius*, because it was found at Assos of Lycia. (Greek, *sarx*, flesh, *phagein*, to eat or consume)

Sardanapa'lus. King of Nineveh and Assyria, noted for his luxury and voluptuousness. His effeminacy induced Arbaces, the Mede, to conspire against him Myrra, an Ionian slave, and his favourite concubine, roused him from his lethargy, and induced him to appear at the head of his armies He won three successive battles, but being then defeated, was induced by Myrra to place himself on a funeral pile, which she herself set fire to, and then jumping into the flames, perished with her beloved master. (Died B C 817) (*Byron Sardanapalus*)

A Sardanapalus. Any luxurious, extravagant, self-willed tyrant. (*See above*)

Sardanapalus of China. Cheo-tsin, who shut himself and his queen in his palace, and set fire to the building, that he might not fall into the hands of Woo-wong, who founded the dynasty of Tchow (B C. 1154-1122). It was Cheo-tsin who invented the chopsticks

Sardin'ian Laugh. Laughing on the wrong side of one's mouth The *Edinburgh Review* says: "The ancient Sardinians used to get rid of their old relations by throwing them into deep pits, and the sufferers were expected to feel delighted at this attention to their well-being" (July, 1849.)

Sardon'ic Smile, Grin, or Laughter. A smile of contempt so used by Homer

"The Sardonic or Sardinian laugh A laugh caused, it was supposed by a plant growing in Sardinia, of which they who ate died laughing" —*Trench Words*, lecture iv p 176

The *Herba Sardonia* (so called from Sardis, in Asia Minor) is so acrid that it produces a convulsive movement of the nerves of the face, resembling a painful grin. Byron says of the Corsair, *There was a laughing devil in his sneer*

"'Tis envy's safest, surest rule
To hide her rage in ridicule,
The vulgar eye the best beguiles
When all her snakes are decked with smiles,
Sardonic smiles by rancour raised"
Swift Pheasant and Lark

Sar'donyx. An orange-brown cornelian Pliny says it is called *sard* from Sardis, in Asia Minor, where it is found, and *onyx*, the nail, because its colour resembles that of the skin under the nail (xxxvii. 6).

Sarnia. Guernsey Adjective, *Sarnian*

"Sometimes mistakes occur in our little bits of Sarnian intelligence" — *Mrs Edwardes's Garton Girl*, chap iii

Sarpe'don. A favourite of the gods, who assisted Priam when Troy was besieged by the allied Greeks. When Achilles refused to fight, Sarpe'don made great havoc in battle, but was slain by Patroc'los (*Homer's Iliad*)

Sars'en Stones. The "Druidical" sandstones of Wiltshire and Berkshire are so called The early Christian Saxons used the word Saresyn as a synonym of pagan or heathen, and as these stones were popularly associated with Druid worship, they were called Saresyn or heathen stones. Robert Ricart says of Duke Rollo, "He was a Saresyn come out of Denmark into France." Another derivation is the Phœnician *sarsen* (a rock), applied to any huge mass of stone that has been drawn from the quarry in its rude state.

∴ These boulders are no more connected with the Druids than Stonehenge is (*q v.*).

Sartor Resartus. (*The Tailor Patched.*) By Thomas Carlyle

Diogenes Teufelsdrockh is Carlyle himself, and *Entepfuhl* is his native village of Ecclefechan

The Rose Goddess, according to Froude, is Margaret Gordon, but Strachey is *Blumine*, *i.e.* Kitty Kirkpatrick, daughter of Colonel Achilles Kirkpatrick, and *Rose Garden* is Strachey's garden at Shooter's Hill. The duenna is Mrs Strachey.

The Zahdarms are Mr and Mrs Buller, and *Towghut* is Charles Buller

Philistine is the Rev Edward Irving

Sash Window is a window that moves up and down in a groove. (French, *chassis*, a sash or groove)

Sassan'ides (4 syl). The first Persian dynasty of the historic period; so named because Ard'eshir, the founder, was son of Sassan, a lineal descendant of Xerxes

Sassenach (ch = k) A Keltic word for a Saxon, or for the English language

Sa'tan, in Hebrew, means *enemy.*

"To whom the Arch-enemy
(And hence in heaven called Satan)"
Milton Paradise Lost, bk i 81 82

Satan's Journey to Earth (*Milton Paradise Lost*, in 418 to the end). He starts from Hell, and wanders a long time about the confines of the Universe, where he sees Chaos and Limbo. The Universe is a vast extended plain, fortified by part of the ethereal quintessence cut off which the stars were created There is a gap in the fortification, through which angels pass when they visit our earth. Being weary, Satan rests awhile at this gap, and contemplates the vast Universe He then transforms himself into an angel of light and visits Uriel, whom he finds in the Sun He asks Uriel the way to Paradise, and Uriel points out to him our earth Then plunging through the starry vault, the waters above the firmament, and the firmament itself, he alights safely on Mount Niphātēs, in Armenia.

Satan'ic. *The Satanic School* So Southey called Lord Byron and his imitators, who set at defiance the generally received notions of religion Of English writers, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and Bulwer are the most prominent; of French writers Rousseau, Victor Hugo, Paul de Kock, and George Sand.

Sat'ire (2 syl) Scaliger's derivation of this word from *satyr* is untenable It is from *sat'ura* (full of variety), *sat'ura lanx*, a hotchpotch or olla podrida As *max'imus*, *opti'mus*, etc, became *maximus*, *optimus*, so "satura" became *sat'ra* (*See* Dryden's Dedication prefixed to his *Satires.*)

Father of satire. Archil'ochos of Paros (B C seventh century).

Father of French satire. Mathurin Regnier (1573-1613).

Father of Roman satire. Lucilius (B C. 148-103)

"Lucilius was the man who, bravely bold,
To Roman vices did the mirror hold,
Protected humble goodness from reproach,
Showed worth on foot, and rascals in a coach"
Dryden, Art of Poetry, c ii

Saturday. (*See* BLACK SATURDAY)

Saturn or *Kronos* [*Time*] devoured all his children except Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto Jupiter means *air*, Neptune *water*, and Pluto *the grave*. These Time cannot consume.

Saturn is a very evil planet to be born under "The children of the sayd Saturne shall be great jangeleres and chyders . . and they will never forgyve tyll they be revenged of theyr quarell" (*Compost of Ptholomeus*)

Saturn, with the ancient alchemists, designated lead.

Saturn's Tree, in alchemy, is a deposit of crystallised lead, massed together in the form of a "tree." It is

produced by a shaving of zinc in a solution of the acetate of lead. In alchemy Saturn = lead (*See* DIANA'S TREE.)

Saturna'lia. A time of licensed disorder and misrule. With the Romans it was the festival of Saturn, and was celebrated the 17th, 18th, and 19th of December. During its continuance no public business could be transacted, the law courts were closed, the schools kept holiday, no war could be commenced, and no malefactor punished. Under the empire the festival was extended to seven days.

Saturnian Days. Days of dulness, when everything is venal.

"Then rose the seed of Chaos and of Night
To blot out order and extinguish light,
Of dull and venal a new world to mould
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold."
Dunciad, iv.

∴ They are *lead* to indicate dulness, and *gold* to indicate venality.

Satur'nian Verses. Old-fashioned. A rude composition employed in satire among the ancient Romans. Also a peculiar metre, consisting of three iambics and a syllable over, joined to three trochees, according to the following nursery metre —

'The queen was in the par-lour
The maids were in the gar-den

who unexpectedly bears tribute to a party or doctrine that he has hitherto vigorously assailed. (1 Sam. x. 12.)

Saut Lairds o' Dunscore (*The*). Lords or gentlefolk who have only a name but no money. The tale is that the "puir wee lairds of Dunscore" clubbed together to buy a stone of salt, which was doled out to the subscribers in small spoonfuls, that no one should get more than his due quota.

Savage (2 syl.) One who lives in a wood (Greek, *hulē*, a forest; Latin, *silva*; Spanish, *salvage*; Italian, *selvaggio*; French, *sauvage*).

Save. *To save appearances.* To do something to obviate or prevent exposure or embarrassment.

Save the Mark. In archery when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out "God save the mark!"—*i.e.* prevent anyone coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere.

God save the mark! (1 *Henry IV*, i. 3). Hotspur, apologising to the king for not sending the prisoners according to command, says the messenger was a "popinjay," who made him mad with his unmanly ways and who talked "like a waiting gentlewoman of guns, drums, and wounds (God save the mark!)"—meaning that he himself had been in the brunt of battle, and it would be said indeed if "his mark" was displaced by this court butterfly. It was an ejaculation of derision and contempt.

∵ So (in *Othello*, i. 1) Iago says he was "his Moorship's ancient, bless the mark!" expressive of derision and contempt.

In like manner (in *The Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2), Launcelot Gobbo says his master [Shylock] is a kind of devil, "God bless the mark!"

So (in *The Ring and the Book*) Browning says:

> "Deny myself [to] pleasure you
> The sacred and superlative Save the mark!"

The *Observer* (Oct. 26, 1894) speaks of "the comic operas (save the mark!) that have lately been boforeons." An ejaculation of derision and contempt.

And Mr. Chamberlain (in his speech, September 5th, 1894) says:

> "The policy of this government, which calls itself (God save the mark!) an English government."

∵ Sometimes it refers simply to the perverted natural order of things, as "travelling by *night* and resting (save the mark!) by day." (*U. S. Magazine*, October, 1894.)

∵ And sometimes it is an ejaculated prayer to avert the ill omen of an observation, as (in *Romeo and Juliet*) where the nurse says:

> "I saw the wound, I saw it with mine eyes (God save the mark!) upon his manly breast."

Savoir Faire (French). Ready wit, skill in getting out of a scrape, hence "*Payer de son savoir-faire*," to live by one's wits, "*Avoir du savoir-faire*," to be up to snuff, to know a thing or two.

> "He had great confidence in his *savoir-faire*."—*Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannering*, chap. xxxiv.

Savoy (*The*). A precinct of the Strand, London, noted for the palace of Savoy, originally the seat of Peter, Earl of Savoy, who came to England to visit his niece Eleanor, wife of Henry III. At the death of the earl the house became the property of the queen, who gave it to her second son Edmund (Earl of Lancaster), and from this period it was attached to the Duchy of Lancaster. When the Black Prince brought Jean *le Bon*, King of France, captive to London (1356), he lodged him in the Savoy Palace, where he remained till 1359, when he was removed to Somerton Castle, in Lincolnshire. In 1360 he was lodged in the Tower, but, two months afterwards, was allowed to return to France on certain conditions. These conditions being violated by the royal hostages, Jean voluntarily returned to London, and had his old quarters again assigned to him, and died in 1364. The rebels under Wat Tyler burnt down the old palace in 1381, but it was rebuilt in 1505 by Henry VII., and converted into a hospital for the poor, under the name of St. John's Hospital. Charles II. used it for wounded soldiers and sailors. St. Mary-le-Savoy or the Chapel of St. John still stands in the precinct, and has recently been restored.

N.B. Here, in 1552, was established the first flint-glass manufactory.

Saw. In Christian art an attribute of St. Simon and St. James the Less, in allusion to the tradition of their being sawn to death in martyrdom.

Sawdust Parlance (*In*). Circus parlance. Of course, the allusion is to the custom of sifting sawdust over the arena to prevent the horses from slipping.

Sawny or **Sandy.** A Scotchman, a contraction of "Alexander."

Saxifrage. So called because its tender rootlets will penetrate the hardest rock, and break it up.

Saxon Castles.

Alnwick Castle, given to Ivo de Vesey by the Conqueror.

Bamborough Castle (Northumberland), the palace of the kings of Northumberland, and built by King Ida, who began to reign 559, now converted into charity schools and signal-stations

Carisbrook Castle, enlarged by Fitz-Osborne, five centuries later.

Conisborough Castle (York)

Goodrich Castle (Herefordshire)

Kenilworth Castle, built by Kenelm, King of Mercia. Kenil-worth means Kenhelm's dwelling.

Richmond Castle (York), belonging to the Saxon earl Edwin, given by the Conqueror to his nephew Alan, Earl of Bretagne, a ruin for three centuries. The keep remains

Rochester Castle, given to Odo, natural brother of the Conqueror.

Saxon Characteristics (architectural).

(1) The quoining consists of a long stone set at the corner, and a short one lying on it and bonding into the wall.

(2) The use of large heavy blocks of stone in some parts, while the rest is built of Roman bricks.

(3) An arch with straight sides to the upper part instead of curves

(4) The absence of buttresses.

(5) The use in windows of rude balusters

(6) A rude round staircase west of the tower, for the purpose of access to the upper floors

(7) Rude carvings in imitation of Roman work. (*Rickman*)

Saxon Duke (in *Hudibras*). John Frederick, Duke of Saxony, a very corpulent man When taken prisoner, Charles V. said, "I have gone hunting many a time, but never saw I such a swine before."

Saxon English. The "Lord's Prayer" is almost all of it Anglo-Saxon The words *trespasses*, *trespass*, and *temptation* are of Latin origin The substitution of "debts" and "debtors" (as "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors") is objectionable Perhaps "Forgive us our wrongdoings, as we forgive them who do wrong to us" would be less objectionable The latter clause, "lead us not into temptation," is far more difficult to convert into Anglo-Saxon The best suggestion I can think of is "lead us not in the ways of sinners," but the real meaning is "put us not to the test" We have the word assay (Assay us not), which would be an excellent translation, but the word is not a familiar one

Saxon Relics.

The church of Earl's Barton (Northamptonshire). The tower and west doorway.

The church of St Michael's (St Albans), erected by the Abbot of St Albans in 948

The tower of Bosham church (Sussex)

The east side of the dark and principal cloisters of Westminster Abbey, from the college dormitory on the south to the chapter-house on the north. Edward the Confessor's chapel in Westminster Abbey, now used as the Pix office.

The church of Darenth (Kent) contains some windows of manifest Saxon architecture

With many others, some of which are rather doubtful

Saxon Shore. The coast of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, where were castles and garrisons under the charge of a count or military officer, called *Comes Littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*

Fort Branodunum (Brancaster) was on the Norfolk coast
Garianonum (Burgh) was on the Suffolk coast
Othona (Ithanchester) was on the Essex coast
Regulbium (Reculver) Rutupiæ (Richborough), Dubris (Dover), Portus Lemanis (Lyme), were on the Kentish coast
Anderida (Hastings or Pevensey), Portus Adurni (Worthing), were on the Sussex coast

Say. *To take the say* To taste meat or wine before it is presented, in order to prove that it is not poisoned. The phrase was common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth

"Nor deem it meet that you to him convey
The proffered bowl, unless you taste the say."
Rose Orlando Furioso, xxi 61

Sbirri (Italian). A police-force which existed in the pope's dominions. They were domiciled in private houses

"He points them out to his sbirri and armed ruffians"—*The Daily Telegraph*

Scævola [*left-handed*] So Caius Mucius was called, because, when he entered the camp of Porsenna as a spy, and was taken before the king, he deliberately held his hand over a lamp

till it was burnt off, to show the Etruscan that he would not shrink from torture.

Scaffold, Scaffolding. A temporary gallery for workmen. In its secondary sense it means the postulates and rough scheme of a system or sustained story. (French, *échafaud, échafaudage.*) (*See* CINTER.)

Scaglio'la. Imitation marble, like the pillars of the Pantheon, London. The word is from the Italian *scaglia* (the dust and chips of marble), it is so called because the substance (which is gypsum and Flanders glue) is studded with chips and dust of marble.

Scales. The Koran says, at the judgment day everyone will be weighed in the scales of the archangel Gabriel. His good deeds will be put in the scale called "Light," and his evil ones in the scale called "Darkness," after which they will have to cross the bridge Al Serát, not wider than the edge of a scimitar. The faithful will pass over in safety, but the rest will fall into the dreary realms of Jehennam.

Scallop Shell. Emblem of St. James of Compostella, adopted, says Erasmus, because the shore of the adjacent sea abounds in them. Pilgrims used them for cup, spoon, and dish, hence the punning crest of the Dismgton family is a scallop shell. On returning home, the pilgrim placed his scallop shell in his hat to command admiration, and adopted it in his coat-armour. (Danish, *skelp*, a shell, French, *escalope.*)

"I will give thee a palmer's staff of ivory and a scallop-shell of beaten gold."—*The Old Wives' Tale* (Lodge.)

Scalloped [*scollopt*] Having an edge like that of a scallop shell.

Scammoz'zi's Rule. The jointed two-foot rule used by builders, and invented by Vincent Scammozzi, the famous Italian architect. (1540-1609.)

Scamp [*qui exit ex campo*]. A deserter from the field; one who *decamps* without paying his debts. *S* privative and *camp.* (*See* SNOB.)

Scandal means properly a pitfall or snare laid for an enemy, hence a stumbling-block, and morally an aspersion. (Greek, *skan'dalon.*)

"We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a [scandal]."—1 Cor. i. 23.

The Hill of Scandal. So Milton calls the Mount of Olives, because King Solomon built thereon "an high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, and for Moloch, the abomination of the children of Ammon" (1 Kings xi. 7).

Scandal-broth. Tea. The reference is to the gossip held by some of the womenkind over their "cups which cheer but not inebriate." Also called "Chatter-broth."

"I proposed to my venerated visitor to summon my housekeeper, with the tea-equipage, but he rejected my proposal with disdain. . . . 'No scandal-broth,' he exclaimed, 'no unlicensed woman's chatter for me.'"—*Sir W. Scott. Peveril of the Peak* (Prefatory letter).

Scan'dalum Magna'tum [*scandal of the magnates*] Words in derogation of peers, judges, and other great officers of the realm. What St. Paul calls "speaking evil of dignities."

Scanderbeg. A name given by the Turks to George Castriota, the patriot chief of Epirus. The word is a corruption of *Iskander-beg*, Prince Alexander. (1414-1467.)

Scanderbeg's Sword must have Scanderbeg's Arm—*i.e.* None but Ulysses can draw Ulysses' bow. Scanderbeg is a corruption of Iskander-beg (Alexander the Great), not the Macedonian, but George Castriota, Prince of Albania, so called by the Turks. Mahomet wanted to see his scimitar, but when presented no one could draw it, whereupon the Turkish emperor sent it back as an imposition, but Iskanderbeg replied, he had only sent his majesty the sword without sending the arm that drew it. (*See* ROBIN HOOD.)

Scandinavia. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland. Pliny speaks of Scandia as an island.

Scant-of-grace (*A*) A madcap, a wild, disorderly, graceless fellow.

"You, a gentleman of birth and breeding, . . . associate yourself with a sort of scant-of-grace, as men call me."—*Sir W. Scott. Kenilworth.*

Scantling, a small quantity, is the French *échantillon*, a specimen or pattern.

"A scantling of wit."—*Dryden.*

Scapegoat. The Biajús or aborigenes of Borneo observe a custom bearing a considerable resemblance to that of the scapegoat. They annually launch a small bark laden with all the sins and misfortunes of the nation, which, says Dr. Leyden, "they imagine will fall on the unhappy crew that first meets with it."

The scapegoat of the family. One made to bear the blame of the rest of the family, one always chidden and

found fault with, let who may be in the wrong The allusion is to a Jewish custom Two goats being brought to the altar of the tabernacle on the Day of Atonement, the high priest cast lots, one was *for the Lord*, and the other *for Azaz'el*. The goat on which the first lot fell was sacrificed, the other was the scapegoat, and the high priest having, by confession, transferred his own sins and the sins of the people to it, the goat was taken to the wilderness and suffered to escape.

Scaph'ism. Locking up a criminal in the trunk of a tree, bored through so as just to admit the body Five holes were made—one for the head, and the others for the hands and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to invite the wasps In this situation the criminal would linger in the burning sun for several days (Greek, *skaphē*, anything scooped out)

Scapin. A "barber of Seville," a knavish valet who makes his master his tool (*Molière: Les Fourberies de Scapin*)

Scaramouch. A braggart and fool, very valiant in words, but a poltroon. According to Dyche, the Italian postmaster, Tiberio Fiurelli, was surnamed Scaramouch Fiurelli He came to England in 1673, and astonished John Bull with feats of agility.

"Stout Scaramoucha with rush-lance rode in,
And ran a tilt with centaur Arlequin"
Dryden The Silent Woman (Epilogue)

Scaramouch Dress (*A*), in Molière's time, was black from top to toe, hence he says, "Night has put on her 'scaramouch dress.'"

Scarborough Warning. No warning at all, blow first, then warning In Scarborough robbers used to be dealt with in a very summary manner by a sort of Halifax gibbet-law, lynch-law, or an *à la lanterne*. Another origin is given of this phrase It is said that Thomas Stafford, in the reign of Queen Mary, seized the castle of Scarborough, not only without warning, but even before the townsfolk knew he was afoot (1557) (*See* GONE UP)

"This term *Scarborrow warning* grew, some say,
By hasty hanging for rank robbery there
Who that was not, but suspect in that way,
Straight he was trust up, whatever he were"
J Heywood

Scarlet. *Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow* (Isa i 18). The allusion is to the scarlet fillet tied round the head of the scapegoat. Though your sins be as scarlet as the fillet on the head of the goat to which the high priest has transferred the sins of the whole nation, yet shall they be forgiven and wiped out.

Scarlet (*Will*) One of the companions of Robin Hood

Scarlet Coat. Worn by fox-hunters (*See* RED COAT)

Scarlet Woman. Some controversial Protestants apply the words to the Church of Rome, and some Romanists, with equal "good taste," apply them to London. The Book of Revelation says, "It is that great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth," and terms the city "Babylon" (chap. xvii.).

Scavenger's Daughter. An instrument of torture invented by Sir William Skevington, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII As Skevington was the father of the instrument, the instrument was his daughter

Sceatta. Anglo-Saxon for "money," or a little silver coin. A *sceat* was an Anglo-Saxon coin.

Scene Painters. The most celebrated are—

Inigo Jones, who introduced the first appropriate decorations for masques

D'Avenant, who produced perspective scenes in 1656, for *The Siege of Rhodes*.

Betterton was the first to improve the scenic effects in "Dorset Gardens," his artist was Streater

John Rich may be called the great reformer of stage scenery in "Covent Garden"

Richards, secretary of the Royal Academy, especially successful in *The Maid of the Mill* His son was one of the most celebrated of our scene-painters.

Philip James de Loutherbourg was the greatest scene-artist up to Garrick's time He produced the scenes for *The Winter's Tale*, at the request of that great actor

John Kemble engaged William Capon, a pupil of Novosielski, to furnish him with scenery for Shakespeare's historic plays

Patrick Nasmyth, in the North, produced several unrivalled scenes

Stanfield is well known for his scene of *Acis and Galate'a*

William Beverley is the greatest scene-painter of modern times

Frank Hayman, Thomas Dall, John

Laguerre, William Hogarth, Robert Dighton, Charles Dibdin, David Roberts, Grieve, and Phillips have all aided in improving scene-painting

Scene Plot. (*See* PLOT)

Scent. *We are not yet on the right scent.* We have not yet got the right clue The allusion is to dogs following game by their scent

Sceptic (Greek) means one who thinks for himself, and does not receive on another's testimony Pyrrho founded the philosophic sect called "Sceptics," and Epictetus combated their dogmas. In theology we apply the word to those who will not accept Revelation.

Sceptre. That of Agamemnon is the most noted Homer says it was made by Vulcan, who gave it to the son of Saturn It then passed successively to Jupiter, to Mercury, to Pelops, to Atreus (2 syl.), to Thyestes (3 syl.), and then to Agamemnon It was found at Phocis, whither it had been taken by Electra. It was looked on with great reverence, and several miracles are attributed to it It was preserved for many years after the time of Homer, but ultimately disappeared

Scheherazade [*She-he'-ra-zay'-de*] Daughter of the Grand Vizier of the Indies. The Sultan Schahriah, having discovered the infidelity of his sultana, resolved to marry a fresh wife every night and have her strangled at daybreak Scheherazade entreated to become his wife, and so amused him with tales for a thousand and one nights that he revoked his cruel decree, bestowed his affection on his amiable and talented wife, and called her "the liberator of the sex" (*Arabian Nights.*)

Schel'trum. An army drawn up in a circle instead of in a square.

Scheme is something entertained Scheme is a Greek word meaning what is had or held (*scheo*), and entertain is the Latin *teneo*, to have or hold, also

Schiedam. Hollands gin, so called from Schiedam, a town where it is principally manufactured

Schiites. (*See* SHIITES)

Schlem'ihl (*Peter*). The name of a man who sold his shadow to the devil, in Chamisso's tale so called It is a synonym for any person who makes a desperate and silly bargain

Scholas'tic. Anselm of Laon, *Doctor Scholasticus* (1050-1117)

Epipha'nius *the Scholastic* An Italian scholar (Sixth century)

Scholastic Divinity. Divinity subjected to the test of reason and argument, or at least "darkened by the counsel of words" The Athanasian creed is a favourable specimen of this attempt to reduce the mysteries of religion to 'right reason" and the attempts to reconcile the Mosaic cosmogony with modern geology smack of the same school.

Schools.

The six old schools: Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Charterhouse, Westminster, and Rugby.

∵ Some add St Paul's, Merchant Taylors', and Shrewsbury.

The six modern schools Marlborough, Wellington, Clifton, Cheltenham, Repton, and Haileybury

∵ Charterhouse has been removed to the hills of Surrey.

St Paul's has migrated to the West End

Schoolmaster Abroad (*The*) Lord Brougham said, in a speech (Jan. 29, 1828) on the general diffusion of education, and of intelligence arising therefrom, "Let the soldier be abroad, if he will, he can do nothing in this age There is another personage abroad . . the schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array"

Schoolmen. Certain theologians of the Middle Ages, so called because they lectured in the cloisters or cathedral schools founded by Charlemagne and his immediate successors. They followed the fathers, from whom they differed in reducing every subject to a system, and may be grouped under three periods—

First Period PLATONISTS (from ninth to twelfth century)

(1) Pierre Abélard (1079-1142).
(2) Flacius Albinus Alcuin (735-804).
(3) John Scotus Erigèna.
(4) Anselm *Doctor Scholasticus.* (1050-1117)
(5) Berenga'rius of Tours (1000-1088).
(6) Gerbert of Aurillac, afterwards Pope Sylvester II (930-1003)
(7) John of Salisbury (1110-1180)
(8) Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury (1005-1089)
(9) Pierre Lombard *Master of the Sentences*, sometimes called the founder of school divinity (1100-1164.)
(10) John Roscelinus (eleventh century).

Second Period, or *Golden Age of Scholasticism* ARISTOTELIANS (thirteenth and fourteenth centuries)

(1) Alain de Lille *Universal Doctor*. (1111-1203.)

(2) Albertus *Magnus*, of Padua. (1193-1280)

(3) Thomas Aquinas *The Angelic Doctor* (1224-1274)

(4) Augustine *Triumphans*, Archbishop of Aix *The Eloquent Doctor*.

(5) John Fidanza Bonaventure *The Seraphic Doctor*. (1221-1274)

(6) Alexander of Hales. *Irrefragible Doctor* (Died 1245)

(7) John Duns Scotus *The Subtle Doctor* (1265-1308)

Third Period NOMINALISM REVIVED (To the seventeenth century)

(1) Thomas de Bradwardine. *The Profound Doctor*. (1290-1348)

(2) John Buridan (1295-1360).

(3) William Durandus de Pourçain. *The Most Resolving* or *Resolute Doctor*. (Died 1332)

(4) Giles, Archbishop of Bourges *The Doctor with Good Foundation*.

(5) Gregory of Rimini *The Authentic Doctor* (Died 1357)

(6) Robert Holkot. An English divine.

(7) Raymond Lully. *The Illuminated Doctor*. (1234-1315)

(8) Francis Mairon, of Digne, in Provence

(9) William Occam *The Singular* or *Invincible Doctor* (Died 1347)

(10) François Suarez, the last of the schoolmen (1548-1617)

Schoolmistress (*The*), by Shenstone, is designed for a "portrait of Sarah Lloyd," the dame who first taught the poet himself She lived in a thatched house before which grew a birch tree.

Scian. (*See* CIAN)

Science. *The Gay Science* or 'Gay Saber" The poetry of the Troubadours, and in its extended meaning poetry generally

Science Persecuted.

(1) Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ held opinions in natural science so far in advance of his age that he was accused of impiety, thrown into prison, and condemned to death Pericles, with great difficulty, got his sentence commuted to fine and banishment

(2) Virgilius, Bishop of Salzburg, denounced as a heretic by St. Boniface for asserting the existence of antipodes. (Died 784)

(3) Galileo was imprisoned by the Inquisition for maintaining that the earth moved. In order to get his liberty he "abjured the heresy," but as he went his way whispered half-audibly, "*E pur si muove*" ("but nevertheless it does move"). (1564-1642.)

(4) Gebert, who introduced algebra into Christendom, was accused of dealing in the black arts, and shunned as a magician

(5) Friar Bacon was excommunicated and imprisoned for diabolical knowledge, chiefly on account of his chemical researches. (1214-1294)

(6) Dr Faust, the German philosopher, suffered in a similar way in the sixteenth century

(7) John Dee (*See* DEE)

(8) Robert Grossteste. (*See* GROSTED)

(9) Averroes, the Arabian philosopher, who flourished in the twelfth century, was denounced as a heretic and degraded solely on account of his great eminence in natural philosophy and medicine (He died 1226)

(10) Andrew Crosse, electrician, who asserted that he had seen certain animals of the genus *Acarus*, which had been developed by him out of inorganic elements Crosse was accused of impiety, and was shunned as a "profane man," who wanted to arrogate to himself the creative power of God (1784-1855.)

Scien'ter Nes'cions et Sapien'te Indoctus was how Gregory the Great described St Benedict

Scio's Blind Old Bard. Homer. Scio is the modern name of Chios, in the Ægean Sea

> "Smyrna, Chios Colophon', Salamis', Rhodes, Argos, Athe'ne,
> Your just right to call Homer your son you must settle between ye"

Scipio dismissed the Iberian Maid (*Paradise Regained*, II) Referring to the tale that the conqueror of Spain not only refused to see a beautiful princess who had fallen into his power after the capture of New Carthage, but that he restored her to her parents, and actually gave her great presents that she might marry the man to whom she had been betrothed (*See* CONTINENCE)

The Lusian Scipio. Nunio

> "The Lusian Scipio well may speak his fame,
> But nobler Nunio shines a greater name,
> On earth's green bosom, or on ocean grey,
> A greater never shall the sun survey."
>
> *Camoens. Lusiad*, bk. viii.

Scissors to Grind. Work to do; purpose to serve

"That the Emperor of Austria [in the Servian and Bulgarian war, 1885] has his own scissors to grind goes without saying but for the present it is Russia who keeps the ball rolling."—*Newspaper paragraph*, November, 1885

Selavon'ic. The language spoken by the Russians, Servians, Poles, Bohemians, etc., anything belonging to the Selavi

Scobellum. A very fruitful land, but the inhabitants "exceeded the cannibals for cruelty, the Persians for pride, the Egyptians for luxury, the Cretans for lying, the Germans for drunkenness, and all nations together for a generality of vices." In vengeance the gods changed all the people into beasts drunkards into swine, the lecherous into goats, the proud into peacocks, scolds into magpies, gamblers into asses, musicians into song-birds, the envious into dogs, idle women into milch-cows, jesters into monkeys, dancers into squirrels, and misers into moles. Four of the Champions of Christendom restored them to their normal forms by quenching the fire of the Golden Cave" (*The Seven Champions of Christendom*, iii 10)

Scone (pron *Skoon*) Edward I removed to London, and placed in Westminster Abbey, the great stone upon which the kings of Scotland were wont to be crowned This stone is still preserved, and forms the support of Edward the Confessor's chair, which the British monarchs occupy at their coronation It is said to have been brought from Ireland by Fergus, son of Erie, who led the Dalriads to the shores of Argyllshire (*See* TANIST-STONE.)

"Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem
Lardner, i p. 67

Unless the fates are faithless found
And prophets' voice be vain,
Where'er is placed this stone, e'en there
The Scottish race shall reign

Score. A reckoning, to make a reckoning, so called from the custom of marking off "runs" or "lengths," in games by the score feet. (*See* NURE, SPELL, TALLY.)

Scornful Dogs will eat dirty Puddings. In emergency men will do many things they would scorn to do in easy circumstances. Darius and Alexander will drink dirty water and think it nectar when distressed with thirst. Kings and queens, to make good their escape in times of danger, will put on the most menial disguise. And hungry men will not be over particular as to the food they eat

"'All nonsense and pride, said the Laird 'Scornful dogs will eat dirty puddings'"—*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet*, chap xi

Scor'pion. It is said that scorpions have an oil which is a remedy against their stings The toad also is said to have an antidote to its "venom"

"'Tis true A scorpion's oil is said
To cure the wounds the venom made,
And weapons dressed with salves restore
And heal the hurts they gave before
Butler Hudibras, iii 2

Scor'pions. Whips armed with metal or knotted cords

'My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions'—1 Kings xii 11

Scot. The same as Scythian in etymology, the root of both is Sct The Greeks had no *c*, and would change *t* into *th*, making the root *sth*, and by adding a phonetic vowel we get *Skuth-ai* (Scythians), and *Skoth-ai* (Scoths) The Welsh disliked *s* at the beginning of a word, and would change it to *ys*, they would also changed *c* or *k* to *g*, and *th* to *d*, whence the Welsh root would be Ysgd, and Skuth or Skoth would become *ysgod* Once more, the Saxons would cut off the Welsh *y*, and change the *g* back again to *c*, and the *d* to *t*, converting the Ysgod to Scot

N B Before the third century Scotland was called Caledonia or Alban

Scot-free. Tax-free, without payment. (*See below*)

Scot and Lot. A levy on all subjects according to their ability to pay Scot means tribute or tax, and lot means allotment or portion allotted To pay scot and lot, therefore, is to pay the ordinary tributes and also the personal tax allotted to you.

Scots Greys. The 2nd Dragoons, the colour of whose horses is grey (Heavy-armed)

Scots wha hae. Words by Robert Burns, to the music of an old Scotch tune called *Hey Tuttie Tuttie. The Land o' the Leal* is to the same tune

Scotch. The people or language of Scotland.

Highland Scotch. Scottish Gaelic

Lowland Scotch The English dialect spoken in the lowlands of Scotland.

* *Broad Scotch.* The official language of Scotland in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Sometimes used in novels and in verse.

Scotch Breakfast (*sl*). A substantial breakfast of sundry sorts of good

things to eat and drink. The Scotch are famous for their breakfast-tables and tea-fights No people in the world are more hospitable.

Scotch Mist. A thick fog with drizzling rain, common in Scotland

"A Scotch fog will wet an Englishman through"
—*Common saying*

Scotch Pint (*A*) A Scotch pint = 2 English quarts

Scotch Pound (*A*) was originally of the same value as an English pound, but after 1355 it gradually depreciated, until in 1600 it was but one-twelfth of the value of an English pound, that is about 1s 8d

Scotch Shilling = a penny sterling. The Scotch pound in 1600 was worth 20d., and as it was divided into twenty shillings, it follows that a Scotch shilling was worth one penny English.

Sco'tia. Now applied poetically to Scotland, but at one time Ireland was so called Hence Claudius says—

"When Scots came thundering from the Irish shores,
And old in trembled, struck with hostile oars"

Scotists. Followers of Duns Scotus, who maintained the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception in opposition to Thomas Aquinas.

"Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain"
Pope Essay on Criticism

Scotland. St Andrew is the patron saint of this country, and tradition says that the remains of the apostle were brought by Reg'ulus, a Greek monk, to the eastern coast of Fife in 368. (*See* RULE, *St.*)

Scotland a fief of England. Edward I. founded his claim to the lordship of Scotland on these four grounds —(1) the ancient chroniclers, who state that Scotch kings had occasionally paid homage to the English sovereigns from time immemorial Extracts are given from St Alban, Marianus Scotus, Ralph of Diceto, Roger of Hoveden, and William of Malmesbury. (2) From charters of Scotch kings as those of Edgar, son of Malcolm, William, and his son Alexander II. (3) From papal rescripts as those of Honorius III., Gregory IX., and Clement IV. (4) By an extract from *The Life and Miracles of St John of Beverley* The tenor of this extract is quite suited to this *Dictionary of Fable* In the reign of Adelstan the Scots invaded England and committed great devastation Adelstan went to drive them back, and, on reaching the Tyne, found that the Scotch had retreated At midnight St John of Beverley appeared to him, and bade him cross the river at daybreak, for he "should discomfit the foe" Adelstan obeyed the vision, and reduced the whole kingdom to subjection On reaching Dunbar on his return march, he prayed that some sign might be vouchsafed to him to satisfy all ages that "God, by the intercession of St John, had given him the kingdom of Scotland" Then struck he with his sword the basaltic rocks near the coast, and the blade sank into the solid flint "as if it had been butter," cleaving it asunder for "an ell or more," and the cleft remains even to the present hour. Without doubt there is a fissure in the basalt, and how could it have come there except in the way recorded above? And how could a sword cut three feet deep into a hard rock without miraculous aid? And what could such a miracle have been vouchsafed for except to show that Adelstan was rightful lord of Scotland? And if Adelstan was lord, of course Edward should be so likewise Q E D. (*Rymer Fœdera*, vol. i pt ii. p 771)

Scotland Yard (London). So called from a palace built there for the reception of the kings of Scotland when they visited England Pennant tells us it was originally given by King Edgar to Kenneth of Scotland when he came to London to pay homage.

Scotland Yard. The headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, whence all public orders to the force proceed

"Mr Walpole has only to speak the word in Scotland Yard, and the parks will be cleared"—*Pall Mall Gazette*

Scott. *The Walter Scott of Belgium* Hendrick Conscience. (Born 1812)

The Southern Scott Lord Byron calls Ariosto the Sir Walter Scott of Italy (*Childe Harold*, iv. 40)

Scotus (*Duns*). Died 1309. His epitaph at Cologne is—

"Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit
Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet"

Scourge of Christians. Noureddin-Mahmûd of Damascus. (1116-1171)

Scourge of God. (1) Attila, king of the Huns A P Stanley says the term was first applied to Attila in the Hungarian Chronicles In Isidore's Chronicle the Huns are called *Turga Dei* (*, 134-153)

(2) Genseric, king of the Vandals, who went about like a destroying angel "against all those who had, in his opinion, incurred the wrath of God."

(Probably the word Godegesal (*Gothgesal*, God-given) was purposely twisted into *God-geat* (God's scourge) by those who hated him, because he was an Arian God-gesal (or *Deodatus*) was the common title of the contemporary kings, like our *Dei Gratia* (*, 429-477)

Scourge of Princes. Pietro Aretino was so called for his satires. (1492-1556)

Scouring. *I 'scaped a scouring*—a disease Scouring is a sort of flux in horses and cattle (Latin, *Malum præterveha*, French, *L'échapper belle.*)

Scowerers. A set of rakes in the eighteenth century, who, with the Nickers and Mohocks, committed great annoyances in London and other large towns

> Who has not heard the Scowerers' midnight fame?
> Who has not trembled at the Mohocks' name?
> Was there a watchman took his hourly rounds,
> Safe from their blows and new-invented wounds?' *Gay Trivia*, iii

Scrape. *I've got into a sad scrape*—a great difficulty. We use rub, squeeze, pinch, and scrape to express the same idea Thus Shakespeare says, "Ay, there's the rub" (difficulty), "I have got into tribulation" (a squeeze, from the Latin *tribulo*, to squeeze); "I am come to a pinch" (a difficulty) Some think the word a corrupt contraction of *escapade*, but Robert Chambers thinks it is borrowed from a term in golf A rabbit's burrow in Scotland, he says, is called a "scrape," and if the ball gets into such a hole it can hardly be played The rules of the game allow something to the player who "gets into a scrape." (*Book of Days*)

Scrape an Acquaintance (*To*). The *Gentleman's Magazine* says that Hadrian went one day to the public baths, and saw an old soldier, well known to him, scraping himself with a potsherd for want of a flesh-brush The emperor sent him a sum of money Next day Hadrian found the bath crowded with soldiers scraping themselves with potsherds, and said, "Scrape on, gentlemen, but you'll not scrape acquaintance with me" (*N. S.*, xxxix 230)

Scratch. *Old Scratch.* Scrat the house-demon of the North (Icelandic, *scratti*, an imp) (*See* DEUCE, NICK, etc)

Scratch (*A*). One who in a race starts from the scratch, other runners in the same race being a yard or so in advance The scratch runner generally is one who has already won a similar race.

Coming up to the scratch—up to the mark, about to do what we want him to do In prize-fighting a line is scratched on the ground, and the toe of the fighter must come up to the scratch.

Scratch Cradle. A game played with a piece of string stretched across the two hands The art is so to cross the thread as to produce a resemblance to something, and for another so to transfer it to his own hands as to change the former figure into some other resemblance. A corruption of "scratch cradle" (the manger cradle), because the first figure represents a cradle, supposed to be the cradle of the infant Jesus

Scratch Crew (*A*), in a boat-race, means a random crew, not a regular crew.

Scratch Eleven (*A*), or "scratch team," in cricket, means eleven men picked up anyhow; not a regular team

Scratch Race (*A*) A race of horses, men, boys, etc, without restrictions as to age, weight, previous winnings, etc.

Scratched. A horse is said to be scratched when its name is scratched out of the list of runners. "Tomboy was scratched for the Derby at ten a.m. on Wednesday," and no bet on that horse made subsequently would be valid

Screw (*A*), meaning a small quantity, is in allusion to the habit of putting a small quantity of small articles into a "screw of paper"

An old screw. One who keeps his money tight, and doles it out in screws or small quantities

To put on the screw. To press for payment, as a screw presses by gradually-increasing pressure.

Raised your screw. Raised your wages.

> "Has Tom got his screw raised?" said Milton" —*Truth Queer Story*, 15th February 1866

Screw Loose (*A*) Something amiss. The allusion is to joinery kept together by screws

Screw Plot (*The*). 1708, when Queen Anne went to St. Paul's to offer thanksgivings for the victory of Oudenarde. The tale is that the plotters took out certain screw-bolts from the beams of the cathedral, that the roof might fall on the queen and her suite and kill them

> "Some of your Machiavelian crew
> From heavy roof of Paul
> Most traitorously stole every screw,
> To make that fabric fall,
> And so to catch Her Majesty,
> And all her friends beguile."
> *Plot upon Plot* (about 1713).

Screwed. Intoxicated. A playful synonym of *tight*, which again is a playful synonym of *blown out*

Screwed on Right. *His head was screwed on right.* He was clear-headed and right-thinking.

"His heart was in the right place . . . and his head was screwed on right, too."—*Boldrewood Robbery under Arms*, xv

Screwed on the wrong way Crotchety, ungainly, not right.

Scribe (1 syl.), in the New Testament, means a doctor of the law Thus, in Matthew xxii. 35, we read, "Then one of them, which was a *lawyer*, asked Him, Which is the great commandment of the law?" Mark (xii 28) says, "One of the *scribes* came and asked Him, Which is the first commandment of all?"

In the Old Testament the word is used more widely. Thus Seraiah is called the scribe (secretary) of David (2 Sam viii 17), in the Book of Chronicles "Jael the scribe" was an officer in the king's army, who reviewed the troops and called over the muster-roll Jonathan, Baruch, Gemariah, etc., who were princes, were called scribes Ezra, however, called "a ready scribe in the law of Moses," accords with the New Testament usage of the word

Scriblerus (*Martinus*) A merciless satire on the false taste in literature current in the time of Pope Cornelius Scriblerius, the father of Martin, was a pedant, who entertained all sorts of absurdities about the education of his son Martin grew up a man of capacity, but though he had read everything, his judgment was vile and taste atrocious

Scrimmage. A tussle; a slight battle From the obsolete *scrimer*, a fencer, French, *escrimeur*, same root as *escarmouch*, our *skirmish*.

"Prince Ouffur at this skrymage, for all his pryde
Fled full fast and sought no gride
MS Lansdowne, 200 f 10

Scripto'rēs Decem. A collection of ten ancient chronicles on English history, edited by Roger Twysden and John Selden The ten chroniclers are Simeon of Durham, John of Hexham, Richard of Hexham, Ailred of Rieval, Ralph de Diceto (Archdeacon of London), John Brompton of Jorval, Gervase of Canterbury, Thomas Stubbs, William Thorn of Canterbury, and Henry Knighton of Leicester

Scripto'rēs Quinque. A collection of five chronicles on the early history of England, edited by Thomas Gale.

Scripto'rēs Tres [*the three writers*]. Meaning Richard of Cirencester Gildas Badonicus, and Nennius of Bangor Julius Bertram, professor of English at Copenhagen, professed to have discovered the first of these treatises in 1747, in the royal library of that city Its subject is *De Situ Britanniæ*, and in 1757 he published it along with the two other treatises, calling the whole *The Three Writers on the Ancient History of the British Nations* Bertram's forgery was completely exposed by J. E Mayor, in his preface to *Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale* (*See* SANCHONIATHO)

Scripto'rium. An apartment in every abbey where writers transcribed service-books for the choir and books for the library (*Warton*)

Scriptures. (*See* SEVEN BIBLES)

Scu'damore (*Sir*) The lover of Amoret, whom he finally marries (*Spenser Faërie Queene*, book iii iv.)

Scudding under Bare Poles. In seaman's language to *scud* means to drive before a gale with no sails, or only just enough to keep the vessel ahead of the sea; "scudding under bare poles" is being driven by the wind so violently that no sail at all is set Figuratively it means to cut and run so precipitately as to leave no trace behind

Scullabogue Massacre. In the Irish rebellion of 1798 Scullabogue House, Wexford, was seized by the rebels and used for a prison Some thirty or forty prisoners confined in it were brought out and shot in cold blood, when the news of a repulse of the rebels at New Ross arrived (5th June, '98). The barn at the back of the house was filled with prisoners and set on fire, and Taylor, in his history, written at the time and almost on the spot, puts the number of victims at 184, and he gives the names of several of them

Sculls. (*See* DIAMOND .)

Sculpture. *Fathers of French sculpture.*

Jean Goujon (1510-1572).
Germain Pilon (1515-1590).

Scutch. The scrapings of hides; also refuse of flax (English, *scotch*, to cut, Saxon, *scecdan*) We have the word in the expression, "You have scotched the snake, not killed it"

"About half a mile from the southern outfall are two manufactories, where the refuse from the London tanneries known as scutch, is operated upon."—*The Times*

Scuttle. *To scuttle a ship* is to bore a hole in it in order to make it sink. Rather strangely, this word is from the same root as our word *shut* or bolt (Saxon *scyttel*, a lock, bolt, or bar). It was first applied to a hole in a roof with a door or lid, then to a hatchway in the deck of a ship with a lid, then to a hole in the bottom of a ship plugged up, then comes the verb to pull out the plug, and leave the hole for the admission of water

Scuttle (of coals, etc.) is the Anglo-Saxon, *scutel*, a basket.

"The Bergen [Norway] fishwomen in every direction are coming with their scuttles swinging on their arms In Bergen fish is never carried in any other way"—*H H Jackson Glimpses of Three Coasts*, pt iii p 23

Scuttle Out (*To*). To sneak off quickly, to skedaddle, to cut and run. Anglo-Saxon *sceotan*, to flee precipitately; *scitel*, an arrow, *scceota*, a darting fish, like the trout; *scot*, an arrow, etc

Scylla, daughter of Nisus, promised to deliver Megara into the hands of Minos. To redeem this promise she had to cut off a golden hair on her father's head, which she effected while he was asleep Minos, her lover, despised her for this treachery, and Scylla threw herself from a rock into the sea At death she was changed into a lark, and Nisus into a hawk. Scylla turned into a rock by Circe "has no connection" with the daughter of Nisus

"Think of Scylla's fate
Changed to a bird, and sent to fly in air,
She dearly pays for Nisus injured hair"
Pope Rape of the Lock, iii

Scylla. Glaucus, a fisherman, was in love with Scylla; but Circe, out of jealousy, changed her into a hideous monster, and set dogs and wolves to bark round her incessantly On this Scylla threw herself into the sea and became a rock It is said that the rock Scylla somewhat resembles a woman at a distance, and the noise of the waves dashing against it is not unlike the barking of dogs and wolves

"Glaucus lost to joy
Curst in his love by vengeful Circe's hate
Attending wept his Scylla's hapless fate"
Camoens Lusiad, bk vi

Avoiding Scylla, he fell into Charybdis Trying to avoid one error, he fell into another; or, trying to avoid one danger, he fell into another equally fatal. Scylla and Charybdis are two rocks between Italy and Sicily. In one was a cave where "Scylla dwelt," and on the other Charybdis dwelt under a fig-tree. Ships which tried to avoid one were often wrecked on the other rock. It was Circe who changed Scylla into a frightful sea-monster, and Jupiter who changed Charybdis into a whirlpool.

"When I shun Scylla your father, I fall into Charybdis your mother"—*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*, iii 5

Between Scylla and Charybdis. Between two difficulties or fatal works

To fall from Scylla into Charybdis—out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Scythian or Tartarian Lamb (*The*) Agnus Scythicus, a kind of fern, called the borametz, or polypodium of Cayenne. It is said to resemble a lamb, and even in some cases to be mistaken for one

Scythian Defiance. When Darius approached Scythia, an ambassador was sent to his tent with a bird, a frog, a mouse, and five arrows, then left without uttering a word Darius, wondering what was meant, was told by Gobrias it meant this Either fly away like a bird, and hide your head in a hole like a mouse, or swim across the river, or in five days you will be laid prostrate by the Scythian arrows.

Sea. Any large collection of water, more or less enclosed, hence the expression "molten sea," meaning the great brazen vessel which stood in Solomon's temple (2 Chronicles iv. 5, and 1 Kings vii 26). We have also the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, the White Sea, the Red Sea, the Sea of Galilee, the Dead Sea, etc., and even the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Tigris are sometimes called seas by the prophets The world of water is the ocean. (Anglo-Saxon, *sæ*)

The Old Man of the sea (*Arabian Nights*) A creature encountered by Sinbad the Sailor in his fifth voyage This terrible Old Man contrived to get on the back of Sinbad, and would neither dismount again nor could he be shaken off At last Sinbad gave him some wine to drink, which so intoxicated him that he relaxed his grip, and Sinbad made his escape.

At sea. Quite at sea Wide of the mark, quite wrong, like a person in the open ocean without compass or chart.

Sea-blue Bird of March (*The*). The wheatear, not the kingfisher.

Sea Deities.

Amphitrite (4 syl) Wife of Poseidon (3 syl), queen goddess of the sea.

N B Neptune had no wife

Doto, a sea-nymph, mentioned by Virgil

Galatēa, a daughter of Nereus.

Glaucus, a fisherman of Bœotia, afterwards a marine deity.

Ino, who threw herself from a rock into the sea, and was made a sea-goddess

Neptune (2 syl.), king of the ocean.

The Nereids (3 syl.) or Nerĕides (4 syl.), fifty in number.

Nereus (2 syl.) and his wife Doris Their palace was at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea. His hair was sea-weeds

Oceănos and his wife Tethys Oceănos was not god of the sea, but of the *ocean*, supposed to form a boundary round the world.

Oceanides (5 syl.). Daughters of Occănos

Palĕmon, the Greek Portumnus.

Portumnus, the protector of harbours.

Poseidon (3 syl.), the Greek Neptune.

Proteus (2 syl.), who assumed every variety of shape.

Sirens (*The*). Sea nymphs who charmed by song

Tethys, wife of Oceanos, and daughter of Uranus and Terra

Thetis, a daughter of Nereus and mother of Achillĕs.

Triton, son of Poseidon (3 syl.)

∵ The Naiads or Naïdes (3 syl.) were *river* nymphs

Sea-girt Isle. England So called because, as Shakespeare has it, it is "hedged in with the main, that water-walled bulwark" (*King John*, II. 1).

> "This precious stone set in the silver sea,
> Which serves it in the office of a wall,
> Or as a moat defensive to a house,
> Against the envy of less happier lands."
> *Shakespeare King Richard II*, II. 1

Sea-green Incorruptible (*The*). So Carlyle called Robespierre in his *French Revolution*.

> "The song is a short one and may perhaps serve to qualify our judgment of the 'sea-green incorruptible'."—*Notes and Queries*, September 19th, 1891, p. 225

Sea Legs. *He has got his sea legs.* Is able to walk on deck when the ship is rolling, able to bear the motion of the ship without sea-sickness

Sea Serpent. Pontoppidan, in his *Natural History of Norway*, speaks of sea serpents 600 feet long The great sea serpent was said to have been seen off the coast of Norway in 1819 1822, 1837. Hans Egede affirms that it was seen on the coast of Greenland in 1734 In 1815, 1817, 1819 1833, and in 1869, it made its appearance near Boston In 1841 it was "seen" by the crew of Her Majesty's frigate *Dædalus*, in the South Atlantic Ocean In 1875 it was seen by the crew of the barque *Pauline*. Girth, nine feet.

Seaboard. That part of a country which *borders* on the *sea*, the coast-line. It should be *seabord* (French, *bord*, the edge.)

Seal. The sire is called a bull, its females are cows, the offspring are called pups; the breeding-place is called a rookery, a group of young seals is called a pod The male seal till it is full grown is called a bachelor. A colony of seals is called a herd. A *sealer* is a seal-hunter, seal-hunting is called *sealing*, and the seal trade *sealery*

Seamy Side (*The*) The "wrong" or worst side, as, the "seamy side of Australia," "the seamy side of life" Thus, in velvet, in Brussels carpets, in tapestry, etc., the "wrong" side shows the seams or threads of the pattern exhibited on the right side

> "You see the seamy side of human nature in its most seamy attire."—*Review of R Buchanan's play Alone in London*, November, 1885
>
> "My present purpose is to call attention to the seamy side of the Australian colonies There is, as we know, such a thing as cotton-backed satin but the colonists take care to show us only the face of the goods."—*Nineteenth Century*, April, 1891, p 524

Seasons (*The*). In art The four seasons have often been sculptured or painted by artists

Poussin drew his symbolic characters from the Old Testament Thus, Adam and Eve in Paradise represent Spring, Ruth in the cornfields represents Summer, Joshua and Caleb bringing grapes from the Land of Promise represent Autumn, and the Deluge represents Winter.

The Ancient Greeks characterised Spring by Mercury, Summer by Apollo, Autumn by Bacchus, and Winter by Hercules

M. Girondet painted for the King of Spain four pictures, with allegoric characters, from the Herculaneum.

Seba'ra'im (4 syl.) Rabbis who lived after the Talmud was finished, and gave their judgment on traditionary difficulties (*Al derek sebaroth*, "by way of opinion"). (*Buxtorf*)

Sebastian (*St.*). Patron saint of archers, because he was bound to a tree and shot at with arrows. As the arrows stuck in his body, thick as pins in a pin-cushion, he was also made patron saint of pin-makers. And as he was a centurion, he is patron saint of soldiers

The English St Sebastian St Edmund, the martyr-king of East Anglia.

He gave himself up to his enemies under the hope of saving his people by this sacrifice The Danes first scourged him with rods, and then, binding him to a tree, shot arrows at him, and finally cut off his head A legend tells how a wolf guarded the head till it was duly interred The monastery and cathedral of St Edmundsbury were erected on the place of his martyrdom

Sebas'tianistes. Persons who believe that Dom Sebastian who fell in the battle of Alcazarquebir in 1578, will return to earth, when Brazil will become the chief kingdom of the earth

∵ A similar tradition is attached to several other names

Second. (*See* Two)

Second-hand. Not new or original, what has already been the property of another, as, "second-hand books," 'second-hand clothes," etc

Second Sight. The power of seeing things invisible to others, the power of foreseeing future events by means of shadows thrown before them. Many Highlanders claim this power, which the ancient Gaels called shadow-sight (*taisch'tar'augh*).

"Nor less avail'd his optic sleight,
And Scottish gift of second sight"
Trumbull

Second Wind (*The*), in running All animals soon after the start get out of breath, but as the body becomes heated, breathing becomes more easy, and endures till fatigue produces exhaustion; this is called the *second wind*

"That mysterious physical readjustment, known in animals as 'second breath,' came to the rescue of his fainting frame"—*The Burton Experiment*, chap v

Second of Time (*A*) The sixtieth part of an hour was called by the Romans *scrupŭlum*, and the sixtieth part of a minute was *scrupŭlum secundum*.

Sec'ondary Colours. (*See under* COLOURS)

Secret de Polichinelle (*Le*). No secret at all A secret known to all the world, old news. We have also "Hawker's News," "Piper's News" The secrets of Polichinelle are 'stage whispers" told to all the audience

'Entre nous, c'est qu'on appelle
Le secret de polichinelle'"
La Mascotte, ii 12

Secular Clergy (*The*). The parish clergy who live in the world, in contradistinction to monks, who live in monasteries, etc, out of the world (Latin, *secŭlāris*.)

Sec'ular Games. Those held by the Romans only once in a century. While the kings reigned they were held in the Campus Martius, in honour of Pluto and Proserpine, and were instituted in obedience to the Sibylline verses, with the promise that "the empire should remain in safety so long as this admonition was observed"

"Date, quæ precamur
Tempore sacro
Quo Sibyllini monuere versus"
Horace Carmen Seculare, A U C, 737

Sedan Chairs. So called from *sedes* (Latin, "a seat") Their introduction into England is by Hume (vol iv. 505) erroneously attributed to the Duke of Buckingham, who, it is said gave great offence by employing men as beasts of burden. Sir S Duncombe used one in 1634, when Buckingham was a boy, and we find it spoken of as far back as 1581. It was introduced into France (in 1617) by the Marquis de Montbrun, and called *chaise à porteurs*

∵ It is generally said that these chairs were first made at Sedan, on the Meuse, but this is not at all probable, as, without doubt, the invention was introduced into France from England.

Sedrat. The lotus-tree which stands on the right-hand side of the invisible throne of Allah Its branches extend wider than the distance between heaven and earth Its leaves resemble the ears of an elephant Each seed of its fruit encloses a houri, and two rivers issue from its roots Numberless birds sing among its branches, and numberless angels rest beneath its shade

See'dy. Weary, worn out, out of sorts, run to seed A hat or coat is termed seedy when it has become shabby. A man is seedy after a debauch, when he looks and feels out of sorts.

Secl. To close the eyelids of a hawk by running a thread through them, to hoodwink (French, *ciller*, *cil*, the eyelash)

'She that so young could give out such a seeming
To seel her father's eyes up, close as oak'
Shakespeare Othello iii 3

See'murgh. The wonderful bird that could speak all the languages of the world, and whose knowledge embraced past, present, and future events. (*Persian mythology*)

Seian Horse (*The*) A possession which invariably brought ill luck with it. Hence the Latin proverb "*Ille homo habet equum Seianum*" Cneius Seius had an Argive horse, of the breed of

Diomed, of a bay colour and surpassing beauty, but it was fatal to its possessor Seius was put to death by Mark Antony. Its next owner, Cornelius Dolabella, who bought it for 100,000 sesterces, was killed in Syria during the civil wars. Caius Cassius, who next took possession of it perished after the battle of Philippi by the very sword which stabbed Cæsar. Antony had the horse next, and after the battle of Actium slew himself

Like the gold of Tolosa and Hermione's necklace the Seian or Sejan horse was a fatal possession.

Seidlitz Water. Natural mineral water from a spring in the village of Seidlitz, in Bohemia. (*See* SELTZER.)

Seiks (pron. *Seeks*). A religious sect in Hindustan, founded in 1500. They profess the purest Deism and are distinguished from the Hindus by worshipping one invisible god The word means *lion*, and was applied to them on account of their heroic resistance to the Moslem. Ultimately they subdued Lahore, and established a military commonwealth in the Punjab, etc

∵ In 1849 the Punjab was annexed to the British empire

Selah, in the Psalms. Mattheson, the musical critic, says the word is equivalent to *da capo*, and is a direction to the choir to repeat the psalm down to the part thus indicated

Sela'ma or **Sele'meh.** The headland of the Persian Gulf, commonly called Cape Musseldom The Indians throw cocoanuts, fruits, and flowers into the sea when they pass this cape, to secure a propitious voyage. (*Monier*)

> "Breezes from the Indian sea
> Blow round Selama's sainted cape"
> *Moore Fire Worshippers*

Sele'nē. The moon-goddess, sometimes, but improperly, called Diana, as Diana is always called the chaste huntress; but Selene had fifty daughters by Endymion, and several by Zeus, one of whom was called "The Dew" (*Eïse*) Diana is represented with bow and arrow running after the stag, but Selene is represented in a chariot drawn by two white horses, she has wings on her shoulders and a sceptre in her hand.

Seleu'cidæ. The dynasty of Seleucus Seleucus succeeded to a part of Alexander's vast empire. The monarchy consisted of Syria, a part of Asia Minor, and all the eastern provinces.

Se'lim. Son of Abdallah and cousin of Zuleika (3 syl.) When Giaffir (2 syl.) murdered Abdallah, he took Selim and brought him up as his own son The young man fell in love with Zuleika, who thought he was her brother but when she discovered he was Abdallah's son, she promised to be his bride, and eloped with him. As soon as Giaffir discovered this he went after the fugitives, and shot Selim Zuleika killed herself, and the old pacha was left childless. The character of Selim is bold, enterprising, and truthful. (*Byron Bride of Abydos*)

Selim (son of Akbar). The name of Jehanguire, before his accession to the throne. He married Nourmahal' (the Light of the Harem) (*See* NOURMAHAL).

Sel'juks. A Perso-Turkish dynasty which gave eleven kings and lasted 133 years (1056-1194) It was founded by Toghul Beg, a descendant of Seljuk, chief of a small tribe which gained possession of Boka'ra

Sell. A saddle "Vaulting ambition . . o'erleaps its sell" (*Macbeth* i 7) (Latin, *sella*; French, *selle*.) Window *sill* is the Anglo-Saxon *syl* (a basement).

> 'He left his lofty steed with golden sell"
> *Spenser Faërie Queene*, ii "

Sell, sold Made a captive, as a purchased slave St Paul says he was "sold under sin" (Rom vii. 14) (Anglo-Saxon, *sell-an*, to give)

A sell A 'do," a deception, a "take-in" Street vendors who take in the unwary with catchpennies, chuckle like hens when they have laid an egg, "Sold again, and got the money!"

Selling Race (*A*), in which horses to be sold are run These horses must have the sale price ticketed The winner is generally sold by auction, and the owner gets both the selling price and the stakes If at the auction a price is obtained above the ticketed price it is divided between the second-best horse and the race-fund (*See* HANDICAP, SWEEPSTAKES, PLATE, WEIGHT FOR-AGE RACE)

The owner of any of the horses may claim any horse in a selling race at the price ticketed

Selling the Pass. This is a phrase, very general in all Ireland, applied to those who turn queen's or king's evidence, or who impeach their comrades for money. The tradition is that a regiment of soldiers was sent by Clotha, "lord of Atha," to hold a pass against the invading army of Trathal, "King of Cael." The pass was betrayed for

money The Fir-bolgs being subdued, Tuathal assumed the title of "King of Ireland"

Selt'zer Water. A corruption of *Selters Water*, so called from the Lower Selters, near Limburg (Nassau).

Semir'amis of the North. Margaret of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. (1353-1412)
Catherine II of Russia (1729-1796).

Sena'nus (*St*) fled to the island of Scattery, and resolved that no female form should ever step upon it An angel led St Cantara to the island, but the recluse refused to admit her. Tom Moore has a poem on this legend, *St. Senanus and the Lady* (*Irish Melodies*, No 1 (*See* KEVIN)

Sen'eca. *The Christian Seneca.* Bishop Hall of Norwich. (1574-1656)

Senior Op'time (3 syl) A Cambridge University expression meaning one of the second-class in the mathematical tripos The first class consists of Wranglers

In the University of Cambridge every branch is divided into three classes, and the three classes are called a tripos In the mathematical tripos, those of the *first* class are called *wranglers*, those of the second class are *senior optimes* (3 syl) and those of the third class *junior optimes* Law, classical, and other tripuses have no distinctive names, but are called Class I, II, or III of the respective tripos

Sennacherib, whose army was destroyed by the Angel of Death, is by the Orientals called King Moussal. (*D'Herbelot, notes to the Koran.*)

Se'nnight. A week, seven nights. *Fort'night*, fourteen nights These words are relics of the ancient Celtic custom of beginning the day at sunset, a custom observed by the ancient Greeks, Babylonians, Persians, Syrians, and Jews, and by the modern representatives of these people In Gen i we always find the evening precedes the morning; as, "The evening and the morning were the first day," etc

Sen'tences (3 syl). The four books of Sentences, by Pierre Lombard, the foundation of scholastic theology of the middle period (*See* SCHOOLMEN)
Master of the Sentences Pierre Lombard, schoolman. (Died 1164)

Sen'tinel. Archd. Smith says, "It is one set to watch the *sentina* (Lat) or hold of a ship," but the Fr *sentier*, a path or "beat," is far more probable (French, *sentinelle*, Italian, *sentinella*, the French *sentier* is from the Latin *semita*)

Sepoy. The Indian soldier is so called, says Bishop Heber, from *sep*, a bow, then principal weapon in olden times (*Sipahi*, a soldier.)

Sept. A clan (Latin, *septum*, a fold), all the cattle, or all the voters, in a given enclosure.

September Massacres. An indiscriminate slaughter of Loyalists confined at the time in the Abbaye and other French prisons. Danton gave order for this onslaught after the capture of Verdun by the allied Prussian army It lasted the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of September, 1792. As many as 8,000 persons fell in this massacre, among whom was the Princess de Lamballe

Septuages'ima Sunday. In round numbers, seventy days before Easter. The third Sunday before Lent. Really only sixty-eight days before Easter

Sep'tuagint. A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was made, in round numbers, by seventy Jews, more correctly speaking, by seventy-two Dr Campbell disapproves of this derivation, and says it was so called because it was sanctioned and authorised by the Jewish Sanhedrim or great council, which consisted of seventy members besides the high priest. This derivation falls in better with the modern notion that the version was made at different times by different translators between B C 270 and 130 (Latin, *septuaginta*, seventy.)

The Septuagint contains the Apocrypha According to legend, the Septuagint was made at Alexandria by seventy-two Jews in seventy-two days

Serag'lio. The palace of the Turkish sultan, situated in the Golden Horn, and enclosed by walls seven miles and a half in circuit. The chief entrance is *the Sublime Gate;* and the chief of the large edifices is the *Harem*, or "sacred spot," which contains numerous houses, one for each of the sultan's wives, and others for his concubines. The black eunuchs form the inner guard, and the white eunuchs the second guard. The Seraglio may be visited by strangers; not so the Harem.

Ser'aphim. An order of angels distinguished for fervent zeal and religious ardour. The word means "to burn." (*See* Isaiah vi. 2)

"Thousand celestial ardours [seraphs] where he stood
Veiled with his gorgeous wings, up springing light,
Flew through the midst of heaven"
Milton Paradise Lost, v 249

Sera'pis. The Ptolemaic form of the Egyptian *Osiris* The word is a corruption of *osor'apis* (dead apis, or rather "osirified apis"), a deity which had so many things in common with Osiris that it is not at all easy to distinguish them

Serapis Symbol of the Nile and of fertility.

Serat (*Il*) The ordeal bridge over which everyone will have to pass at the resurrection It is not wider than the edge of a scimitar, and is thrown across the gulf of hell The faithful, says the Koran, will pass over in safety, but sinners will fall headlong into the dreary realm beneath.

Serbonian Bog or **Serbo'nis.** A mess from which there is no way of extricating oneself The Serbonian bog was between Egypt and Palestine Strabo calls it a lake, and says it was 200 stadia long, and 50 broad; Pliny makes it 150 miles in length Hume says that whole armies have been lost therein. Typhon lay at the bottom of this bog, which was therefore called *Typhon's Breathing Hole* It received its name from Sebaket-Bardoil, a king of Jerusalem, who died there on his return from an expedition into Egypt.

"Now, sir, I must say I know of no Serbonian bog deeper than a fast rating would prove to be."—*B. Disraeli* (*Chanc. of the Exch.*), *Times*, March 19, 1867

"A gulf profound as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk"
Milton Paradise Lost, ii 592

Sereme'nes (4 syl) Brother-in-law of King Sardanapa'lus, to whom he entrusts his signet-ring to put down a rebellion headed by Arbaces the Mede and Bel'esis, the Chaldean soothsayer. He is slain in a battle with the insurgents (*Byron Sardanapalus*)

Serena'de (3 syl) Music performed in the *serene*—*i.e.* in the open air at eventide (Latin, *ser'num*, whence the French *sérénade* and Italian *serenata*).

"Or serenate which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair"
Milton Paradise Lost, iii 769.

Sere'ne (2 syl) A title given to certain German princes Those princes who used to hold under the empire were entitled *Serene* or *Most Serene Highnesses*.

It's all serene. All right (Spanish, *sereno*, "all right"—the sentinel's countersign). *Sereno*, the night-watch

"'Let us clearly understand each other.' 'All serene,' responded Foster."—*Watson The Web of the Spider*, chap viii

Serif and **Sanserif.** The former is a letter in typography with the "wings" or finishing-strokes (as T), the latter is without the finishing-strokes (as T).

Serjeants-at-Law. French, *frères-serjens*, a corruption of *fratres-servientes* of the Templars.

Sermon Lane (Doctors Commons, London) A corruption of *Shere-moners Lane* (the lane of the money-shearers or clippers, whose office it was to cut and round the metal to be stamped into money) The Mint was in the street now called Old Change. (*Maitland. London*, ii. 880.)

Serpent. An attribute of St. Cecilia, St Euphe'mia, and many other saints, either because they trampled on Satan, or because they miraculously cleared some country of such reptiles (*See* DAGON.)

Serpent, in Christian art, figures in Paradise as the tempter

The brazen serpent gave newness of life to those who were bitten by the fiery dragons and raised their eyes to this symbol (Numb. xxi. 8)

It is generally placed under the feet of the Virgin, in allusion to the promise made to Eve after the fall (Gen iii 15)

Satan is called the great serpent because under the form of a serpent he tempted Eve (Rev xii 9)

∵ It is rather strange that, in Hindu mythology, hell is called Naiac (the region of serpents) (*Sir W. Jones.*)

Serpent metamorphoses Cadmos and his wife Harmo'nia were by Zeus converted into serpents and removed to Elysium Escula'pius, god of Epidau'ros, assumed the form of a serpent when he appeared at Rome during a pestilence Therefore is it that the goddess of Health bears in her hand a serpent.

"O wake, Hygeia, o'er Britannia's throne
Thy serpent-wand, and mark it for thine own"
Darwin Economy of Vegetation, iv

Jupiter Ammon appeared to Olym'pia in the form of a serpent, and became the father of Alexander the Great.

"When glides a silver serpent, treacherous guest,
And fair Olympia folds him to her breast"
Darwin Economy of Vegetation, i 2

Jupiter Capitoli'nus, in a similar form, became the father of Scipio Africanus.

The serpent is emblematical—

(1) Of wisdom "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves" (Matt x. 16)

(2) Of subtilty "Now the serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field" (Gen iii. 1)

It is said that the ceras'tēs hides in sand that it may bite the horse's foot and get the rider thrown In allusion to this belief, Jacob says, "Dan shall be . . . an adder in the path, that biteth the horse's heels, so that his rider shall fall backward" (Gen xlix 17)

It is said that serpents, when attacked, swallow their young, and eject them again on reaching a place of safety.

Thomas Lodge says that people called Sauveurs have St Catherine's wheel in the palate of their mouths, and therefore can heal the sting of serpents.

The Bible also tells us that it stops up its ears that it may not be charmed by the charmer (Ps. lviii 4)

The serpent is symbolical—

(1) Of deity, because, says Plutarch, "it feeds upon its own body, even so all things spring from God, and will be resolved into deity again." (*De Isade et Osiride*, i 2, p. 5, and *Philo Byblius*)

(2) Of eternity, as a corollary of the former. It is represented as forming a circle and holding its tail in its mouth

(3) Of renovation It is said that the serpent, when it is old, has the power of growing young again "like the eagle," by casting its slough, which is done by squeezing itself between two rocks

(4) Of guardian spirits It was thus employed by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and not unfrequently the figure of a serpent was depicted on their altars

In the temple of Athen'a at Athens, a serpent was kept in a cage, and called "the Guardian Spirit of the Temple" This serpent was supposed to be animated by the soul of Erictho'nius

To cherish a serpent in your bosom To show kindness to one who proves ungrateful The Greeks say that a husbandman found a serpent's egg, which he put into his bosom. The egg was hatched by the warmth, and the young serpent stung its benefactor.

"Therefore think him as a serpent's egg
Which, hatched would (as his kind) grow dangerous" *Shakespeare Julius Cæsar*, II 1

Their ears have been serpent-licked They have the gift of foreseeing events, the power of seeing into futurity This is a Greek superstition. It is said that Cassandra and Hel'enus were gifted with the power of prophecy, because serpents licked their ears while sleeping in the temple of Apollo

The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head (Gen iii. 15) The serpent bruised the *heel* of man; but Christ, the "seed of the woman," bruised the serpent's *head*.

Serpent's food. Fennel is said to be the favourite food of serpents, with the juice of which it restores its sight when dim

Serpents Brazilian wood is a panacea against the bite of serpents. The Countess of Salisbury, in the reign of James I, had a bedstead made of this wood, and on it is the legend of "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

Serpentine Verses. Such as end with the same word as they begin with The following are examples —

"Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit"
(Greater grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows greater)

'Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo'
(Both in the spring of life, Arcadians both)

Serrapur'da. High screens of rep cloth, stiffened with cane, used to enclose a considerable space round the royal tent of the Persian army

Servant (*Faithful*) (*See* ADAM.)

Serve. *I'll serve him out*—give him a *quid pro quo* This is the French *desservir*, to do an ill turn to one.

To serve a rope. To roll something upon it to prevent it from being fretted The "service" or material employed is spun yarn, small lines, sennit, ropes, old leather, or canvas.

Servus Servo'rum (*Latin*) The slave of slaves, the drudge of a servant. The style adopted by the Roman pontiffs ever since the time of Gregory the Great is *Servus Servorum Dei*

"Alexandri episcopus, servus servorum Dei, Karissimo filio Willelmo salutem"—*Rymer Fœdera*, i p 1

Ses'ame (3 syl) Oily grain of the natural order Pedaliaceæ, originally from India In Egypt they eat sesame cakes, and the Jews frequently add the seed to their bread. The cakes made of sesame oil, mixed with honey and preserved citron, are considered an Oriental luxury, sesame is excellent also for puddings (*See* OPEN SESAME.)

"Among the numerous objects was a black horse On one side of its manger there was clean barley and sesame, and the other was filled with rose-water"—*Arabian Nights* (*Third Calender*)

Se'sha. King of the serpent race, on which Vishnu reclines on the primeval waters. It has a thousand heads, on one of which the world rests The coiled-up sesha is the emblem of eternity. (*Hindu mythology*)

Set Off (*A*). A commercial expression. The credits are set off against the debits, and the balance struck.

Set off to advantage A term used by jewellers, who set off precious stones by appropriate "settings."

Set Scene. In theatrical parlance, a scene built up by the stage carpenters, or a furnished interior, as a drawing-room, as distinguished from an ordinary or shifting scene.

Set-to (*1*) A boxing match, a pugilistic fight, a scolding In pugilism the combatants are by their seconds "set to the scratch" or line marked on the ground.

Set'ebos. A deity of the Patagonians, introduced by Shakespeare into his *Tempest*.

"His art is of such power,
It would control my dam's god Setebos,
And make a vassal of him" *Tempest*, i 2

Set'vites (*2 syl*) A sect of the second century, who maintained that the Messiah was Seth, son of Adam.

Setting a Hen. Giving her a certain number of eggs to hatch The whole number for incubation is called a *setting*

Setting a Saw. Bending the teeth alternately to the right or left in order to make it work more easily.

Setting of a Jewel. The frame of gold or silver surrounding a jewel in a ring, brooch, etc

"This precious stone set in the silver sea"
Shakespeare Richard II ii 1

Setting of Plaster or **Paint.** Its hardening.

Setting of Sun, Moon, and Stars. Their sinking below the horizon.

Setting the Thames on Fire. (*See* THAMES)

Settle your Hash (*To*) "To cook his goose," or "make mince-meat of him." Our slang is full of similar phrases

"About earls as goes mad in their castles,
And females what settles their hash"
Sims Dagonet Ballads (Polly)

Seven (Greek, *hepta*, Latin, *septem*, German, *sieben*, Anglo-Saxon, *seofan*, etc.) A holy number There are seven days in creation, seven spirits before the throne of God, seven days in the week seven graces, seven divisions in the Lord's Prayer, seven ages in the life of man, and the just fall "seven times a day" There are seven phases of the moon, every seventh year was sabbatical, and seven times seven years was the jubilee. The three great Jewish feasts lasted seven days, and between the first and second of these feasts were seven weeks Levitical purifications lasted seven days We have seven churches of Asia, seven candlesticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven spirits before the throne of God, seven horns, the Lamb has seven eyes, ten times seven Israelites go to Egypt, the exile lasts the same number of years, and there were ten times seven elders Pharaoh in his dream saw seven kine and seven ears of corn, etc

It is frequently used indefinitely to signify a long time, or a great many, thus in the *Interlude of the Four Elements*, the dance of Apetyte is called the best "that I have seen this seven year." Shakespeare talks of a man being "a vile thief this seven year"

Seven Bibles (*The*) or *Sacred Books*.

(1) The *Bible* of Christians (Canon completed A.D 494, Old Testament as we have it, B.C 130)

(2) The *Eddas* of the Scandinavians

(3) The *Five Kings* of the Chinese "King" here means web-of-cloth on which they were originally written

(4) The *Koran* of the Mohammedans. (Seventh century, A D)

(5) The *Tri Pitikes* of the Buddhists (Sixth century B C)

(6) The *Three Vedas* of the Hindûs. (Twelfth century B C)

(7) *Zendavesta* of the Persians. (Twelfth century B C)

Seven Bodies in Alchemy. Sun is gold, moon silver, Mars iron, Mercury quicksilver, Saturn lead, Jupiter tin, and Venus copper

"The bodies seven eek, lo hem heer anoon,
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe
Mars yren, Mercurie quyksilver we clepe,
Saturnus leed, and Jubitur is tyn,
And Venus coper, by my fader kyn"
Chaucer Prol of the Chanounes Yemannes Tale

Seven Champions of Christendom is by Richard Johnson, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I

(1) St George of England was seven years imprisoned by the Almi'dor, the black King of Morocco

(2) St Denys of France lived seven years in the form of a hart

(3) St. James of Spain was seven years dumb out of love to a fair Jewess

(4) St Anthony of Italy, with the other champions, was enchanted into a deep sleep in the Black Castle, and was released by St George's three sons, who quenched the seven lamps by water from the enchanted fountain

(5) St. Andrew of Scotland, who delivered six ladies who had lived seven years under the form of white swans.

(6) St Patrick of Ireland was immured in a cell where he scratched his grave with his own nails

(7) St David of Wales slept seven years in the enchanted garden of Ormandine, but was redeemed by St. George.

Seven Churches of Asia.

(1) Ephesos, founded by St Paul, 57, in a ruinous state in the time of Justinian

(2) Smyrna, still an important seaport Polycarp was its first bishop.

(3) Pergamos, renowned for its library

(4) Thyatira, now called Ak-hissar (the *White Castle*)

(5) Sardis, now a small village called Sart

(6) Philadelphia, now called Allah Shehr (*City of God*), a miserable town

(7) Laodicea, now a deserted place called Eski-hissar (the *Old Castle*).

∵ It is strange that all these churches, planted by the apostles themselves, are now Mahometan Read what Gamaliel said, Acts v. 38, 39

Seven Deadly Sins (*The*) Pride, Wrath, Envy, Lust, Gluttony, Avarice, and Sloth

Seven Dials (London) A column with seven dials formerly stood in St Giles, facing the seven streets which radiated therefrom

"Where famed St Giles's ancient limits spread
An ancient column rears its lofty head
Here to seven streets seven dials count the day
And from each other catch the circling ray"
Gay Trivia, ii.

Seven Joys of the Virgin. (*See* Mary)

Seven Sages of Greece.

(1) Solon of Athens, whose motto was, "Know thyself"

(2) Chilo of Sparta—"Consider the end"

(3) Thalēs of Mile'tos—"Who hateth suretyship is sure"

(4) Bias of Prie'nē—'Most men are bad"

(5) Cleobu'los of Lindos—"The golden mean," or "Avoid extremes"

(6) Pittacos of Mityle'nē—'Seize Time by the forelock"

(7) Periander of Corinth—'Nothing is impossible to industry'

First, *Solon*, who made the Athenian laws
While *Chilo*, in Sparta was famed for his saws;
In Mile'tos did *Thales* astronomy teach,
Bias used in Prie'ne his morals to preach;
Cleobulos, of Lindos, was handsome and wise,
Mityle'ne gainst thraldom saw *Pittacos* rise
Periander is said to have gained through his court
The title that *Myson*, the Chenian ought
E. C. B

Seven Senses. *Scared out of my seven senses* According to very ancient teaching, the soul of man, or his "inward holy body," is compounded of the seven properties which are under the influence of the seven planets Fire animates, earth gives the sense of feeling, water gives speech, air gives taste, mist gives sight, flowers give hearing, the south wind gives smelling Hence the seven senses are animation, feeling, speech, taste, sight, hearing, and smelling. (*See* Common Sense.) (*See* Ecclesiastes xii 5)

Seven Sisters. Seven culverins so called, cast by one Borthwick.

"And these were Borthwick's 'Sisters Seven,'
And culverins which France had given;
Ill-omened gift! The guns remain
The conqueror's spoil on Flodden plain"
Sir Walter Scott Marmion, iv

Seven Sleepers. Seven noble youths of Ephesos, who fled in the Decian persecution to a cave in Mount Celion After 230 years they awoke, but soon died, and their bodies were taken to Marseilles in a large stone coffin, still shown in Victor's church Their names are Constantine, Dionysius, John, Maximi'an, Malchus, Martin'an, and Serapion This fable took its rise from a misapprehension of the words, "They fell asleep in the Lord"—*i.e.* died (*Gregory of Tours De Gloria Martyrum*, i 9) (See *Koran*, xviii, *Golden Legend*, etc)

Seven Sorrows of the Virgin. (*See* Mary)

Seven Spirits stand before the Throne of God Michael, Gabriel, Lamael Raphael, Zachariel, Anael, and Orphiel (*Gustavus*)

Seven Spirits of God (*The*) (1) the Spirit of Wisdom, (2) the Spirit of Understanding, (3) the Spirit of Counsel, (4) the Spirit of Power, (5) the Spirit of Knowledge, (6) the Spirit of Righteousness, and (7) the Spirit of Divine Awfulness.

Seven Virtues (*The*) Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance The first three are called "the holy virtues" (*See* Seven Deadly Sins)

Seven Weeks' War (*The*) From June 8th to July 26th, 1866, between Prussia and Austria, for German supremacy. Italy was allied to Prussia. Hostilities broke out between Austria and Italy July 25th, but the Bavarians were defeated the following day (July 26th),

The Treaty of Prague was signed August 23rd, 1866, and that of Vienna October 3rd. By these treaties, Austria was wholly excluded from Germany, and Prussia was placed at the head of the German States

Seven Wise Masters. Lucien, son of Dolopathus, received improper advances from his stepmother, and, being repelled, she accused him to the king of offering her violence. By consulting the stars the prince found out that his life was in danger, but that the crisis would be passed without injury if he remained silent for seven days. The wise masters now take up the matter, each one in turn tells the king a tale to illustrate the evils of inconsiderate punishments, and as the tale ends the king resolves to relent, but the queen at night persuades him to carry out his sentence The seven days being passed, the prince also tells a tale which embodies the whole truth, whereupon the king sentences the queen to lose her life This collection of tales, called *Sandabar's Parables*, is very ancient, and has been translated from the Arabic into almost all the languages of the civilised world John Rolland, of Dalkeith, turned it into Scotch metre.

Seven Wonders of the World.

(1) *Of Antiquity*

The *Pyramids* first, which in Egypt were laid,
The *Babylon's Gardens* for Amytis made
Third, *Mausolus's Tomb* of affection and guilt,
Fourth, the *Temple of Diana*, in Ephesus built;
Fifth, *Colossus of Rhodes*, cast in brass, to the sun,
Sixth *Jupiter's Statue*, by Phidias done;
The *Pharos of Egypt*, last wonder of old,
Or the *Palace of Cyrus*, cemented with gold.
L C B

(2) *Of the Middle Ages*

(1) The Colise'um of Rome.
(2) The Catacombs of Alexandria.
(3) The Great Wall of China
(4) Stonehenge.
(5) The Leaning Tower of Pisa
(6) The Porcelain Tower of Nankin
(7) The Mosque of St Sophia at Constantinople.

Seven Years' Lease. Leases run by seven years and its multiples, from the ancient notion of what was termed "climacteric years," in which life was supposed to be in special peril (*Lemnius Lemnius*) (*See* CLIMACTERIC YEARS)

Seven Years' War (*The*) The third period of the War of the "Austrian Succession," between Maria Theresa of Austria and Friedrich II. of Prussia. It began 1756, and terminated in 1763. At the close, Silesia was handed over to Prussia

Seven Years' War between Sweden and Denmark (1563-1570) Erik XIV. of Sweden was poisoned, and his successor put an end to the war

Several = separate, that which is severed or separate, each, as "all and several"

Azariah was a leper, and "dwelt in a several house" (2 *Kings* xv 5)

Severn. (*See* SABRINA)

Seve'rus (*St*) Patron saint of fullers, being himself of the same craft.

The Wall of Severus A stone rampart, built in 208 by the Emperor Severus, between the Tyne and the Solway It is to the north of Hadrian's wall, which was constructed in 120.

Sevres Ware. Porcelain of fine quality, made at the French government works at Sevres Chiefly of a delicate kind, for ornament rather than use

Sew the Button on. Jot down at once what you wish to remember, otherwise it may be lost or forgotten

Sex. (*See* GENDER WORDS)

Sexagesima Sunday. The second Sunday before Lent, so called because in round numbers it is sixty days before Easter

Sextile (2 syl) The aspect of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs This position is marked thus ⚹. As there are twelve signs, two signs are a *sixth*.

"In sextile square, and trine, and opposite
Of noxious efficacy"
Milton Paradise Lost, x 659

Sexton. A corruption of sacristan, an official who has charge of the *sacra*, or things attached to a specific church, such as vestments, cushions, books, boxes, tools, vessels, and so on

Seyd [*Sayd*] Pacha of the More'a, assassinated by Gulnare, his favourite concubine (*Byron The Corsair*)

Sforza. The founder of the illustrious house which was so conspicuous in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was the son of a day-labourer His name was Giacomuzzo Attendolo, changed to Sforza from the following incident —Being desirous of going to the wars, he consulted his hatchet thus he flung it against a tree, saying, 'If it sticks fast, I will go" It did stick fast, and he enlisted It was because he threw it with such amazing force that he was called Sforza, the Italian for force

Sforza (in *Jerusalem Delivered*) of Lombardy He, with his two brothers, Achilles and Palame'des, were in the squadron of adventurers in the allied Christian army.

Shack. A scamp. To shack or shackle is to tie a log to a horse, and send it out to feed on the stubble after harvest A shack is either a beast so shackled, the right of sending a beast to the stubble, or the stubble itself Applied to men, a shack is a jade, a stubble-feeder, one bearing the same ratio to a well-to-do man as a jade sent to graze on a common bears to a well-stalled horse (Anglo-Saxon, *sceacul*, Arabic, *shakal*, to tie the feet of a beast)

Shaddock. A large kind of orange, so called from Captain Shaddock who first transplanted one in the West Indies. It is a native of China and Japan

Shades. Wine vaults The Brighton Old Bank, in 1819, was turned by Mr Savage into a smoking-room and gin-shop There was an entrance to it by the Pavilion Shades, and Savage took down the word *bank*, and inserted instead the word *shades*. This term was not inappropriate, as the room was in reality shaded by the opposite house, occupied by Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Shadoff or **Shadoof.** A contrivance in Egypt for watering lands for the summer crops. It consists of a long rod weighted at one end, so as to raise the bucket attached by a rope to the other end.

Shadow. A ghost. Macbeth says to the ghost of Banquo—

'Hence, horrible shadow! unreal mockery, hence!" *Shakespeare Macbeth*, iii 4

He would quarrel with his own shadow He is so irritable that he would lose his temper on the merest trifle. (*See* SCHLEMIHL)

Gone to the bad for the shadow of an ass. Demosthenes says a young Athenian once hired an ass to Meg'ara. The heat was so great and the road so exposed, that he alighted at midday to take shelter from the sun under the shadow of the poor beast. Scarcely was he seated when the owner passed by, and laid claim to the shadow, saying he let the ass to the traveller, but not the ass's shadow After fighting for a time, they agreed to settle the matter in the law courts, and the suit lasted so long that both were ruined "If you must quarrel, let it be for something better than the shadow of an ass."

May your shadow never be less. When students have made certain progress in the black arts, they are compelled to run through a subterranean hall with the devil after them If they run so fast that the devil can only catch their shadow, or part of it, they become first-rate magicians, but lose either all or part of their shadow Therefore, the expression referred to above means, May you escape wholly and entirely from the clutches of the foul fiend

A servant earnestly desireth the shadow (Job vii 2)—the time of leaving off work The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow, and if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he will go into the sun, stand erect, and fixing his eye where his shadow terminates, will measure its length with his feet, having done so, he will tell you the hour correctly A workman earnestly desires his shadow, which indicates the time of leaving off work

Shadow (*To*). To follow about like a shadow This is done by some person or persons appointed to watch the movements and keep *au fait* with the doings of suspicious characters.

"He [Jesus] was shadowed by spies, who were stirring up the crowd against Him"—*Longman's Magazine*, 1891, p 238

Shady. *On the shady side of forty*—the wrong side, meaning more than forty. As evening approaches the shadows lengthen, and as man advances towards the evening of life he approaches the shady side thereof. As the beauty of the day is gone when the sun declines, the word shady means inferior, bad, etc; as, a shady character, one that will not bear the light, a shady transaction, etc

Shaf'alus. So Bottom the weaver and Francis Flute the bellows-mender, call Ceph'alus, the husband of Procris

'*Pyramus* Not Shafalus to Procrus was so true a *Thisbe* As Shafalus to Procrus, I to you' *Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream* v 1

Sha'fites (2 syl) One of the four sects of the Sunnites or orthodox Moslems; so called from Al-Shafei, a descendant of Mahomet. (*See* SHIITES)

Shaft. *I will make either a shaft or bolt of it* I will apply it to one use or another. The bolt was the crossbow arrow, the shaft was the arrow of the long-bow

Shafton (*Sir Piercie*) In this character Sir Walter Scott has made familiar to us the euphuisms of Queen Elizabeth's age. The fashionable cavalier or pedantic fop, who assumes the high-flown style

rendered fashionable by Lyly, was grandson of old Overstitch the tailor (*Sir Walter Scott Monastery.*)

Shah. *Have you seen the Shah?* A query implying a hoax, popular with street arabs when the Shah of Persia visited England. (1873.)

Shah-pour, *the Great* (Sapor II.) Surnamed *Zu-lectaf* (shoulder-breaker), because he dislocated the shoulders of all the Arabs taken in war. The Romans called him *Post'humus*, because he was born after the death of his father Hormuz II. He was crowned in the womb by the Magi placing the royal insignia on the body of his mother.

Shahzada. A prince, the son of a king. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

Shakedown. *Come and take a shakedown at my house*—a bed. The allusion is to the time when men slept upon litter or clean straw. (*See below*, SHAKES.)

Shakers. Certain agamists founded in North America by Ann Lee, called "Mother Ann," daughter of a poor blacksmith born in Toad Lane (Todd Street), Manchester. She married a smith named Stanley, and had four children, who died in infancy, after which she joined the sect of Jane Wardlaw, a tailoress, but was thrown into prison as a brawler. While there she said that Jesus Christ stood before her, and became one with her in form and spirit. When she came out and told her story six or seven persons joined her, and called her "the Lamb's bride." Soon after this she went to America and settled at Water Vliet, in New York. Other settlements were established in Hancock and Mount Lebanon.

"The Shakers never marry, for in no earthly state believe in no future resurrection."—W. *Hepworth Dixon New America*, vii. 12.

Shakes. *No great shakes.* Nothing extraordinary, no such mighty bargain. The reference is to shingle for the roof of shanties, or to stubble left after harvest for the poor.

"The cabin itself is quite like that of the modern settlers but the shingles, called shakes, make the wood roof unique."—*Harper's Weekly*, July 18th 1891, p. 534.

I'll do it in a brace of shakes—instantly, as soon as you can shake twice the dice-box.

Shakespeare, usually called "Gentle Will."

His wife was Anne Hathaway, of Shottery, about eight years older than himself.

He had one son, named Hamnet, who died in his twelfth year, and two daughters.

Ben Jonson said of him—"And though thou hadst small Latin and less Greek . . ."

Milton calls him "Sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child," and says he will go to the well-trod stage to hear him "warble his native wood-notes wild." (*L'Allegro*, 133.)

Akenside says he is "Alike the master of our smiles and tears." (*Ode* i.)

Dryden says of him—"He was a man who of all modern and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul."

Young says—"He wrote the play the Almighty made." (*Epistle to Lord Lansdowne.*)

Mallett says—"Great above rule Nature was his own." (*Verbal Criticism.*)

Collins says he "joined Tuscan fancy to Athenian force." (*Epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer.*)

Pope says—

"Shakespeare (whom you and every play-house bill
Style 'the divine,' 'the matchless,' what you will)
For gain, not glory, winged his roving flight,
And grew immortal in his own despite."
Imitations of Horace Ep. i.

The dedication of Shakespeare's Sonnets has provoked much controversy. It is as follows—

TO THE ONLIE BEGETTER OF
THESE INSUING SONNETS
MR. W. H. ALL HAPPINESSE
AND THAT ETERNITIE
PROMISED
BY
OUR EVER-LIVING POET
WISHETH

—that is, Mr William Herbert [afterwards Lord Pembroke] wisheth to [the Earl of Southampton] the only begetter or instigator of these sonnets, that happiness and eternal life which [Shakespeare] the ever-living poet speaks of. The rider is—

THE WELL-WISHING
ADVENTURER IN
SETTING
FORTH T. T.

That is, Thomas Thorpe is the adventurer who speculates in their publication. (See *Athenæum*, Jan. 25, 1862.)

Shakespeare. There are six accredited signatures of this poet, five of which are attached to business documents, and one is entered in a book called *Florio*, a translation of Montaigne, published in

1603. A passage in act II s 2 of *The Tempest* is traced directly to this translation, proving that the *Florio* was possessed by Shakespeare before he wrote that play.

The Shakespeare of divines. Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667).

The Shakespeare of eloquence. So Barnave happily characterised the Comte de Mirabeau (1749-1791)

The Spanish Shakespeare. Calderon (1601-1687)

Shaking Hands. Horace, strolling along the Via Sacra, shook hands with an acquaintance. *Arreptâque manu,* "*Quid agis dulcissime rerum?*"

Æneas, in the temple of Dido, sees his lost companions enter, and "*atque omnes pariter dextras iungebat*" (*Æn.*, I 514)

Nestor shook hands with Ulysses on his return to the Grecian camp with the stolen horses of Rhesus.

And in the Old Testament, when Jehu asked Jehonadab if his "heart was right" with him, he said, "If it be, give me thine hand," and Jehonadab gave him his hand

Shaky. Not steady, not in good health; not strictly upright not well prepared for examination, doubtfully solvent The allusion is to a table or chair out of order and shaky.

Shallow. A weak-minded country justice, intended as a caricature of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote. He is described as one who had been a madcap in his youth, and still dotes on his wild tricks, he is withal a liar, a blockhead, and a rogue (*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*, and 2 *Henry IV*)

Shalott (*Lady of*) A poem by Tennyson, the tale of which is similar to that of Elaine the "fair maid of Astolat" (*q.v.*). Part I describes the island of Shalott, and tells us that the lady passed her life so secluded there that only the farm-labourers knew her Part II tells us that the lady passed her time in weaving a magic web, and that a curse would light on her if she looked down the river towards Camelot. Part III. describes how Sir Lancelot, in all his bravery, rode to Camelot, and the lady looked at him as he rode along Part IV. says that the lady entered a boat, having first written her name on the prow, and floated down the river to Camelot, but died on the way When the boat reached Camelot, Sir Lancelot, with all the inmates of the palace, came to look at it They read the name on the prow, and Sir Lancelot exclaimed, "She has a lovely face, and may God have mercy on the lady of Shalott!"

Shambles means *benches* (Anglo-Saxon, *scamel*; Latin, *scamnum*, and the diminutive *scamellum*, a little bench). The benches or banks on which meat is exposed for sale. (*See* BANK)

"Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat, asking no question"—1 Cor x 25

Sham'rock, the symbol of Ireland, because it was selected by St. Patrick to prove to the Irish the doctrine of the Trinity (Irish and Gaelic, *seamrog*)

Shamrock. According to the elder Pliny, no serpent will touch this plant

Shan Van Voght. This excellent song (composed 1798) may be called the Irish *Marseillaise* The title of it is a corruption of *An t-sean bean bochd* (the poor old woman—i.e. Ireland). (*Halliday-Sparling: Irish Minstrelsy*, p 13) The last verse is—

"Will Ireland then be free?
Said the Shan Van Voght? (repeat)
Yes, Ireland shall be free
From the centre to the sea,
Hurrah for liberty!
Said the Shan Van Voght."

Shande'an Exactness. Sir Walter Scott says, "The author proceeds with the most unfeeling prolixity to give a minute detail of civil and common law, of the feudal institutions, of the architecture of churches and castles, of sculpture and painting, of minstrels, players, and parish clerks . Tristram can hardly be said to be fairly born, though his life has already attained the size of half a volume" (*See below.*)

"With a Shandean exactness I rob Anne begins her memoirs of herself nine months before her nativity, for the sake of introducing a beautiful quotation from the Psalms"—*Bioj Borealis*, p 269

Shandy. Captain Shandy is called *Uncle Toby* He was wounded at the siege of Namur, and had retired from the service. He is benevolent and generous, simple as a child, brave as a lion, and gallant as a courtier His modesty with Widow Wadman and his military tastes are admirable He is said to be drawn for Sterne's father. (*Tristram Shandy*)

Mrs Elizabeth Shandy, mother of Tristram The *beau-ideal* of nonentity. Sir Walter Scott describes her as a "good lady of the poco-curante school" (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*)

Tristram Shandy The hero of Sterne's novel so called

Walter Shandy, Tristram's father He is a metaphysical Don Quixote in his

way, full of superstitious and idle conceits. He believes in long noses and propitious names, but his son's nose is crushed, and his name is Tristram instead of Trismegistus. (*Sterne Tristram Shandy.*)

Shandygaff is a mixture of beer and ginger-beer. (*See* SMILER.)

Shanks' Nag. *To ride Shanks' nag* is to go on foot, the shanks being the legs. A similar phrase is "Going by the marrow-bone stage" or by Walker's 'bus. (Anglo-Saxon, *sceanca*, shanks.)

Shannon. *Dipped in the Shannon.* One who has been dipped in the Shannon loses all bashfulness. At least, *she aunt.*

Shanty. A log-hut. (Irish, *sean*, old, *tig*, house.)

Shanty Songs. Songs sung by sailors at work, to ensure united action. They are in sets, each of which has a different cadence adapted to the work in hand. Thus, in sheeting topsails, weighing anchor, etc., one of the most popular of the shanty songs runs thus:—

"I'm bound away, this very day
I'm bound for the Rio Grande.
Ho, you, Rio!
Then fare you well, my bonny blue bell,
I'm bound for the Rio Grande."

(French, *chanter*, to sing, a sing-song.)

Shark. A swindler, a pilferer, one who snaps up things like a shark, which eats almost anything, and seems to care little whether its food is alive or dead, fish, flesh, or human bodies.

"These thieves doe rob us with our owne good will,
And have Dame Nature's warrant for it still,
Sometimes these sharks doe worke each other's wrack
The ravening belly often robs the backe."
Taylor's Workes, ii. 117.

The shark flies the feather. This is a sailor's proverb founded on observation. Though a shark is so voracious that it will swallow without distinction everything that drops from a ship into the sea, such as cordage, cloth, pitch, wood, and even knives, yet it will never touch a pilot-fish (*q.v.*) or a fowl, either alive or dead. It avoids sea-gulls, sea-mews, petrels, and every feathered thing. (*St Pierre Studies*, i.)

Sharp (*Becky*). The impersonation of intellect without virtue in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. (*See* SEDLEY.)

"Becky Sharp with a baronet for a brother-in-law and an earl's daughter for a friend, felt the hollowness of human grandeur, and thought she was happier with the Bohemian artists in Soho."
—*The Express.*

Sharp. *Sharp's the word.* Look out, keep your eyes open and your wits about you. When a shopman suspects a customer, he will ask aloud of a brother-shopman if "Mr Sharp is come in," and if his suspicion is confirmed, will receive for answer, "No, but he is expected back immediately." (*Hotten.*)

Sharp-beak. The Crow's wife in the tale of *Reynard the Fox.*

Sharp-set. Hungry. A term in falconry. (*See* HAWK.)

"If one were so sharpe-set as to eat fried flies, buttered bees, stued snails, either on Fridaie or Sundaie, he could not be therefore indicted of haulte treason."—*Stanihurst Ireland*, p. 19 (1584).

Shave. *To shave a customer.* Hotten says, when a master-draper sees anyone capable of being imposed upon enter his shop, he strokes his chin, to signify to his assistant that the customer may be shaved.

I shaved through, he was within a shave of a pluck. I just got through [my examination], he was nearly rejected as not up to the mark. The allusion is to carpentry.

Shaveling. A lad, a young man. In the year 1348 the clergy died so fast of the Black Death that youths were admitted to holy orders by being shaven. "William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, dispensed with sixty shavelings to hold rectories and other livings, that divine service might not cease in the parishes over which they were appointed." (*Blomfield History of Norfolk*, vol. iii.)

Shaving. Bondmen were commanded by the ancient Gauls to shave, in token of servitude.

In the Turkish seraglio the slaves are obliged to shave their chins, in token of their servitude.

She Stoops to Conquer. This comedy owes its existence to an incident which actually occurred to its author. When Goldsmith was sixteen years of age, a wag residing at Ardagh directed him, when passing through that village, to Squire Fetherstone's house as the village inn. The mistake was not discovered for some time, and then no one enjoyed it more heartily than Oliver himself.

Shear Steel. Steel which has been sheared. When the bars have been converted into steel, they are *sheared into short pieces*, and forged again from a pile built up with layers crossed, so as to produce a web-like texture in the metal by the crossing of the fibres. Great toughness results from this mode of manipulation, and the steel thus produced is used for shears and other

instruments where a hard sharp edge is required.

Sheb-seze. The great fire festival of the Persians, when they used to set fire to large bunches of dry combustibles, fastened round wild beasts and birds, which, being then let loose, the air and earth appeared one great illumination The terrified creatures naturally fled to the woods for shelter, and it is easy to conceive the conflagration they produced (*Richardson · Dissertation*)

She'ba (*Queen of*). The Assyrians say her name was Macqueda, but Arabs call her Belkis

Sheboen. A small Irish store for the sale of whisky and something else, as bacon, eggs, general provisions, and groceries

' Drinking your health wid Shamus
O'Shea at Kelly's shiboen '
Tennyson Tu-whit tu-woo, stanza 2

Sheep. *Ram* or *tup*, the sire, *ewe*, the dam, *lamb*, the new-born sheep till it is weaned, when it is called a *hogget*, the tup-lamb being a "tup-hogget," and the ewe-lamb a "ewe-hogget," if the tup is castrated it is called a wether-hogget

After the removal of the *first* fleece, the tup-hogget becomes a *shearling* the ewe-hogget a *grimmer*, and the wether-hogget a dinmont (hence the name ' Dandy Dinmont ")

After the removal of the *second* fleece, the shearling becomes a *two-shear tup*, the grimmer a *ewe*, and the dinmont a *wether*

After the removal of the *third* fleece, the ewe is called a *twinter-ewe*, and when it ceases to breed, a *draft-ewe*

The Black Sheep (Kâra-koun-loo). A tribe which established a principality in Armenia, that lasted 108 years (1360-1468), so called from the device of their standard

The White Sheep (Ak-koun-loo) A tribe which established a principality in Armenia, etc, on the ruin of the Black Sheep (1468-1508), so called from the device of their standard

To cast a sheep's eye at one is to look askance, like a sheep, at a person to whom you feel lovingly inclined

" But he, the heirs, was casting sheep's eyes at her "—*Colman Broad Grins*

Sheet Anchor. *That is my sheet anchor* —my chief stay, my chief dependence The sheet anchor is the largest and heaviest of all The word is a corruption of Shote-anchor, the anchor shot or thrown out in stress of weather Many ships carry more than one sheet-anchor outside the ship's waist.

' The surgeon no longer bleeds If you ask him why this neglect of what was once considered the *sheet anchor* of practice in certain diseases?' he will . "—*The Times*

Sheik (Arabic, *elder*) · A title of respect equal to the Italian *signore*, the French *sieur*, Spanish *senor*, etc There are seven sheiks in the East, all said to be direct descendants of Mahomet, and they all reside at Mecca

Shekinah (*shachan*, to reside). The glory of the Divine Presence in the shape of a cloud or fire, which rested on the mercy-seat between the Cherubim.

Shekinah or Shechinah is not a biblical word It was first mentioned in the Jerusalem Targum The Shekinah was not supposed to dwell in the second Temple Its responses were given either by the Urim and Thummim of the high priest, by prophets, or orally (See Deut iii 21, and Luke xvi 2)

Sheldonian Theatre. The "Senate House" of Oxford, so called from Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who built it. (1598-1669)

Shelf. *Laid on the shelf*, or *shelved* A government officer no longer actively employed, an actor no longer assigned a part; a young lady past the ordinary age of marriage, a pawn at the broker's, a question started and set aside. All mean laid up and put away

Shell (*A*) is a hollow iron ball, with a fuze-hole in it to receive a fuze which is a plug of wood containing gunpowder It is constructed to burn slowly, and, on firing, the piece ignites, and continues to burn during its flight till it falls on the object at which it is directed, when it bursts scattering its fragments in all directions

Shell Jacket (*A*) An undress military jacket

Shell of an Egg. After an egg in the shell has been eaten, many persons break or crush the empty shell. Sir Thomas Brown says this was done originally "to prevent house-spirits from using the shell for their mischievous pranks" (Book v, chap xxiii)

Shells on churches, tombstones, and used by pilgrims

(1) If dedicated to James the Greater, the scallop-shell is his recognised emblem (*See* JAMES) If *not*, the allusion is to the vocation of the apostles generally, who were fishermen, and Christ said He would make them "fishers of men"

(2) On tombstones, the allusion is to

the earthly body left behind, which is the mere *shell* of the immortal soul

(3) Carried by pilgrims, the allusion may possibly be to James the Greater, the patron saint of pilgrims but more likely it originally arose as a convenient drinking-cup, and hence the pilgrims of Japan carry scallop shells.

Shemitic. Pertaining to Shem, descendant of Shem, derived from Shem.

The Shemitic languages are Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and old Phœnician The great characteristic of this family of languages is that the roots of words consist of three consonants

Shemitic nations or *Shemites* (2 syl.). (*See above*)

Shepherd. *The shepherd.* Moses who fed the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law.

"Sing heavenly muse that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinai didst inspire
That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed
In the beginning how the heavens and earth
Rose out of chaos"
Milton Paradise Lost, bk. i. 8

N.B Oreb, or Horeb and Sinai, are two heights of one mountain

Shepherd Kings or *Hyksos* Some 2,000 years B.C. a tribe of Arabian shepherds established themselves in Lower Egypt, and were governed by their own chiefs. Manetho says "they reigned 511 years," Eratosthenes says 470 years, Africanus, 284 years, Eusebius, 103 years Some say they extended over five dynasties, some over three, some limit their sway to one; some give the name of only one monarch, some of four, and others of six Bunsen places them B.C. 1639; Lepsius, B.C. 1842, others, 1900 or 2000 If there ever were such kings, they were driven into Syria by the rulers of Upper Egypt (*Hyk*, ruler, *shos*, shepherd)

Shepherd Lord (*The*) Henry, the tenth Lord Clifford, sent by his mother to be brought up by a shepherd, in order to save him from the fury of the Yorkists At the accession of Henry VII. he was restored to all his rights and seigniories. (Died 1523)

** The story is told by Wordsworth in *The Song for the Feast of Brougham Castle*

Shepherd of Banbury (*The*) The ostensible author of a Weather Guide. He styles himself John Claridge, Shepherd, but the real author is said to have been Dr. John Campbell. (First published in 1744)

Shepherd of Salisbury Plain (*The*). Said to be David Saunders, noted for his homely wisdom and practical piety. Mrs Hannah More wrote the religious tract so entitled and makes the hero a Christian Arcadian

Shepherd of the Ocean (*The*) Sir Walter Raleigh is called by Spenser, in his poem entitled *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1552-1618)

Shepherd's Sundial (*The*) The scarlet pimpernel, which opens at a little past seven in the morning, and closes at a little past two When rain is at hand, or the weather is unfavourable, it does not open at all

Shepherded. Watched and followed as suspicious or mischief, as a shepherd watches a wolf.

'Russian vessels of war are everywhere being carefully 'shepherded' by British ships, and it is easy to see that such a state of extreme tension cannot be continued much longer without an actual outbreak'—*Newspaper leader*, April 27th, 1885

Sheppard (*Jack*). Son of a carpenter in Smithfield, noted for his two escapes from Newgate in 1724 He was hanged at Tyburn the same year (1701-1724)

Shopster Time. The time of sheep-shearing.

Sheriffmuir. *There was mair lost at the Sherramuir* Don't grieve for your losses, for worse have befallen others before now The battle of Sheriffmuir, in 1715, between the Jacobites and Hanoverians was very bloody; both sides sustained heavy losses, and both sides claimed the victory

She'va, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is designed for Sir Roger Lestrange (Part II.)

Shewbread. Food for show only, and not intended to be eaten except by certain privileged persons The term is Jewish, and refers to the twelve loaves which the priest "showed" or exhibited to Jehovah, by placing them week by week on the sanctuary table At the end of the week, the priest who had been in office was allowed to take them home for his own eating, but no one else was allowed to partake of them

Shewri-while. A spirit-woman that haunts Mynydd Llanhilleth mountain, in Monmouthshire, to mislead those who attempt to cross it.

Shiahs. (*See* SHIITES)

Shib'boleth. The password of a secret society, the secret by which those of a party know each other The

Ephraimites quarrelled with Jephthah, and Jephthah gathered together the men of Gilead and fought with Ephraim There were many fugitives, and when they tried to pass the Jordan the guard told them to say Shibboleth, which the Ephraimites pronounced Sibboleth, and by this test it was ascertained whether the person wishing to cross the river was a friend or foe. (Judges xii 1-16)

"Their foes a deadly shibboleth devise"
Dryden Hind and Panther, pt iii

Shield.

The Gold and Silver Shield Two knights coming from different directions stopped in sight of a trophy shield, one side of which was gold and the other silver Like the disputants about the colour of the chameleon, the knights disputed about the metal of the shield, and from words they proceeded to blows Luckily a third knight came up at this juncture, to whom the point of dispute was referred, and the disputants were informed that the shield was silver on one side and gold on the other. This story is from Beaumont's *Moralities*. It was reprinted in a collection of *Useful and Entertaining Passages in Prose*, 1826.

The other side of the shield. The other side of the question. The reference is to the "Gold and Silver Shield." (*See above*)

That depends on which side of the shield you look at. That depends on the standpoint of the speaker. (*See above*)

Shield-of-Arms. Same as *Coat of Arms*, so called because persons in the Middle Ages bore their heraldic devices on their shields.

Shield of Expectation (*The*) The naked shield given to a young warrior in his virgin campaign As he achieved glory, his deeds were recorded or symbolised on his shield.

Shields. The most famous in story are the *Shield of Achilles* described by Homer, of *Hercules*, described by Hesiod, and of Æneas described by Virgil

Other famous bucklers described in classic story are the following —That of

Agamemnon, a gorgon
Amicus (son of Poseidon or Neptune), a crayfish, symbol of prudence
Cadmos and his descendants, a dragon to indicate their descent from the dragon's teeth
Hercules (4 syl), one of the seven heroes against Thebes, a man scaling a wall
Hector, a lion
Idomeneus (4 syl), a cock
Menelaus, a serpent at his heart, alluding to the elopement of his wife with Paris.
Parthenopæos one of the seven heroes, a sphinx holding a man in its claws
Ulysses, a dolphin Whence he is sometimes called Delphinosemos

∵ Servius says that the *Greeks* in the siege of Troy had, as a rule, Neptune on their bucklers, and the *Trojans* Minerva

It was a common custom, after a great victory, for the victorious general to hang his buckler on the walls of some temple

The clang of shields. When a chief doomed a man to death, he struck his shield with the blunt end of his spear, by way of notice to the royal bard to begin the death-song (*See* ÆOIS)

"I in silver mail is in his arms,
The clang of shields is heard
Ossian Temora i

Shi-ites (2 syl) Those Mahometans who do not consider the Sunna, or oral law, of any authority, but look upon it as apocryphal They went *red* turbans, and are sometimes called "Red Heads" The Persians are Shiites (Arabic, *shiah*, a sect.) (*See* SUNNITES)

Shillelagh (pronounce *she-lay-lah*) An oaken sapling or cudgel (Irish)

Shilling. Said to be derived from *St Kilian*, whose image was stamped on the "shillings" of Wurzburg Of course this etymology is of no value (Anglo-Saxon, *scylling* or *scilling*, a shilling)

∵ According to Skeat, from the verb *scylan* (to divide) The coin was originally made with a deeply-indented cross, and could easily be divided into halves or quarters.

Shilly Shally. A corruption of "Will I, shall I," or "Shall I, shall I"

"There's no delay, they ne'er stand shall I, shall I,
Hermogenes with Dal'lah doth daily
Taylor's Workes ii 3 (1630)

Shim'ei (2 syl), in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel* is designed for Slingsby Bethel, the lord mayor

"Shimei, whose youth did early promise bring,
Of zeal to God and hatred to his king,
Did wisely from expensive sins refrain
And never broke the sabbath but for gain
Part 1, line 548—51

Shi'nar. The land of the Chaldees

Shindy. A row, a disturbance To kick up a shindy, to make a row. (Gipsy, *chinda*, a quarrel)

Shin'gebis, in North American Indian mythology is a diver who dared the North Wind to single combat The Indian Boreas rated him for staying in his dominions after he had routed away the flowers, and driven off the sea-gulls and herons. Shin'gebis laughed at him,

and the North Wind went at night and tried to blow down his hut and put out his fire As he could not do this, he defied the diver to come forth and wrestle with him Shingebis obeyed the summons, and sent the blusterer howling to his home (*Longfellow Hiawatha.*) (*See* KABIBONOKKA)

Ship (the device of Paris). Sauval says, " *L'île de la cité est faite comme un grand navire enfoncé dans la vase, et échoué au fil de l'eau vers le milieu de la Seine* " This form of a ship struck the heraldic scribes, who, in the latter half of the Middle Ages, emblazoned it in the shield of the city (*See* VENGEUR.)

When my ship comes home. When my fortune is made The allusion is to the argosies returning from foreign parts laden with rich freights.

Ship Letters. These are to indicate when a ship is fully laden, and this depends on its destination

F W. (Fresh Water line), *i.e* it may be laden till this mark touches the water when loading in a fresh-water dock or river

I S (Indian Summer line) It was to be loaded to this point in the Indian seas in summer time.

S The summer draught in the Mediterranean

W. The winter draught in the Mediterranean

W.N.A. (Winter North Atlantic line)

Ship-shape. As methodically arranged as things in a ship in good order When a vessel is sent out temporarily rigged, it is termed ' jury-rigged " (*i e jour-y*, meaning *pro tem* for the day or time being) Her rigging is completed while at sea, and when the jury-rigging has been duly changed for ship-rigging, the vessel is in "ship-shape," *i.e* due or regular order

Ship of the Desert. The camel

> Three thousand camels his rank pastures fed,
> Arabia's wandering ships, for traffic bred "
> *G Sandys Paraphrase from Job* (1670)

Ships. There are three ships often confounded, viz. the *Great Harry*, the *Regent*, and the *Henry Grâce de Dieu*

The GREAT HARRY was built in the third year of Henry VII (1488) It was a two-decker with three masts, and was accidentally burnt at Woolwich in 1553

The REGENT was burnt in 1512 in an engagement with the French.

The HENRY GRÂCE DE DIEU was built at Erith in 1515. It had three decks and four masts. It was named Edward, after the death of Henry VIII. in 1547. There is no record of its destruction.

> " Though we are not acquainted with all the particular ships that formed the navy of Henry VIII, we know that among them were two very large ones viz the *Regent*, and the *Henry Grace de Dieu* The former being burnt in 1512, in an engagement with the French occasioned Henry to build the latter "—*Willet Naval Architecture*, vi 18

Ships of the Line. Men-of-war large enough to have a place in a line of battle They must not have less than two decks or two complete tiers of guns.

Shipton. (*See* MOTHER)

Shire and **County.** When the Saxon kings created an earl, they gave him a shire or division of land to govern. At the Norman conquest the word count superseded the title of earl, and the earldom was called a county Even to the present hour we call the wife of an earl a countess (Anglo-Saxon, *scire*, from *scieran*, to divide)

He comes from the shires, has a seat in the shires, etc —in those English counties which terminate in "shire " a belt running from Devonshire and Hampshire in a north-east direction. In a general way it means the midland counties

∵ Anglesey in Wales, and twelve counties of England, do not terminate in "shire "

Shire Horses originally meant horses bred in the midland and eastern shires of England, but now mean any draught-horses of a certain character which can show a registered pedigree. The sire and dam, with a minute description of the horse itself, its age, marks, and so on, must be shown in order to prove the claim of a "shire horse." Shire horses are noted for their great size, muscular power, and beauty of form, stallions to serve cart mares

Clydesdale horses are Scotch draught-horses, not equal to shire horses in size, but of great endurance.

A hackney is not a thoroughbred, but nearly so, and makes the best roadster, hunter, and carriage-horse. Its action is showy, and its pace good A first-class roadster will trot a mile in two and a half minutes American trotters sometimes exceed this record The best hackneys are produced from thorough sires mated with half-bred mares.

Shirt. (*See* NESSUS)

Shirt for ensign When Sultan Saladin died, he commanded that no ceremony should be used but this. A priest was

to carry his shirt on a lance, and say "Saladin, the conqueror of the East, carries nothing with him of all his wealth and greatness, save a shirt for his shroud and ensign" (*Knolles' Turkish History*)

Close sits my shirt, but closer my skin—i.e. My property is dear to me, but dearer my life, my belongings sit close to my heart, but "*Ego proximus mihi*"

Shittim Wood. The acacia

"The scented acacia of Palestine furnished the shittim wood so much esteemed by the ancient Jews"—*Bible Flowers*, p. 11.

Shivering Mountain. Mam Tor, a hill on the Peak of Derbyshire, so called from the waste of its mass by "shivering" that is, breaking away in "shivers" or small pieces This shivering has been going on for ages, as the hill consists of alternate layers of shale and gritstone. The former, being soft is easily reduced to powder, and, as it crumbles away, small "shivers" of the gritstone break away from want of support.

Shoddy properly means the flue and fluff thrown off from cloth in the process of weaving This flue, being mixed with new wool, is woven into a cloth called shoddy—*i.e.* cloth made of the flue "shod" or thrown off Shoddy is also made of old garments torn up and re-spun The term is used for any loose, sleazy cloth, and metaphorically for literature of an inferior character compiled from other works (*Shed*, provincial pret "shod;" *shoot*, obsolete pret *shotten*)

Shoddy characters Persons of tarnished reputation, like cloth made of shoddy or refuse wool

Shoe. (*See* CHOPINE.)

Shoe It was at one time thought unlucky to put on the left shoe before the right, or to put either shoe on the wrong foot It is said that Augustus Cæsar was nearly assassinated by a mutiny one day when he put on his left shoe first.

"Auguste, cet empereur qui convertit avec tant de sagesse et dont le règne fut si florissant, restait immobile et consterné lorsqu'il lui arrivait par mégarde de mettre le soulier droit au pied gauche, et le soulier gauche au pied droit'—*St Foix*

A shoe too large trips one up A Latin proverb, "*Calceus major subvertit*" An empire too large falls to pieces, a business too large comes to grief, an ambition too large fails altogether

Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy (Josh v 15) Loosing the shoe is a mark of respect in the East, among Moslems and Hindus, to the present hour The Mussulman leaves his slippers at the door of the mosque The Mahometan moonshee comes barefooted into the presence of his superiors The governor of a town, in making a visit of ceremony to a European visitor, leaves his slippers at the tent entrance, as a mark of respect There are two reasons for this custom (1) It is a mark of humility, the shoe being a sign of dignity, and the shoeless foot a mark of servitude (2) Leather, being held to be an unclean thing, would contaminate the sacred floor and offend the insulted idol (*See* SANDAL)

Plucking off the shoe among the Jews, smoking a pipe together among the Indians, breaking a straw together among the Teutons, and shaking hands among the English, are all ceremonies to confirm a bargain, now done by "earnest money"

Put on the right shoe first. One of the auditions of Pythagoras was this: "When stretching forth your feet to have your sandals put on, first extend your right foot, but when about to step into a bath, let your left foot enter first" Iamblichus says the hidden meaning is that worthy actions should be done heartily, but base ones should be avoided (*Protreptics*, symbol xii)

Throwing the wedding-shoe It has long been a custom in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, to throw an old shoe, or several shoes, at the bride and bridegroom when they quit the bride's home, after the wedding breakfast, or when they go to church to get married Some think this represents an assault and refers to the ancient notion that the bridegroom carried off the bride with force and violence Others look upon it as a relic of the ancient law of exchange, implying that the parents of the bride give up henceforth all right of dominion to their daughter. This was a Jewish custom. Thus, in Deut xxv. 5-10 we read that the widow refused by the surviving brother, asserted her independence by "loosing his shoe," and in the story of Ruth we are told "that it was the custom" in exchange to deliver a shoe in token of renunciation When Boaz, therefore, became possessed of his lot, the kinsman's kinsman indicated his assent by giving Boaz his shoe. When the Emperor Wladimir proposed marriage to the daughter of Reginald, she rejected him, saying, "I will not take off my shoe to the son of a slave"

Luther being at a wedding, told the bridegroom that he had placed the husband's shoe on the head of the bed, "*afin qu'il prit ainsi la domination et le gouvernement*" (*Michel Life of Luther*)

In *Anglo-Saxon marriages* the father delivered the bride's shoe to the bridegroom, who touched her with it on the head to show his authority

In *Turkey* the bridegroom, after marriage, is chased by the guests, who either administer blows by way of adieux, or pelt him with slippers (*Thirty Years in the Haren*, p 330)

Another man's shoes "To stand in another man's shoes" To occupy the place or lay claim to the honours of another. Among the ancient Northmen, when a man adopted a son, the person adopted put on the shoes of the adopter (*Bickley's Graphic Illustrator*, 1831)

In the tale of *Reynard the Fox* (fourteenth century), Master Reynard, having turned the tables on Sir Brum the Bear, asked the queen to let him have the shoes of the disgraced minister, so Brum's shoes were torn off and put upon Reynard, the new favourite.

Another pair of shoes. Another matter.

"But how a world that notes his [the Prince of Wales's] daily doings—the everlasting round of weary fashion the health-returnings speeches interviewings—can grudge him some relief, without compunction them's quite another pair of shoes —*Punch* 17th June, 1871

Dead men's shoes. Waiting or looking for dead men's shoes Counting on some advantage to which you will succeed when the present possessor is dead.

* "A man without sandals" was a proverbial expression among the Jews for a prodigal, from the custom of giving one's sandals in confirmation of a bargain (*See* Deut xxv 9, Ruth iv 7)

Over shoes, over boots In for a penny, in for a pound

"Where true courage roots,
The proverb says, one over shoes, over boots'"
Taylor's Works, ii 189 (1630)

To die in one's shoes To die on the scaffold

And there's Mr Fuse, and Lieutenant Tregooze
And there is Sir Timothy Jenks, of the Blues
All come to see a man die in his shoes'
Barham

To shake in one's shoes To be in a state of nervous terror

To step into another man's shoes. To take the office or position previously held by another.

"That will do, sir, be thundered, that will do It is very evident now what would happen if you stepped into my shoes"—*Good Words*, 1867

Waiting for my shoes. Hoping for my death Amongst the ancient Jews the transfer of an inheritance was made by the new party pulling off the shoe of the possessor (*See* Ruth iv 7)

Whose shoes I am not worthy to bear (Matt iii 11) This means, "I am not worthy to be his humblest slave" It was the business of a slave recently purchased to loose and carry his master's sandals (*Jahn Archæologica Biblica*)

Shoe-loosed. A man without shoes, an unnatural kinsman, a selfish prodigal (Hebrew) If a man refused to marry his brother's widow, the woman pulled off his shoe in the presence of the elders, spit in his face, and called him "shoe-loosed" (Deut xxv. 9)

Shoe Pinches. *No one knows where the shoe pinches like the wearer* This was said by a Roman sage who was blamed for divorcing his wife, with whom he seemed to live happily.

"For, God it wot he sat ful still and song,
When that his schoe ful bitterly him wrong'
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, 6,073

Shoe a Goose (*To*) To engage in a silly and fruitless task.

Shoe the Anchor (*To*). To cover the flukes of an anchor with a broad triangular piece of plank, in order that the anchor may have a stronger hold in soft ground The French have the same phrase *ensoler l'ancre*

Shoe the Cobbler (*To*) To give a quick peculiar movement with the front foot in sliding

Shoe the Horse (*To*). (French, *Ferrer la mule.*) Means to cheat one's employer out of a small sum of money. The expression is derived from the ancient practice of grooms, who charged their masters for 'shoeing," but pocketed the money themselves

Shoe the Wild Colt (*To*) To exact a fine called "footing" from a newcomer, who is called the "colt" Colt is a common synonym for a greenhorn, or a youth not broken in. Thus Shakespeare says—"Ay, that's a colt indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horse" (*Merchant of Venice*, i 2)

Shoes. *Scarpa's shoes* for curing club feet, etc Devised by Antonio Scarpa, an Italian anatomist

Shoemakers. The patron saints of shoemakers are St. Crispin and his brother Crispian, who supported themselves by making shoes while they preached to the people of Gaul and Britain In compliment to these saints the trade

of shoemaking is called 'the gentle craft."

Shoot the Moon (*To*) To remove house furniture by night to avoid distraint

Shoot the Sun (*To*) To take a nautical observation.

'Unless a man understood how to handle his vessel it would be very little use his being able to shoot the sun, as sailors call it"—*Notes and Queries*, November 19th, 1892, p. 403

Shooting-iron (*A*) A gun.

'Catch old Stripes [a tiger] coming near my bullock if he thought a shooting-iron anywhere about'—*Cornhill*, July, 1883 (*My Tiger Watch*)

Shooting Stars, called in ancient legends the "fiery tears of St. Lawrence," because one of the periodic swarms of these meteors is between the 9th and 14th of August, about the time of St Lawrence's festival, which is on the 10th

Shooting stars are said by the Arabs to be firebrands hurled by the angels against the inquisitive Jinns or Genii, who are for ever clambering up on the constellations to peep into heaven

Shop. *To talk shop.* To talk about one's affairs or business, to illustrate by one's business, as when Ollipod the apothecary talks of a uniform with rhubarb-coloured facings.

Shop-lifting is secretly purloining goods from a shop Dekker speaks of the lifting-law—*i.e.* the law against theft (Gothic, *hlifan*, to steal, *hliftus*, a thief, Latin, *levo*, to disburden)

Shore (*Jane*). Sir Thomas More says, "She was well-born, honestly brought up, and married somewhat too soon to a wealthy yeoman" The tragedy of *Jane Shore* is by Nicholas Rowe.

Shoreditch, according to tradition, is so called from Jane Shore, who, it is said, died there in a ditch This tale comes from a ballad in Pepys' collection; but the truth is it receives its name from Sir John de Soerdich, lord of the manor in the reign of Edward III.

'I could not get one bit of bread
Whereby my hunger might be fed
So, weary of my life at length
I yielded up my vital strength
Within a ditch which since that day
Is Shoreditch called as writers say'

Duke of Shoreditch. The most successful of the London archers received this playful title.

"Good king make not good Lord of Lincoln Duke of Shoreditch"—*The Poore Mans Peticion to the Kinge* (1603.)

Shorne (*Sir John*) or **Master John Shorne,** well known for his feat of conjuring the devil into a boot He was one of the uncanonised saints, and was prayed to in cases of ague It seems that he was a devout man and rector of North Marston, in Buckinghamshire, at the close of the thirteenth century. He blessed a well, which became the resort of multitudes and brought in a yearly revenue of some £500.

"To Master John Shorne, that blessed man borne
For the ague to him we apply
Which juggleth with a bote I beschrewe his herte rote
That will trust him, and it be I"
Pantassie of Idolatrie

Short. *My name is Short* I'm in a hurry and cannot wait

"Well but let us hear the wishes (said the old man) my name is short, and I cannot stay much longer"—*Yeats Fairy Tales of the Irish Peasantry* p. 240

Short Stature (*Noted Men of*). Aetius, commander of the Roman army in the days of Valentinian, Agesilaus (5 3 1) "*Statura fuit humili, et corpore exiguo, et claudus altero pede*" (*Nepos*), Alexander the Great, scarcely middle height, Attila, "the scourge of God," broad-shouldered, thick-set, sinewy, and short; Byron, Cervantes, Claverhouse, Condé the Great, Cowper, Cromwell, Sir Francis Drake, Admiral Kepple (called 'Little Kepple"), Louis XIV., barely 5 feet 5 inches, Marshal Luxembourg, nicknamed "the Little", Mehemet Ali, Angelo, Napoleon I., le petit caporal, was, according to his school certificate, 5½ feet· Lord Nelson, St Paul, Pepin le Bref, Philip of Macedon (scarcely middle height), Richard Savage, Shakespeare; Socrates was stumpy, Theodore II, King of the Goths, stout, short of stature, very strong (so says *Cassiodorus*); Timon the Tartar, self-described as lame, decrepit, and of little weight, Dr Isaac Watts, etc.

Shot. *Hand out your shot* or *Down with your shot*—your reckoning or quota, your money (Saxon, *sceat;* Dutch, *schot.*) (*See* Scot and Lot.)

"As the fund of our pleasure, let us each pay his shot" *Ben Jonson*

He shot wide of the mark He was altogether in error. The allusion is to shooting at the mark or bull's-eye in archery, but will now apply to our modern rifle practice.

Shot in the Locker. *I haven't a shot in the locker*—a penny in my pocket or in my purse. If a sailor says there is not

a shot in the locker, he means the ship is wholly without ammunition, powder and shot have all been expended

Shot Window (*1*)—*i e* shot-out or projecting window, and not, as Ritson explains the word, a "window which opens and shuts" Similarly, a projecting part of a building is called an *out-shot*. The aperture to give light to a dark staircase is called a "shot window."

"My spouse flew to the shot window 'St Mary! sweet lady, here come two well-mounted gallants'"—*Sir W Scott The Monastery*, chaps xix and xxvii

Shotten Herring. A lean spiritless creature, a Jack-o'-Lent, like a herring that has shot or ejected its spawn Herrings gutted and dried are so called also.

"Though they like shotten-herrings are to see,
Yet such full soldiers of their teeth they be,
That two of them, like greedy cormorants,
Devour more than six honest Protestants"
Taylor's Works, iii 5

Shoulder. *Showing the cold shoulder.* Receiving without cordiality some one who was once on better terms with you (*See* Cold)

The government shall be upon his shoulders (Isaiah ix 6) The allusion is to the key slung on the shoulder of Jewish stewards on public occasions, and as a key is emblematic of government and power, the metaphor is very striking

Straight from the shoulder. With full force. A boxing term

"He was letting them have it straight from the shoulder"—*T Hughes Tom Brown at Oxford*, chap v

Shovel-board. A game in which three counters were shoved or shid over a smooth board, a game very popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the table itself, and sometimes even the counters were so called Slender speaks of "two Edward shovel-boards." (*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*, i 1)

Show. *Show him an egg, and instantly the whole air is full of feathers.* Said of a very sanguine man

Shrew-mouse. A small insectivorous mammal, resembling a mouse in form. It was supposed to have the power of injuring cattle by running over them, and to provide a remedy our forefathers used to plug the creature into a hole made in an ash-tree, any branch of which would cure the mischief done by the mouse. (Anglo-Saxon, *screawa*, a shrew-mouse, mouse is expletive)

Shrieking Sisterhood (*The*) Women who clamour about "women's rights"

"By love, I suppose my life wouldn't be worth a moment's purchase if I made public the sentiments of mine at a meeting of the Shrieking Sisterhood"—*The World*, 21th February, 1872, p 25

Shrimp. A child, a puny little fellow, in the same ratio to a man as a shrimp to a lobster *Fry* is also used for children (Anglo-Saxon, *scruncan*, to shrink, Danish, *skrumpe*, Dutch, *krumpen*)

"It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Would strike such terror to his enemies"
Shakespeare 1 Henry VI, iv 1

Shropshire. A contraction of Shrewsbury-shire, the Saxon *Scrobbesburh* (shrub-borough), corrupted by the Normans into *Sloppes-burie*, whence our *Salop*

Shrovetide Cocks Shrove Tuesday used to be the great "Derby Day" of cock-fighting in England.

"On many a bill like shrovetide cocks with bats"
Peter Pindar, Subjects for Painters

Shunamite's House (*The*) An inn kept for the entertainment of the preachers at Paul's Cross These preachers were invited by the bishop, and were entertained by the Corporation of London from Thursday before the day of preaching, to the following Thursday morning. (*Maitland London*, ii 919)

Shunt. A railway term (Anglo-Saxon, *scun-ian*, to shun)

Shut up. Hold your tongue Shut up your mouth

Shy. *To have a shy at anything.* To fling at it, to try and shoot it

Shylock The grasping Jew, who "would kill the thing he hates." (*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*)

Shylock (*1*) A grasping money-lender (*See above*)

"Respectable people withdrew from the trade, and the money-lending business was entirely in the hands of the Shylocks Those who had to borrow coin were obliged to submit to the expensive subterfuges of the Shylocks from whose net once caught there was little chance of escape"—*A Dumont-Baks. Free Trade in Capital*, chap xii

Si, the seventh note in music, was not introduced till the seventeenth century The original scale introduced by Guido d'Arezzo consisted of only six notes (*See* Aretinian Syllables)

Si Quis. A notice to all whom it may concern, given in the parish church before ordination, that a resident means to offer himself as a candidate for holy orders, and Si Quis — *i e if anyone* knows any just cause or impediment

thereto, he is to declare the same to the bishop.

Siamese Twins. Yoke-fellows, inseparables, so called from two youths (Eng and Chang), born of Chinese parents at Bang Mecklong Their bodies were united by a band of flesh, stretching from breast-bone to breast-bone They married two sisters, and had offspring. (1825-1872.)

Siamese Twins The Biddenden Maids, born 1100, had distinct bodies, but were joined by the hips and shoulders They lived to be thirty-four years of age

Sibberidge (3 syl.). Banns of marriage (Anglo-Saxon *sibbe*, alliance; whence the old English word *sibredc*, relationship, kindred) (*See* Gossip)

"For every man it schulde drede
And Namelicche in his sibredde"
Gower Confessio Amantis

Sibyl. (*See* Amalthæa.)

Sibyls. Plato speaks of only *one* (the Erythræan), Martian Capella says there were *two*, the *Erythræan* and the *Phrygian*, the former being the famous "Cumæan Sibyl," Solinus and Jackson, in his *Chronologie Antiquities*, maintains, on the authority of Ælian, that there were *four*—the *Erythræan*, the *Samian*, the *Egyptian*, and the *Sardian*, Varro tells us there were *ten*, viz the Cumæan (who sold the books to Tarquin), the Delphic, Egyptian, Erythræan, Hellespontine, Libyan, Persian, Phrygian, Samian, and Tiburtine

∴ The name of the Cumæan sibyl was Amalthæa.

"How know we but that she may be an eleventh Sibyl or a second Cassandra?"—*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, iii 16

Sibyls. The mediæval monks reckoned twelve Sibyls, and gave to each a separate prophecy and distinct emblem —

(1) The *Libyan* Sibyl "The day shall come when men shall see the King of all living things." *Emblem*, a lighted taper

(2) The *Samian* Sibyl· "The Rich One shall be born of a pure virgin." *Emblem*, a rose.

(3) The *Cuman* Sibyl· "Jesus Christ shall come from heaven, and live and reign in poverty on earth" *Emblem*, a crown

(4) The *Cumæan* Sibyl "God shall be born of a pure virgin, and hold converse with sinners" *Emblem*, a cradle.

(5) The *Erythræan* Sibyl "Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Saviour." *Emblem*, a horn

(6) The *Persian* Sibyl· "Satan shall be overcome by a true prophet." *Emblem*, a dragon under the Sibyl's feet, and a lantern.

(7) The *Tiburtine* Sibyl "The Highest shall descend from heaven, and a virgin be shown in the valleys of the deserts" *Emblem*, a dove.

(8) The *Delphic* Sibyl "The Prophet born of the virgin shall be crowned with thorns" *Emblem*, a crown of thorns.

(9) The *Phrygian* Sibyl "Our Lord shall rise again" *Emblem*, a banner and a cross

(10) The *European* Sibyl: "A virgin and her Son shall flee into Egypt." *Emblem*, a sword.

(11) The *Agrippine* Sibyl: "Jesus Christ shall be outraged and scourged." Emblem, a whip

(12) The *Hellespontic* Sibyl "Jesus Christ shall suffer shame upon the cross." *Emblem*, a T cross

This list of prophecies is of the sixteenth century, and is manifestly a clumsy forgery or mere monkish legend. (*See below*, Sibylline Verses)

The most famous of the ten sibyls was Amalthæa, of Cumæ in Æo'lia, who offered her nine books to Tarquin the Proud The offer being rejected, she burnt three of them, and after the lapse of twelve months, offered the remaining six at the same price Again being refused, she burnt three more, and after a similar interval asked the same price for the remaining three. The sum demanded was now given, and Amalthæa never appeared again (*Livy*)

Sibyl. The Cumæan sibyl was the conductor of Virgil to the infernal regions (*Æneid*, vi)

Sibyl. A fortune-teller.

"How they will fare it needs a sibyl to say"
—*The Times*

Sibylline Books. The three surviving books of the Sibyl Amalthæa were preserved in a stone chest underground in the temple of Jupiter Capitoli'nus, and committed to the charge of custodians chosen in the same manner as the high priests The number of custodians was at first two, then ten, and ultimately fifteen The books were destroyed by fire when the Capitol was burnt (A D 670).

Sibylline Books A collection of poetical utterances in Greek, compiled in the second century (138-167). The collection is in eight books, relates to Jesus Christ, and is entitled *Ora'cula Sibylli'na*.

Sibylline Leaves. The Sibylline prophecies were written in Greek, upon palm-leaves. (*Varro.*)

Sibylline Verses. When the Sibylline books were destroyed (*see above*), all the floating verses of the several Sibyls were carefully collected and deposited in the new temple of Jupiter Augustus had some 2,000 of these verses destroyed as spurious, and placed the rest in two gilt cases, under the base of the statue of Apollo, in the temple on the Palatine Hill, but the whole perished when the city was burnt in the reign of Nero (See *Sibyls* [of the mediæval monks])

Siccis pedibus [*with dry feet*]. Metaphorically, without notice.

"It may be worth noticing that both Mrs Shelley and Mr Rossetti pass over the line *siccis pedibus* "—*Notes and Queries* (26th May, 1893, p 417)

Sice (1 syl). A sizing, an allowance of bread and butter "He'll print for a sice" In the University of Cambridge the men call the pound loaf, two inches of butter, and pot of milk allowed for breakfast, their "sizings;" and when one student breakfasts with another in the same college, the bed-maker carries his sizings to the rooms of the entertainer. (*See* SIZINGS)

Sicilian Dishes (*Siculæ dapēs*) were choice foods. The best Roman cooks were Sicilians. Horace (3 *Odes*, i 18) tells us that when a sword hangs over our head, as in the case of Damoclēs, not even "*Siculæ dapēs dulcem elaborabunt saporem*"

Sicilian Vespers. The massacre of the French in Sicily, which began at the hour of vespers on Easter Monday in 1282.

Sick Man (*The*) So Nicholas of Russia (in 1844) called the Ottoman Empire, which had been declining ever since 1586

"I repeat to you that the sick man is dying, and we must never allow such an event to take us by surprise "—*Annual Register*, 1853

N B. Don John, Governor-General of the Netherlands, writing in 1579 to Philip II of Spain, calls the Prince of Orange "the sick man," because he was in the way, and he wanted him "finished."

"'Money' (he says in his letter) is the gruel with which we must cure this sick man [for spies and assassins are expensive drugs] "—*Motley Dutch Republic*, bk v 2

Sick as a Cat. (*See* SIMILES)

Sick as a Dog. (*See* SIMILES)

Sick as a Horse. Nausea unrelieved by vomiting A horse is unable to vomit, because its diaphragm is not a complete partition in the abdomen, perforated only by the gullet, and against which the stomach can be compressed by the abdominal muscles, as is the case in man Hence the nausea of a horse is more lasting and more violent. (See *Notes and Queries*, C S xii , August 15th, 1885, p. 134.)

Siddons (*Mrs*) Sidney Smith says it was never without awe that he saw this tragedy queen *stab the potatoes*, and Sir Walter Scott tells us, while she was dining at Ashestiel, he heard her declaim to the footman, "You've brought me water, boy! I asked for beer"

Side of the Angels. *Punch*, Dec. 10, 1864, contains a cartoon of Disraeli, dressing for an Oxford *bal masqué*, as an angel, and underneath the cartoon are these words—

"The question is, is man an ape or an angel? I am on the side of the angels"—*Disraeli's Oxford Speech, Friday, Nov 25* (1864).

Sidney (*Algernon*), called by Thomson, in his *Summer*, "The British Cassius," because of his republican principles. Both disliked kings, not from their misrule, but from a dislike to monarchy. Cassius was one of the conspirators against the life of Cæsar, and Sidney was one of the judges that condemned Charles I. to the block (1617-1683).

Sidney (*Sir Philip*). The academy figure of Prince Arthur, in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, and the poet's type of magnanimity.

Sir Philip Sidney, called by Sir Walter Raleigh "the English Petrarch," was the author of *Arcadia* Queen Elizabeth called him "the jewel of her dominions," and Thomson, in his *Summer*, "the plume of war" The poet refers to the battle of Zutphen, where Sir Philip received his death-wound. Being thirsty, a soldier brought him some water, but as he was about to drink he observed a wounded man eye the bottle with longing looks Sir Philip gave the water to the wounded man, saying, "Poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine" Spenser laments him in the poem called *Astrophel* (*q.v.*)

Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother. Mary Herbert (*née* Sidney), Countess of Pembroke, poetess, etc (Died 1621) The line is by William Browne (1645)

Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, founded by Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, in 1598.

Sieg'fried (2 syl). Hero of the first part of the *Nibelungen-Lied*. He was the youngest son of Siegmund and Sieglind, king and queen of the Netherlands, and was born in Rhinecastle called Xanton He married Kriemhild, Princess of Burgundy, and sister of Gunther. Gunther craved his assistance in carrying off Brunhild from Issland, and Siegfried succeeded by taking away her talisman by main force This excited the jealousy of Gunther, who induced Hagan, the Dane, to murder Sieg'fried Hagan struck him with a sword in the only vulnerable part (between the shoulder-blades), while he stooped to quench his thirst at a fountain (*Nibelungen-Lied.*)

Horny Siegfried. So called because when he slew the dragon he bathed in its blood, and became covered all over with a horny hide which was invulnerable, except in one spot between the shoulders, where a linden-leaf stuck. (*Nibelungen-Lied*, st 100)

Siegfried's cloak of invisibility, called "tarnkappe" (*tarnen*, to conceal, *kappe*, a cloak). It not only made the wearer invisible, but also gave him the strength of twelve men. (Tarnkappe, 2 syl)

"The mighty dwarf successless strove with the manlier man,
Like to wild mountain lions to the hollow hill they ran,
He ravished there the tarnkappe from struggling Albrich's hold,
And then became the master of the hoarded gems and gold."
Lettsom "Fall of the Nibelungers, Lied iii

Sieg'lind (2 syl). Mother of Siegfried, and Queen of the Netherlanders (*The Nibelungen-Lied.*)

Sien'na (3 syl) The paint so called is made of terra di Siena, in Italy

Sier'ra (3 syl, Spanish, *a saw*). A mountain whose top is indented like a saw; a range of mountains whose tops form a saw-like appearance, a line of craggy rocks; as Sierra More'na (where many of the incidents in *Don Quixote* are laid), Sierra Neva'da (the snowy range), Sierra Leo'ne (in West Africa, where lions abound), etc

Sies'ta (3 syl) means "the sixth hour"—i.e noon (Latin, *sexta hora*) It is applied to the short sleep taken in Spain during the mid-day heat (Spanish, *sesta*, sixth hour, *sestéar*, to take a mid-day nap)

Sieve and Shears. The device of discovering a guilty person by sieve and shears is to stick a pair of shears in a sieve, and give the sieve into the hands of two virgins, then say "By St. Peter and St Paul, if you [or you] have stolen the article, turn shears to the thief." Sometimes a Bible and key are employed instead, in which case the key is placed in a Bible

Sif. Wife of Thor, famous for the beauty of her hair Loki having cut it off while she was asleep, she obtained from the dwarfs a new fell of golden hair equal to that which he had taken.

Sight for "multitude" is not an Americanism, but good Old English. Thus, in *Morte d'Arthur*, the word is not unfrequently so employed, and the high-born dame, Juliana Berners, lady prioress in the fifteenth century of Sopwell nunnery, speaks of a *bonnyable syght of monkes* (a large number of friars)

"Where is so huge a syght of money"—*Pals-grave Acolastus* (1540)

Sight (*Fai*). Zarga, the Arabian heroine of the tribe Jadis, could see at the distance of three days' journey Being asked by Hassân the secret of her long sight she said it was due to the use of antimony, which she reduced to powder, and applied to her eyes as a collyrium every night.

Sign your Name. It is not correct to say that the expression "signing one's name" points to the time when persons could not write. No doubt persons who could not write made their mark in olden times as they do now, but we find over and over again in ancient documents these words "This [grant] is signed with the sign of the cross for its greater assurance (or) greater inviolability," and after the sign follows the name of the donor (See *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. i pt. i)

Signs instead of words A symbolic language made by gestures Members of religious orders bound to silence communicate with each other in this way John, a monk, gives, in his *Life of St. Odo*, a number of signs for bread, tart, beans, eggs, fish, cheese, honey, milk, cherries, onions, etc (See *Sussex Archæological Collection*, vol iii p 190)

Significa'vit. A writ of Chancery given by the ordinary to keep an excommunicate in prison till he submitted to the authority of the Church The writ, which is now obsolete, used to begin with "*Significavit nobis venerabilis pater*," etc. Chaucer says of his Sompnour—

"And also ware him of a 'significavit'"
Canterbury Tales (Prologue), 664.

Sigun'a. Wife of Loki She nurses him in his cavern, but sometimes, as she carries off the poison which the serpents gorge a portion drops on the god, and his writhings cause earthquakes. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Si'gurd. The Norse Siegfried (*q v*) He falls in love with Brynhild, but, under the influence of a love-potion, marries Gudrun, a union which brings about a volume of mischief

Sigurd the Horny A German romance based on a legend in the Sagas An analysis of this legend is published by Weber in his *Illustrations of Northern Antiquities*. (*See* SIEGFRIED, *Horny*).

Sikes (*Bill*) A ruffian housebreaker of the lowest grade in *Oliver Twist*, by Charles Dickens

Sikh. (Hindu *sikh*, disciple) The Sikhs were originally a religious body like the Mahometans, but in 1764 they formally assumed national independence. Since 1849 the Sikhs have been ruled by the English.

Silbury, near Marlborough An artificial mound, 130 feet high, and covering seven acres of ground. Some say it is where "King Sel" was buried, others, that it is a corruption of *Solis-bury* (mound of the sun), others, that it is Sel-barrow (great tumulus), in honour of some ancient prince of Britain The Rev A C Smith is of opinion that it was erected by the Celts about B C 1600 There is a natural hill in the same vicinity, called St. Martin's Sell or Sill, in which case sill or sell means seat or throne These etymologies must rest on the authority of those who have suggested them.

Silchester (Berks) is Silicis castrum (flint camp), a Saxon-Latin form of the Roman Calleva or Galleva. Galleva is the Roman form of the British *Gual Vaur* (great wall), so called from its wall, the ruins of which are still striking Leland says, "On that wall grow some oaks of ten cart-load the piece" According to tradition King Arthur was crowned here; and Nennius asserts that the city was built by Constantius, father of Constantine the Great.

Silence gives Consent Latin, "*Qui tacet consentire videtur*," Greek, "*Anto de to sigan homologounton e son*" (Euripides); French, "*Assez consent qui ne dit mot*," Italian, "*Chi tace confessa*"

'But that you shall not say I yield, being silent,
I would not speak'
Shakespeare Cymbeline, II 3.

Silent (*The*) William I., Prince of Orange (1533-1584).

Sile'nus. The foster-father of Bacchus, fond of music, and a prophet, but indomitably lazy, wanton and given to debauch He is described as a jovial old man, with bald head, pug nose, and face like Bardolph's.

Silhouette (*sil*). A black profile, so called from Etienne de Silhouette, Contrôleur des Finances, 1757, who made great savings in the public expenditure of France Some say the black portraits were called Silhouettes in ridicule, others assert that Silhouette devised this way of taking likenesses to save expense

Silk. *Received silk*, applied to a barrister, means that he has obtained licence to wear a silk gown in the law courts, having obtained the degree or title of sergeant

Silk Gown. A queen's counsel So called because his canonical robe is a black silk gown That of an ordinary barrister is made of stuff or prunello

Silk Purse. *You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear* "You cannot make a horn of a pig's tail" A sow's ear may somewhat resemble a purse, and a curled pig's tail may somewhat resemble a twisted horn, but a sow's ear cannot be made into a silk purse, nor a pig's tail into a cow's horn

"You cannot make my lord, I fear,
A velvet purse of a sow's ear"
Peter Pindar Lord B and His Notions

Silken Thread. In the kingdom of Lilliput, the three great prizes of honour are "fine silk threads six inches long, one blue, another red, and a third green." The emperor holds a stick in his hands, and the candidates "jump over it or creep under it, backwards or forwards, as the stick indicates," and he who does so with the greatest agility is rewarded with the blue ribbon, the second best with the red cordon, and the third with the green The thread is cut about their loins, and no ribbon of the Legion of Honour, or Knight of the Garter, is won more worthily or worn more proudly. (*Gulliver's Travels*)

Silly is the German *selig* (blessed), whence the infant Jesus is termed "the harmless silly babe," and sheep are called "silly," meaning harmless or innocent As the "holy" are easily taken in by worldly cunning, the word came to signify "gullible," "foolish" (*See* SIMPLICITY)

Silly Season (*The*), for daily newspapers, is when Parliament is not in session, and all sorts of "silly" stuff are vamped-up for padding. Also called the "Big Gooseberry Season," because paragraphs are often inserted on this subject

Siluria—that is, Hereford, Monmouth, Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan. The "sparkling wines of the Silurian vats" are cider and perry.

"From Silurian vats, high-sparkling wines
Foam in transparent floods"
Thomson Autumn.

Silu'rian Rocks. A name given by Sir R Murchison to what miners call *gray-wacke*, and Werner termed *transition rocks*. Sir Roderick called them Silurian because it was in the region of the ancient Silurës that he investigated them.

Silva'na. A maga or fata in Tasso's *Amadigi*, where she is made the guardian spirit of Ahdo'ro

Silvanella. A beautiful maga or fata in Bojardo, who raised a tomb over Narcissus, and then dissolved into a fountain (Lib n. xvii 56, etc)

Silver was, by the ancient alchemists, called Diana or the Moon.

Silver. The Frenchman employs the word *silver* to designate money, the wealthy Englishman uses the word *gold*, and the poorer old Roman *brass* (æs)

Silver and gold articles are marked with five marks the maker's private mark, the standard or assay mark, the hall mark, the duty mark, and the date mark The standard mark states the proportion of silver, to which figure is added a lion passant for England, a harp crowned for Ireland, a thistle for Edinburgh, and a lion rampant for Glasgow (For the other marks, *see* MARK)

Silver Cooper (*The*). A kidnapper "To play the silver cooper," to kidnap. A cooper is one who *coops up* another

"You rob and you murder, and you want me to play the silver cooper"—*Sir W Scott. Guy Mannering*, chap xxxiv

Silver Fork School. Those novelists who are sticklers for etiquette and the graces of society, such as Theodore Hook, Lady Blessington, Mrs Trollope, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton (Lord Lytton)

Silver-hand. Nuad, the chieftain who led back the tribe of the Danaans from Scotland to Ireland, whence they had migrated Nuad of the Silver-hand had an artificial hand of silver made by Cred, the goldsmith, to supply the loss sustained from a wound in the battle of Moytura Miach, son of Dian Kect, set it on the wrist (*O'Flaherty Ogygia*, part iii chap x) (*See* IRON HAND.)

Silver Lining. The prospect of better days, the promise of happier times The allusion is to Milton's *Comus*, where the lady lost in the wood resolves to hope on, and sees a "sable cloud turn forth its silver lining to the night"

Silver Pheasant (*A*). A beautiful young lady of the high aristocracy.

"One would think you were a silver pheasant, you give yourself such airs."—*Ouida Under Two Flags*

Silver Spoon. *Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth* Born to luck and wealth The allusion is to silver spoons given as prizes and at christenings The lucky man is born with it in his mouth, and needs not stop to earn it.

"One can see, young fellow that you were born with a silver spoon in your mouth"—*Longman's Magazine*, 1886.

Silver Star of Love (*The*) When Gama was tempest-tossed through the machinations of Bacchus, the "Silver Star of Love" appeared to him, calmed the sea, and restored the elements to harmony again

"The sky and ocean blending, each on fire,
Seemed as all Nature struggled to expire;
When now the Silver Star of Love appeared,
Bright in the East her radiant front she reared"
Camoëns Lusiad, bk vi

Silver Streak (*The*) The British Channel

"Steam power has much lessened the value of the silver streak as a defensive agent"—*Newspaper paragraph*, November, 1885

Silver-Tongued. William Bates, the Puritan divine (1625-1699.)

Anthony Hammond, the poet, called *Silver-tongue*. (1668-1738)

Henry Smith, preacher. (1550-1600)

Joshua Sylvester, translator of Du Bartas. (1563-1618)

Silver Trumpet (*A*) A smooth-tongued orator. A rough, unpolished speaker is called a ram's horn

Silver Weapon. *With silver weapons you may conquer the world*, is what the Delphic oracle said to Philip of Macedon, when he went to consult it. Philip, acting on this advice, sat down before a fortress which his staff pronounced to be impregnable. "You shall see," said the king, "how an ass laden with gold will find an entrance"

Silver Wedding. The twenty-fifth anniversary, when, in Germany, the woman has a silver wreath presented her.

On the fiftieth anniversary, or GOLDEN WEDDING, the wreath is of gold.

Silver of Guthrum, or *Guthram's Lane.* Fine silver, so called because in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the principal gold- and silver-smiths resided there.

Silverside of Beef (*The*). The upper side of a round, which not only shows the shining tissue uppermost, but, when carved cold has a silvery appearance. Generally boiled.

Simeon (*St*) is usually depicted as bearing in his arms the infant Jesus, or receiving Him in the Temple.

Similes in common use —

BALD as a coot
BITTER as gall, as soot
BLACK as ink as a coal as a crow
BLIND as a bat, a beetle a mole
BLUNT as a hedge-hook
BRAVE as Alexander
BRIGHT as silver
BRITTLE as glass
BROWN as a berry.
BUSY as a bee
CHATTER like a jay
CLEAR as crystal
COLD as ice, as a frog, as charity
COOL as a cucumber
CROSS as the tongs, as two sticks
DARK as pitch [pitch-dark]
DEAD as a door-nail
DEAF as a post
DRY as a bone
FAIR as a lily
FALSE as hell
FAT as a pig as a porpoise
FLAT as a flounder as a pancake
FLEET as the wind, as a racehorse
FREE as air
GAY as a lark.
GOOD as gold
GREEN as grass
HARD as iron, as a flint
HARMLESS as a dove
HEAVY as lead
HOARSE as a hog as a raven
HELPLESS as a babe
HOLLOW as a drum
HOT as fire, as an oven, as a coal
HUNGRY as a hunter
LIGHT as a feather, as day
LIMP as a glove
LOUD as thunder
MERRY as a grig, as a cricket
MILD as Moses as milk
NEAT as wax, as a new pin
OBSTINATE as a pig (pig-headed)
OLD as the hills, as Methuselah.
PALE as a ghost
PATIENT as Job
PLAIN as a pikestaff
PLAYFUL as a kitten
PLUMP as a partridge
POOR as a rat, as a church mouse, as Job.
PROUD as Lucifer
RED as blood as a fox, a rose, a brick
ROUGH as a nutmeg-grater
ROUND as an orange, a ball
RUDE as a bear
SAFE as the bank [of England] or the stocks
SAVAGE as a bear, as a tiger, as a boar with a sore head
SICK as a cat, a dog, a horse, a toad
SHARP as a needle
SLEEP like a top
SLOW as a snail, as a tortoise
SLY as a fox, as old boots
SOFT as silk as velvet, as soap.
SOUND as a roach, as a bell
SOUR as vinegar, as verjuice.
STARE like a stuck pig
STEADY as Old Time
STIFF as a poker
STRAIGHT as an arrow
STRONG as iron, as a horse, as brandy
SURE as a gun, as fate, as death and taxes
SURLY as a bear
SWEET as sugar
SWIFT as lightning, as the wind, as an arrow
THICK as hops
THIN as a lath, as a whipping post
TIGHT as a drum
TOUGH as leather
TRUE as the Gospel
VAIN as a peacock
WARM as a toast
WEAK as water
WET as a fish
WHITE as driven snow, as milk, as a swan, as a sheet, as chalk
WISE as a serpent as Solomon
YELLOW as a guinea, as gold, as saffron.

Similia Similibus Curantur. Like cures like. (*See under* HAIR *Take a hair of the dog that bit you.*)

Simmes' Hole. The cavity which Captain John C Simmes maintained existed at the North and South Poles.

Simnel Cakes. Rich cakes eaten in Lancashire in Mid-Lent. Simnel is the German *semmel*, a manchet or roll, Danish and Norwegian *simle;* Swedish, *simla* In Somersetshire a teacake is called a *simlin* A simnel cake is a *cake* manchet, or rich semmel. The eating of these cakes in Mid Lent is in commemoration of the banquet given by Joseph to his brethren, which forms the first lesson of Mid-Lent Sunday, and the feeding of five thousand, which forms the gospel of the day. (*See* MID-LENT)

Simon (*St*) is represented with a saw in his hand, in allusion to the instrument of his martyrdom He sometimes bears fish in the other hand, in allusion to his occupation as a fishmonger.

Simon Magus. Isidore tells us that Simon Magus died in the reign of Nero, and adds that he (Simon) had proposed a dispute with Peter and Paul, and had promised to fly up to heaven. He succeeded in rising high into the air, but at the prayers of the two apostles he was cast down to earth by the evil spirits who had enabled him to rise into the air.

Milman, in his *History of Christianity*, vol. ii p 51, tells another story. He says that Simon offered to be buried alive, and declared that he would reappear on the third day. He was actually buried in a deep trench, "but to this day," says Hippolytus, "his disciples have failed to witness his resurrection"

Simon Pure. The real man In Mrs Centlivre's *Bold Stroke for a Wife*, a Colonel Feignwell passes himself off for Simon Pure, and wins the heart of Miss

Lovely No sooner does he get the assent of her guardian, than the veritable Quaker shows himself, and proves, beyond a doubt, he is the real Simon Pure.

Simony. Buying and selling church livings, any unlawful traffic in holy things. So called from Simon Magus, who wanted to purchase the "gift of the Holy Ghost," that he might have the power of working miracles. (Acts viii 9-23)

Simony The friar in the tale of *Reynard the Fox*, so called from Simon Magus

Simple (*The*) Charles III of France (879, 893 929)

Simples cut. (*See* BATTERSEA)

Simple Simon. A simpleton The character is introduced in the well-known nursery tale, the author of which is unknown

Simplicity is *sine plica*, without a fold, as duplicity is *duplex plica*, a double fold *Conduct* "without a fold" is *straightforward*, but *thought* without a fold is mere childishness. It is "torturity of thought" that constitutes philosophic wisdom, and "simplicity of thought" that prepares the mind for faith

"The flat simplicity of that reply was admirable"—*Vanbrugh and Cibber The Provoked Husband* I

Simplon Road. Commenced in 1800 by Napoleon, and finished in 1806 It leads over a shoulder of what is called *the Pass of the Simplon* (Switzerland)

Sin, according to Milton, is twin-keeper with Death of the gates of Hell She sprang full-grown from the head of Satan

" , Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ending foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting" *Paradise Lost*, ii 650-653

Original sin (*See* ADAM)

Sin-caters. Persons hired at funerals in ancient times, to take upon themselves the sins of the deceased, that the soul might be delivered from purgatory.

"Notice was given to an old sire before the door of the house, when some of the family came out and furnished him with a cricket [low stool], on which he sat down facing the door; then they gave him a great which he put in his pocket, a crust of bread which he ate and a bowl of ale which he drank off at a draught After this he got up from the cricket and pronounced *the case and rest of the soul departed for which he would pawn his own soul*"—*Bagford's letter on Leland's Collectanea*, i 76

Since're (2 syl) properly means without wax (*sine cerâ*). The allusion is to the Roman practice of concealing flaws in pottery with wax, or to honey from which all the wax has been extracted (See *Trench On the Study of Words*, lect vii p. 322)

Sin dhu'. The ancient name of the river Indus. (Sanskrit, *syand*, to flow.)

Sin'don. A thin manufacture of the Middle Ages used for dresses and hangings, also a little round piece of linen or lint for dressing the wound left by trepanning (Du Cange gives its etymology *Cysus tenuis*, but the Greek *sindon* means "fine Indian cloth" India is *Sind*, and China *Sina*)

Sine Die (Latin) No time being fixed, indefinitely in regard to time When a proposal is deferred *sine die*, it is deferred without fixing a day for its reconsideration, which is mutually "for ever"

Sine quâ Non. An indispensable condition Latin, *Sine qua non potest esse* or *fieri* (that without which [the thing] cannot be, or be done)

Sinecure [*si'-ne-kure*] An enjoyment of the money attached to a benefice without having the trouble of the "cure", also applied to any office to which a salary is attached without any duties to perform (Latin, *sine cura*, without cure, or care)

Sinews of War. Money, which buys the sinews, and makes them act vigorously Men will not fight without wages, and the materials of war must be paid for

Sing a Song o' Sixpence. (*See* MACARONIC VERSE)

Sing my Music, and not Yours, said Guglielmi to those who introduced their own ornaments into his operas, so eminently distinguished for their simplicity and purity (1727-1804)

Sing Old Rose. *Sing Old Rose and burn the bellows* "Old Rose" was the title of a song now unknown, thus, Izaak Walton (1590-1683) says, "Let's sing *Old Rose*" *Burn the bellows* is said to be a schoolboy's perversion of *burn libellos* At breaking-up time the boys might say, "Let's sing *Old Rose* [a popular song], and burn our schoolbooks" (*libellos*). This does not accord with the words of the well-known catch, which evidently means "throw aside all implements of work."

"Now we're met like jovial fellows,
Let us do as wise men tell us,
Sing *Old Rose* and burn the bellows,"

Sing Out. To cry or squall from chastisement

To sing small To cease boasting and assume a lower tone

Sing-su-hay. A lake of Thibet, famous for its gold sands

'But what are the waters of Sing-su-hay
And the golden floods that thitherward stray"
Thomas Moore Paradise and the Peri

Singapores (3 syl), in Stock-Exchange phraseology, means, "British Indian Extension Telegraph Stock" (*See* Stock-Exchange Slang)

Singing Apple was a ruby apple on a stem of amber It had the power of persuading anyone to anything merely by its odour, and enabled the possessor to write verses, make people laugh or cry, and itself sang so as to ravish the ear. The apple was in the desert of Libya, and was guarded by a dragon with three heads and twelve feet Prince Cherry put on an armour of glass, and the dragon, when it saw its thousand reflections in the armour and thought a thousand dragons were about to attack it, became so alarmed that it ran into its cave, and the prince closed up the mouth of the cave (*Countess d'Aunoy Cherry and Fairstar.*) (*See* Singing-Tree)

Singing-Bread, consecrated by the priest *singing* (French, *pain à chanter*) The reformers directed that the sacramental bread should be similar in fineness and fashion to the round bread-and-water singing-cakes used in private Masses

Singing Chambermaids, in theatrical parlance, mean those smart young light comedy actresses who perform chambermaids and are good singers

Singing Tree. A tree whose leaves were so musical that every leaf sang in concert (*Arabian Nights Story of the Sisters who Envied their Younger Sister*) (*See* Singing Apple.)

Singing in Tribulation. Confessing when put to the torture Such a person is termed in gaol slang a "canary bird"

"'This man sir is condemned to the galleys for being a canary-bird' 'A canary bird' exclaimed the Knight 'Yes, sir, added the archthief 'I mean that he is very famous for his singing' 'What" said Don Quixote are people to be sent to the galleys for singing?' 'Many, that they are answered the slave 'for there is nothing more dangerous than singing in tribulation'—*Cervantes Don Quixote*, iii 9

Single-Speech Hamilton. The Right Hon W. G Hamilton, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, spoke one speech, but that was a masterly torrent of eloquence which astounded everyone. (November 13th, 1755.)

"No one likes a reputation analogous to that of 'single-speech Hamilton' "—*The Times*

"Or is it he the windy youth,
So early trained for statesman's part,
Who talks of honour, faith and truth,
As themes that he has got by heart,
Whose ethics (hesterfield can teach,
Whose love came from Single-speech?"
Sir Walter Scott Bridal of Triermain, ii 4

Sinister (Latin, *on the left hand*). According to augury, birds, etc , appearing on the left-hand side forbode ill-luck , but, on the right-hand side, good luck Thus, *cornix sinistra* (a crow on the left-hand) is a sign of ill-luck which belongs to English superstitions as much as to the ancient Roman or Etruscan (*Virgil Pelogues*, i 18)

"That raven on yon left-hand oak
(Curse on his ill-betokning croak)
Bodes me no good" *Gay Fable* xxxvii

Sinister (*See* Bar Sinister)

Sinning One's Mercies. Being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence

"I know your good father would term this 'sinning my mercies'"—*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet*

Si'non. A Greek who induced the Trojans to receive the wooden horse. (*Virgil Æneid*, ii 102 etc) Any one deceiving to betray is called "a Simon"

"And now securely trusting to destroy,
As first false Simon snared the sons of Troy"
Camoens Lusiad, bk i

Sintram. The Greek hero of the German romance, *Sintram and his Companions*, by Baron Lamotte Fouqué

Sintram's famous sword was called "Welsung" The same name was given to Diethelb's sword (*See* Sword)

Sir. Latin, *senex*, Spanish, *señor*; Italian *signor*, French, *sieur*, Norman, *sire* English, *sir* According to some, Greek ἀναξ is connected with *Sir*, on the analogy of ἐμμι (εἰμι) = Latin *sum*, ἀμπερες = Latin *semper*, ὑπος = Latin *sapa*.

Sir (a clerical address) Clergymen had at one time *Sir* prefixed to their name This is not the *Sir* of knighthood, but merely a translation of the university word *dominus* given to graduates, as "*Dominus* Hugh Evans," etc.

Sir Oracle. (*See* Oracle)

Sir Roger de Coverley. An imaginary character by Addison, type of a benevolent country gentleman of the eighteenth century. Probably the model was William Bovey, lord of the manor of Flaxley.

Si'ren. A woman of dangerous blandishments. The allusion is to the

fabulous sirens said by Greek and Latin poets to entice seamen by the sweetness of their song to such a degree that the listeners forgot everything and died of hunger (Greek, *seirênes*, entanglers) In Homeric mythology there were but two sirens, later writers name three, viz Parthen'ope, Lig'eia and Leucos'ia; but the number was still further augmented by those who loved "lords many and gods many"

"There were several sirens up and down the coast, one at Panormus, another at Naples, others at Surrentum but the greatest number lived in the delightful Cyprus whence they passed over to the rocks [sirens'ea] which bear their name"—*Inquiry into the Life of Homer*

Sirens. Plato says there are three kinds of sirens—the *celestial*, the *generative*, and the *cathartic* The first are under the government of Jupiter, the second under the government of Neptune, and the third under the government of Pluto When the soul is in heaven, the sirens seek, by harmonic motion to unite it to the divine life of the celestial host, and when in Hadês, to conform them to the infernal regimen; but on earth they produce generation, of which the sea is emblematic (*Proclus. On the Theology of Plato*, bk. vi)

Sirius. The Dog-star, so called by the Greeks from the adjective *seirios*, hot and scorching The Romans called it *canicula*, and the Egyptians, *sothis*.

Sirloin of Beef. A corruption of Surloin (French, *surlonge*) *La partie du bœuf qui s'este après qu'on en a coupé l'épaule et la cuisse* In Queen Elizabeth's "Progresses," one of the items mentioned under March 31st, 1573, is a "sorloyne of byf" Fuller tells us that Henry VIII. jocularly knighted the surloin If so, James I. could claim neither wit nor originality when at a banquet given him at Hoghton Tower, near Blackburn he said, "Bring hither that surloin, sirrah, for 'tis worthy of a more honourable post, being, as I may say, not *sur*loin, but *sir*loin"

"Dining with the Abbot of Reading he [Henry VIII.] ate so heartily of a loin of beef that the abbot said he would give 1,000 marks for such a stomach 'Done' said the king, and kept the abbot a prisoner in the Tower won his 1,000 marks and knighted the beef"—See *Fuller Church History*, vi 2, p 290 (1655)

Sis'yphus (Latin, *Sisyphos*, Greek). A fraudulent avaricious king of Corinth, whose task in the world of shades is to roll a huge stone to the top of a hill, and fix it there It so falls out that the stone no sooner reaches the hill-top than it bounds down again.

Sit Bodkin (*To*). (*See* Bodkin.)

Sit Out (*To*). To remain to the end. Not to join, as "to sit out a dance."

Sit Under . . (*To*). To attend the ministry of . .

"On a Sunday the household marched away in separate groups to half-a-dozen edifices, each to sit under his or her favourite minister"—*W. M. Thackeray*

Sit Up (for any one) (*To*) To await the return of a person after the usual hour of bed-time.

"His own mind would sit up for him"—*George Eliot*

Sit Upon (*To*) To snub, squash, smother, set down; the Latin *insideo* Charlotte Bronte, in *Shirley* (xxvii), uses a phrase which seems analagous Miss Keeldar says she mentioned the mischance to no one—"I preferred to cushion the matter."

"Mr Schwann and his congeners should be most energetically sat upon by colleagues and opponents alike by everyone in fact who has the welfare of the empire at heart"—*The World*, April 6th, 1892, p. 19.

Sit on the Rail or **Fence** (*To*). To refuse to promise your support to a party; to reserve your vote.

"In American slang, he was always sitting on the rail between Catholics and Huguenots"—*The Times*

Sit on Thorns (*To*) or **on Tenterhooks.** To be in a state of anxiety, fearful that something will go wrong

Sitâ. Wife of Râma or Vishnu incarnate, carried off by the giant Ravana. She was not born, but arose from a furrow when her father Jan'aka, King of Mithi'la, was ploughing. The word means "furrow."

Sitting in Banco. The judges of the courts of law at Westminster are said to be "sitting in banco" so long as they sit together on the benches of their respective courts—that is, all term time Banco is the Italian for "bench."

Sieve and Shears. (*See under* Oracle.)

Si'va (Indian). The destroyer who, with Brahma and Vishnu, forms the divine trinity of the Brahmins. He has five heads, and is the emblem of fire. His wife is Parvati or Paibutta (Sanscrit, *auspicious*)

Six. *Six three or three dice* Everything or nothing "*Cæsar aut nullus*" The Greeks and Romans used to play with three dice The highest throw was three sixes, and the lowest three aces. The aces were left blank, and three aces were called "three dice." (*See* Cæsar.)

Six-and-Eightpence used to be called a "noble" (*q.v.*), the third of a pound. The half-noble was often called "ten groats," and was in Shakespeare's time the usual lawyer's fee

"As fit as ten groats is for the hand of an attorney."—*Shakespeare All's Well that Ends Well*, ii 2

Six Articles (33 Henry VIII.) enjoins the belief in (1) the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, (2) the sufficiency of communion in one kind, (3) the celibacy of the priests, (4) the obligation of vows of chastity; (5) the expediency of private masses, and (6) the necessity of auricular confession.

Six-hooped Pot. A two-quart pot Quart pots were bound with three hoops, and when three men joined in drinking each man drank his hoop Mine host of the *Black Bear* calls Theassalian "A six-hooped pot of a traveller," meaning a first-class guest, because he paid freely, and made no complaints (*Kenilworth*, chap iii)

Six Members. The six members that Charles I went into the House of Commons to arrest were Lord Kimbolton, Pym, Hollis, Hampden, Sir Arthur Haselrig, and Stroud Being warned in time, they made good their escape

Six Months' War. The Franco-Prussian (July 28th, 1870, to January 28th, 1871).

Six Nations (*The*) The Iroquois confederacy since the Tuscaroras was added

Six Points. (*See* PLOPLE'S CHARTER)

Six-Principle Baptists (*The*) Those whose creed is Hebrews vi 1, 2

Sixes and Sevens (*Ill*). Ill-assorted; not matched, higgledy-piggledy

To be at sixes and sevens Spoken of things, it means in confusion; spoken of persons, it means in disagreement or hostility "Six, yea seven," was a Hebrew phrase meaning an indefinite number; hence we read in Job (v 19), "He [God] shall deliver thee in six troubles, yea in seven," etc What is indefinite is confused Our modern phrase would be five or six things here, and five or six things there, but nothing in proper order.

"Old Odcombian oddness makes not thee uneven,
Nor carelessly set all at six and seven"
Taylor Works ii 71 (1630)

Long and short sizes Certain dip candles, common in the first half of the nineteenth century. Long sizes were those eight inches long, short sizes were thicker and about five inches long. Called sizes because six went to a pound

Sixteen-string Jack. John Rann, a highwayman, noted for his foppery. He wore sixteen tags, eight at each knee. (Hanged in 1774)

"Dr Johnson said that Gray's poetry towered above the ordinary run of verse as Sixteen-string Jack above the ordinary foot-pad"—*Boswell. Life of Johnson*

Sizar. A poor scholar whose assize of food is given him Sizars used to have what was left at the fellows' table, because it was then duty at one time to wait on the fellows at dinner Each fellow had his sizar (*Cambridge University*)

Sizings. The quota of food allowed at breakfast, and also food "sized for" at dinner. At Cambridge, the students are allowed meat for dinner, but tart, jelly, ale, etc, are obtained only by paying extra These articles are called sizings, and those who demand them *size* for them. The word is a contraction of assize, a statute to regulate the size or weight of articles sold (*See* SICE)

"A size is a portion of bread or drinke it is a farthing which schollers in Cambridge have at the buttery It is noted with the letter S."—*Minshew* (See also *Lilly Literary Letters*, p 178)

Skains-mate or **Skeins-mate.** A dagger-comrade; a fencing-school companion, a fellow cut-throat. Skain is an Irish knife, similar to the American bowie-knife. Swift, describing an Irish feast, says, "A cubit at least the length of their skains" Green, in his *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, speaks of "an ill-favoured knave, who wore by his side a skane, like a brewer's bung-knife"

"Scurvy knave! I am none of his skains-mates"—*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet*, ii 4

Skald. An old Norse poet, whose aim was to celebrate living warriors or their ancestors, hence they were attached to courts. Few complete Skaldic poems have survived, but a multitude of fragments exist.

Skedad'dle. To run away, to be scattered in rout The Scotch apply the word to the milk spilt over the pail in carrying it During the late American war, the New York papers said the Southern forces were "skedaddled" by the Federals. (Saxon, *scedan*, to pour out, Chaldee, *scheda*, Greek, *skeda'o*, to scatter)

Skeggs. *Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs* A pretender to gentility who boasts of her aristocratic

connections, but is atrociously vulgar, and complains of being "all of a muck of sweat." (*Goldsmith Vicar of Wakefield*)

Skeleton. *There is a skeleton in every house.* Something to annoy and to be kept out of sight

That is my skeleton—my trouble, the "crook in my lot."

A woman had an only son who obtained an appointment in India, but his health failed, and his mother longed for his return One day he wrote a letter to his mother, with this strange request "Pray, mother, get someone who has no cares and troubles to make me six shirts" The widow hunted in vain for such a person, and at length called upon a lady who told her to go with her to her bedroom Being there she opened a closet which contained a human skeleton "Madam," said the lady, "I try to keep my trouble to myself, but every night my husband compels me to kiss that skeleton." She then explained that the skeleton was once her husband's rival, killed in a duel "Think you I am happy?" The mother wrote to her son, and the son wrote home: "I knew when I gave the commission that everyone had his cares and you, mother, must have yours Know then that I am condemned to death, and can never return to England Mother, mother! there is a skeleton in every house."

Skeleton Jackets. Jackets on which the trousers buttoned, very commonly worn by boys in the first quarter of the nineteenth century In the illustrations of Kate Greenaway, *The Pickwick Papers*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, etc, are plenty of such skeleton suits. Shell-jackets are short fatigue jackets worn especially by military officers

Skevington's Daughter, corrupted into *Scavenger's Daughter*, was an instrument of torture invented by Skevington, lieutenant of the Tower under Henry VIII It consisted of a broad hoop of iron in two parts, fastened together by a hinge The victim was made to kneel while the hoop was passed under his legs, he was then squeezed gradually till the hoop could be got over his back, where it was fastened

Skibbereen and Connemara (in Ireland). Types of poverty and distress.

"You would then see the United Kingdom one vast Skibbereen or Connemara, you might convert its factories into poor-houses, and its parks into potters fields to bury strangers in"—*C Thomson Autobiography*, p 307.

Skibbereen Eagle (*The*). The chief among ye takin' notes It was the *Skibbereen*, or *West Cork Eagle* newspaper, that solemnly told Lord Palmerston that it had "got its eye both upon him and on the Emperor of Russia" This terrible warning has elevated the little insignificant town of Skibbereen, in the south-west coast of Ireland, quite into a Lilliputian pre-eminence Beware, beware, ye statesmen, emperors, and thrones, for the *Skibbereen Eagle* has its eye upon you!

Skid. A drag to check the wheels of a carriage, cart, etc, when going down hill. (Anglo-Saxon, *scid*, a splinter)

Skiddaw. *Whenever Skiddaw hath a cap, Scruffell wots full well of that.* When my neighbour's house is on fire mine is threatened, When you are in misfortune I also am a sufferer When you mourn I have cause also to lament. Skiddaw and Scruffell are two neighbouring hills—one in Cumberland and the other in Annandale in Scotland. When Skiddaw is capped with clouds, it will be sure to rain ere long at Scruffell. (*Fuller Worthies*)

Skied. Pictures are said to be skied when they are hung so high as not to be easily seen.

"Bad pictures are hung on the line by dozens, and many excellent ones are rejected or skied"—*Truth*, p 431 (September 17, 1885)

Skillygolee. Slip-slop, wish-wash, twaddle, talk about gruel. "Skilly" is prison-gruel or, more strictly speaking, the water in which meat has been boiled thickened with oatmeal. Broth served on board the hulks to convicts is called *skilly*

"It is the policy of Cursitor Street and skillygolee"—*The Daily Telegraph*.

Skimble-Skamble. Rambling, worthless. "Skamble" is merely a variety of *scramble*, hence "scambling days," those days in Lent when no regular meals are provided, but each person "scrambles" or shifts for himself. "Skimble" is added to give force (*See* REDUPLICATED WORDS)

"And such a deal of skimble-skamble stuff
As put me from my faith"
Shakespeare 1 Henry IV, iii 1

"With such scamble-scemble, spitter-spatter,
As puts me cleane beside the money-matter"
Taylor's Works, ii 39 (1630)

Skim'mington. *To ride the skimmington*, or *Riding the stang.* To be hen-pecked Grose tells us that the man rode behind the woman, with his face to the horse's tail. The man held a distaff, and the woman beat him about

the jowls with a ladle As the procession passed a house where the woman was paramount, each gave the threshold a sweep The "stang" was a pole supported by two stout lads, across which the rider was made to straddle Mr. Douce derives "skimmington" from the *skimming*-ladle with which the rider was buffeted

The custom was not peculiar to Scotland and England, it prevailed in Scandinavia, and Hoefnagel, in his *Views in Seville* (1591), shows that it existed in Spain also The procession is described at length in *Hudibras*, pt. ii. ch. ii

"'Hark ye, Dame Tisley Suddlechop,' said Jenkin, starting up, his eyes flashing with anger 'remember I am none of your husband and if I were you would do well not to forget whose threshold was swept when they first rode the skimmington upon such another scolding jade as yourself'"—*Scott Fortunes of Nigel*

Skin. *To sell the skin before you have caught the bear* To count of your chickens before they are hatched In the South Sea mania (1720), dealing in bear-skins was a great stock-jobbing item, and thousands of skins were sold as mere time bargains Shakespeare alludes to a similar practice —

"The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the beast lived, was killed with hunting him"
Henry V, iv 3

Skin a Flint. To be very exacting in making a bargain The French say, "*Tondre sur un œuf*" The Latin, *lana caprina* (goat's wool), means something as worthless as the skin of a flint or fleece of an eggshell. (*See* SKINFLINT)

Skin of his Teeth. *I am escaped with the skin of my teeth* (Job xix. 20) Just escaped, and that is all—having lost everything.

Skinfaxi, in Scandinavian mythology, is the "shining horse which draws Day-light over the earth" (*See* HORSE)

Skinflint. A pinch-farthing, a niggard In the French, "*pince-maille*" *Maille* is an old copper coin

Skinners. A predatory band in the American Revolutionary War which roamed over the neutral ground robbing and fleecing those who refused to take the oath of fidelity. (*See* ECORCHEURS)

Skirt. *To sit upon one's skirt* To insult, or seek occasion of quarrel. Tarlton, the clown, told his audience the reason why he wore a jacket was that "no one might sit upon his skirt" Sitting on one's skirt is, like stamping on one's coat in Ireland, a fruitful source of quarrels, often provoked

"Choose me not Lais neither be so perte,
For if thou dost I'll sit upon thy skirte"
The Aburtine of an Ash House (1620)
(Quoted by Halliwell *Archaic Words*)

Skogan (*Henry*) A poet in the reign of Henry IV. Justice Shallow says he saw Sir John Falstaff, when he was a boy, "break Skogan's head at the court gate, when he [Sir John] was a crack [child] not thus high." (*2 Henry IV*, iii 2.)

"Skogan? What was he?
Oh a fine gentleman and a master of arts
Of Henry the Fourth's times, that made disguises
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Deadly well"
Ben Jonson The Fortunate Isles (1626)

John Skogan The favourite buffoon of the court of King Edward IV *Skogan's Jests* were published by Andrew Borde, a physician, in the reign of Henry VIII

Skopts, Skopti, or *White Doves*, A Russian religious sect who, taking Matt xix 12 and Luke xvii 29 as the bases of their creed, are all eunuchs, and the women are mutilated in a most barbarous manner, as they deem it a Christian grace not to be able to bear children They are vegetarians and total abstainers Origen was a Skopt in everything but name.

"I look at the Mormons the Skopts, the Shakers, the Howling Dervishes, the Theosophists, and the Fakirs"—*Hitch the Immortals*, vol ii p 50

Skull. *You shall quaff beer out of the skulls of your enemies* (Scandinavian) Skull means a cup or dish, hence a person who washes up cups and dishes is called a scullery-maid (Scotch, *skoll*, a bowl French, *cuvelle*, Danish, *skaal*, a drinking-vessel; German, *schale*, our *shell*)

Skurry (*A*). A scratch race, or race without restrictions

Hurry-skurry. A confused bustle through lack of time, in a confused bustle A reduplicated or ricochet word

Sky, slang for pocket Explained under the word CHUCK (*q. v.*)

Sky. To elevate, ennoble, raise It is a term in ballooning, when the ropes are cut, the balloon mounts upwards to the skies. (*See* SKIED)

"We found the same distinguished personage disposed to sky some dozen or so of his best friends, preferring to the peers made by Gladstone]"—*The Times*, November 16, 1880

If the sky falls we shall catch larks A bantering reply to those who suggest some very improbable or wild scheme.

Sky-blue. Milk and water, the colour of the skies.

' Its name derision and reproach pursue,
And strangers tell of three times skimmed sky-blue ' *Bloomfield Farmer's Boy*

Sky-rakers, strictly speaking, is a sail above the fore-royal, the main-royal, or the mizzen-royal, more frequently called "sky-scrapers" In general parlance any top-sail is so called.

"Dashed by the strange winds spout, we were sunk deep in the green sea's trough, and before we could utter an ejaculatory prayer, were upheaved upon the crown of some fantastic surge, peering our sky-rakers into the azure vault of heaven' —*C Thomson Autobiography*, p 130

Skye (*Isle of*) means the isle of gaps or indentations (Celtic, *skyb*, a gap) Hence also the Skibbereen of Cork, which is *Skyb-bohreen*, the byway gap, a pass in a mountain to the sea.

Skylark. A spree

Skylark, among sailors, is to mount the highest yards (called sky-scrapers), and then slide down the ropes for amusement (*See* LARK.)

Slander, Offence. Slander is a stumbling-block or something which trips a person up (Greek, *skan'dalon*, through the French *esclandre*) Offence is the striking of one foot against a stone (Latin, *ob fendo*, as *scopulum offendit navis*, the ship struck against a rock)

Slang. Slangs are the greaves with which the legs of convicts are fettered; hence convicts themselves, and slang is the language of convicts.

Slang. The difficulty of tracing the *fons et origo* of slang words is extremely great, as there is no law to guide one. Generally, a perversion and a pun may be looked for, as *Monseigneur* = toe (*q.v.*), *Monpensier* = ventre (*le monpanse*, my paunch or belly), etc. (*See* SANDIS, SQUASH, and numerous other examples in this dictionary. For rhyming slang *see* CHIVY.)

Slap-bang, in sport, means that the gun was discharged incessantly, it went slap here and bang there As a term of laudation it means "very dashing," both words being playful synonyms of "dashing," the repetition being employed to give intensity. *Slap-bang, here we are again*, means, we have "popped" in again without ceremony Pop, slap, bang, and dash are interchangeable

:' Dickens uses the word to signify a low eating-house.

"They lived in the same street, walked to town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same slap-bang every day.'

Slap-dash. In an off-hand manner. The allusion is to the method of colouring rooms by slapping and dashing the walls, so as to imitate paper At one time slap-dash walls were very common.

Slap-up. *Prime slap-up* or *slap-bang-up.* Very exquisite or dashing Here *slap* is a playful synonym of *dashing*, and "up" is the Latin *super*, as in "superfine" The dress of a dandy or the equipage of an exquisite is 'slap-up," 'prime slap-up," or "slap-bang-up."

"[The] most slap-up still have the shields painted on the panels with the coronet over"—*Thackeray*

Slate. *He has a slate* or *tile loose.* He is a little cracked, his head or roof is not quite sound

Slate Club (*A*). A sick benefit club for working-men Originally the names of the members were entered on a folding slate, in the universities the names of members are marked on a board, or on boards, hence such expressions as "his name is on the boards," "I have taken my name off the boards."

Slate One (*To*) To criticise, expose in print, show up, reprove A scholastic term. Rebellious and idle boys are slated, that is, their names are set down on a slate to expose their offence, and some punishment is generally awarded.

' The journalists there lead each other a dance
If one man 'slates' another for what he has done,
It is pistols for two, and then coffin for one"
Punch (The Pugnacious Pennies), 1885

Slating (*A*) A slashing review.

"He cut it up root and branch He gave it what he technically styled 'a slating', and as he threw down his pen he muttered, 'I think I've pretty well settled that dunce's business'—*The World* February 24th, 1892 p 21

Slave (1 syl.). This is an example of the strange changes which come over some words The Slavi were a tribe which once dwelt on the banks of the Dnieper, and were so called from *slav* (noble, illustrious); but as, in the lower ages of the Roman empire, vast multitudes of them were spread over Europe in the condition of captive servants, the word came to signify a slave

Similarly, *Goths* means the good or godlike men, but since the invasion of the Goths the word has become synonymous with barbarous, bad, ungodlike.

Distraction is simply "dis-traho," as *diversion* is "di-verto." The French still employ the word for recreation or amusement, but when *we* talk of being distracted we mean anything but being amused or entertained.

Sleave. *The tangled sleave of care* (*Shakespeare Macbeth*) The sleave is the knotted or entangled part of thread or silk, the raw edge of woven articles Chaucer has "sleeveless words" (words like ravellings, not knit together to any wise purpose), Bishop Hall has "sleaveless rhymes" (random rhymes), Milton speaks of "sleeveless reason" (reasoning which proves nothing), Taylor the water-poet has "sleeveless message" (a simple message, it now means a *profitless* one) The weaver's *slaue* is still used (Saxon, *slæ*, a weaver's reed; Danish, *sloffe*, a knot)

"If all these faile, a beggar-woman may
A sweet love-letter to her hands convey,
Or a neat laundresse or a hemb-wife can
Carry a sleevele-se message now and than."
Taylor's Works, ii 111 (1630).

Sleck-stone. The ebon stone used by goldsmiths to slecken (polish) their gold with Curriers use a similar stone for smoothing out creases of leather, the *sleeker* is also made of glass, steel, etc. (Icelandic, *slikr*, our word *sleek*)

Sledge-hammer. *A sledge-hammer argument* A clincher, an argument which annihilates opposition at a blow. The sledge-hammer is the largest sort of hammer used by smiths, and is wielded by both hands The word sledge is the Saxon *slegge* (a sledge).

Sleep (Anglo-Saxon *slæpen*) Crabbe's etymology of *doze* under this word is exquisite —

'Doze, a variation from the French *dors* and the Latin *dormio* (to sleep), which was anciently *dormito* and comes from the Greek *derma* (a skin), because people lay on *skins* when they *slept*.'—*Synonyms*

To sleep away. To pass away in sleep, to consume in sleeping, as, to sleep one's life away.

To sleep off. To get rid of by sleep.

Sleep like a Top. When peg-tops and humming-tops are at the acme of their gyration they become so steady and quiet that they do not seem to move In this state they are said to sleep. Soon they begin to totter, and the tipsy movement increases till they fall The French say, *Dormir comme un sabot*, and *Mon sabot dort*. (*See* SIMILES)

Sleeper (*The*) Epimenides, the Greek poet, is said to have fallen asleep in a cave when a boy, and not to have waked for fifty-seven years, when he found himself possessed of all wisdom Rip Van Winkle, in Washington Irving's tale, is supposed to sleep for twenty years, and wake up an old man, unknowing and unknown. (*See* KLAUS)

Sleepers. Timbers laid asleep or resting on something, as the sleepers of a railway (Anglo-Saxon, *slæpere*)

The Seven Sleepers. (*See* SEVEN.)

Sleeping Beauty. From the French *La Belle au Bois Dormante*, by Charles Perrault (*Contes du Temps*) She is shut up by enchantment in a castle, where she sleeps a hundred years, during which time an impenetrable wood springs up around Ultimately she is disenchanted by a young prince, who marries her. Epimenides, the Cretan poet, went to fetch a sheep, and after sleeping fifty-seven years continued his search, and was surprised to find when he got home that his younger brother was grown grey. (*See* RIP VAN WINKLE)

Sleepless Hat (*A*) A worthless, worn-out hat, which has no *nap*.

Sleepy Hollow. The name given, in Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*, to a quiet old-world village on the Hudson

Sleeve. *To hang on one's sleeve* To listen devoutly to what one says, to surrender your freedom of thought and action to the judgment of another The allusion is to children hanging on their mother's sleeve.

To have in one's sleeve is to offer a person's name for a vacant situation. Dean Swift, when he waited on Harley, had always some name in his sleeve. The phrase arose from the custom of placing pockets in sleeves These sleeve-pockets were chiefly used for memoranda, and other small articles

To laugh in one's sleeve. To ridicule a person not openly but in secret, to conceal a laugh by hiding your face in the large sleeves at one time worn by men. *Rire sous cape*

To pin to one's sleeve, as, "I shan't pin my faith to your sleeve," meaning, "I shall not slavishly believe or follow you" The allusion is to the practice of knights, in days of chivalry, pinning to their sleeve some token given them by their ladylove. This token was a pledge that he would do or die.

Sleeve of Care. (*See* SLEAVE)

Sleeve of Hildebrand (*The*), from which he shook thunder and lightning.

Sleeveless Errand. A fruitless errand It should be written *sleaveless*, as it comes from *sleave*, ravelled thread, or the raw-edge of silk In *Troilus and Cressida*, Thersites the railer calls Patroclus an "idle immaterial skein of sleave silk" (v. 1).

Sleight of Hand is artifice by the hand (Icelandic, *slœdyh*, German, *schlich*, cunning or trick)

"And still the less they understand
The more they admire his sleight of hand"
Butler Hudibras, I ii c 3

Sleip'nir (2 syl) Odin's grey horse, which had eight legs, and could carry his master over sea as well as land. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Slender. A country lout, a booby in love with Anne Page, but of too faint a heart to win so fair a lady (*Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*)

Sleuth-Hound. A blood-hound which follows the *sleuth* or track of an animal (*Slot*, the track of a deer, is the Anglo-Saxon *sloting*, Icelandic, *sloth*, trail, Dutch, *sloot*)

"There is a law also among the Borderers in time of peace, that whoso denieth entrance or suite of a sleuth-hound in pursuit made after fellons and stolen goods, shall be holden as accessorie unto the theft —*Holinshed Description of Scotland*, p 11

Slewed. Intoxicated. When a vessel changes her tack, she staggers and gradually heels over A drunken man moves like a ship changing her angle of sailing (Probably from the Icelandic, *snua*, turn)

"Mr Hornby was just a bit slewed by the liquor he'd taken"—*W. C Russell A Strange Voyage*, chap xii p 25

Slick (*Sam*) A Yankee clock-maker and pedlar, wonderfully 'cute, a keen observer, and with plenty of "soft sawder" Judge Haliburton wrote the two series called *Sam Slick, or the Clockmaker*

Slick Off. To finish a thing there and then without stopping, to make a clean sweep of a job in hand. Judge Haliburton's *Sam Slick* popularised the word (German, *schlicht*, sleek, polished, hence *clean*, Icelandic, *slikr*, sleek) We say, "To do a thing clean off" as well as "slick off"

Sliding Scale. A schedule of payment which slides up and down as the article to which it refers becomes dearer or cheaper In government duty it varies as the amount taxed varies.

Slip. *Many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.* Everything is uncertain till you possess it. (*See* ANGLOS)

"Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra"
Bo ace

To give one the slip To steal off unperceived, to elude pursuit A *seaphrase* In fastening a cable to a buoy, the home end is slipped through the hawse-pipe. To give the slip is to cut away the cable so as to avoid the noise of weighing anchor

Slippers. The Turks wear *yellow* slippers, the Armenians, *red*, and the Jews, *blue*.

Slipshod, applied to literature, means a loose, careless style of composition, no more fit for the public eye than a man with his shoes down at heels.

Slipslop. A ricochet word meaning washy-washy. (Anglo-Saxon, *slip-an*, to melt, which makes *slopen* in the past participle)

Sloane MSS. 3,560 MSS. collected by Sir Hans Sloane, now in the British Museum The museum of Sir Hans formed the basis of the British Museum. (1660-1753)

Slogan. A war-cry, a Scotch gathering-cry (Anglo-Saxon, *slean*, to fight, met *slog*; Gaelic, *sluagh-gairm*, an army-yell.)

Slop (*Dr*) A choleric physician in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*

Dr Slop Sir John Stoddart, M D, a choleric physician who assailed Napoleon most virulently in *The Times*, of which he was editor (1773-1856)

Slops (*The*) The police, originally "scilop,"

"I dragged you in here and saved you,
And sent out a gal for the slops
Ah! there he comm sir! Listen!
The noise in the shontin' stops!"
Sams *Ballads of Babylon* (*The Matron's Story*)

Slo'pard (*Dame*) The wife of Grimbard, the brock (or badger), in the tale of *Reynard the Fox*

Slope (1 syl). To decamp; to run away

Slough of Despond. A deep bog which Christian has to cross in order to get to the Wicket Gate Help comes to his aid Neighbour Pliable went with Christian as far as the Slough, and then turned back again (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, part i)

Slow. Stupid, dull. A "quick boy" is one who is sharp and active *Awfully slow*, slang for very stupid and dull

Slow Coach. A dawdle As a slow coach in the old coaching-days "got on" slowly, so one that 'gets on" slowly is a slow coach

Slubber-Degullion. A nasty, paltry fellow A *slub* is a roll of wool drawn out and only slightly twisted, hence to *slubber*, to twist loosely, to do things by

halves, to perform a work carelessly. *Degullion* is compounded of the word "gull," or the Cornish "gullan," a simpleton

Quoth she 'Although thou hast deserved,
Base slubber-degullion, to be served
As thou didst vow to deal with me'
Butler Hudibras, i 3

Slug-abed (*A*). A late riser

The hut erewh is no slug-abed'—*Notes and Queries* (Aug 11, 1894, p 1118, col 1)

Slumland. The localities of the destitute poor who dwell in the slums

"Not only have we the inhabitants of Slumland to deal with, but a steadily growing number of skilled and fairly educated artisans'—*Nineteenth Century*, December, 1892, p 889

Slums. "The back slums"—*i e* the purlieus of Westminster Abbey, etc., where vagrants get a night's lodging.

Sly (*Christopher*) A keeper of bears and a tinker, son of a pedlar, and a sad, drunken sot In the Induction of Shakespeare's comedy called *Taming of the Shrew*, he is found dead drunk by a lord, who commands his servants to put him to bed, and on his waking to attend upon him like a lord, to see if they can bamboozle him into the belief that he is a great man, and not Christopher Sly at all The "commonty" of *Taming of the Shrew* is performed for his delectation. The trick was played by the Caliph Haroun Alnaschid on Abou Hassan, the rich merchant, in the tale called *The Sleeper Awakened* (*Arabian Nights*), and by Philippe *the Good*, Duke of Burgundy, on his marriage with Eleanor, as given in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (pt ii. sec. 2, num 4).

Sly-Boots. One who appears to be a dolt, but who is really wide awake, a cunning dolt

"The frog called the lazy one several times but in vain, there was no such thing as stirring him, though the sly-boots heard well enough all the while'—*Adventures of Abdalla*, p 32 (1722)

Sly Dog. *You're a sly dog.* "*Un fin matois*" A playful way of saying, You pretend to be disinterested, but I can read between the lines.

Sly as a Fox. (*See* Similes.)

Slyme (*Cheiry*). In *Martin Chuzzlewit*, by Charles Dickens.

Small. *Small by degrees and beautifully less* Prior, in his *Henry and Emma*, wrote "Fine by degrees," etc.

Small-back. Death So called because he is usually drawn as a skeleton

"Small-back must lead down the dance with us all in our time'—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Small Beer. "To suckle fools and chronicle small beer." (Iago in the play of *Othello*, ii 1)

He does not think small beer of himself He has a very good opinion of number one.

'To express her self-esteem fit might be said that she did not think small beer of herself'—*De Quincey Historical Essays*

Small-endians. The Big-endians of Lilliput made it a point of orthodoxy to crack their eggs at the big end, but were considered heretics for so doing by the Small-endians, who insisted that eggs ought to be broken at the small end (*Swift Gulliver's Travels*)

Small Hours of the Morning (*The*). One, two, three, four, etc, before daybreak A student who sits up all night, and goes to bed at one, two, three, etc, is said to work till the small hours of the morning, or to go to bed in the small hours of the morning

Smalls. *In for his smalls*, *Passed his smalls*—his "Little-go," or previous examination; the examination for degree being the "Great-go," or "Greats"

Smart Money. Money paid by a person to obtain exemption from some disagreeable office or duty; in *law* it means a heavy fine, and in recompense it means money given to soldiers or sailors for injuries received in the service It either makes the person "smart," *i.e.* suffer, or else the person who receives it is paid for smarting.

Smash. *Come to smash*—to ruin. *Smashed to pieces*, broken to atoms. Smash is a corruption of *mash*, Latin, *mastico*, to bite to pieces. (*See* Sloff)

'I have a great mind to let social position go to smash'—*Eggleston Faith Doctor*, p 63

Smec (in *Hudibras*) A contraction of Smectymnuus, a word made from the initial letters of five rebels—

Stephen Marshal
Edward Calamy
Thomas Young.
Matthew Newcomen.
William Spurston, who wrote a book against Episcopacy and the Common Prayer (*See* Notarica)

'The handkerchief about the neck,
Canonical cravat of Smec'
Butler Hudibras, pt i 5

Smectym'nuans. Anti-Episcopalians.

Smectym'nus. (*See* Notarica.)

Smell (an acute sense) James Mitchell was deaf, dumb, and blind from birth, "but he distinguished persons by

their smell, and by means of the same sense formed correct judgments as to character." (*Nineteenth Century*, April, 1894, p 579.)

Smell a Rat (*To*) To suspect something about to happen The allusion is to a cat or dog smelling out vermin

I smell treason. I discern treason involved, I have some aim that would lead to treason.

Smelling Sin. Shakespeare says, "Do you smell a fault?" (*King Lear*, I 1), and Iago says to Othello, "One may smell in this a will most rank" Probably the smell of dogs may have something to do with such phrases, but St Jerome furnishes even a better source He says that St. Hilarion had the gift of knowing what sins or vices anyone was inclined to by simply smelling either the person or his garments; and by the same faculty he could discern good feelings and virtuous propensities. (*Life of Hilarion*, A D. 390)

Smells of the Lamp. Said of a literary production manifestly laboured Plutarch attributes the phrase to Pythoas the orator, who said, "The orations of Demosthenēs smell of the lamp," alluding to the current tale that the great orator lived in an underground cave lighted by a lamp, that he might have no distraction to his severe study.

Smelts (Stock-Exchange term), meaning "English and Australian copper shares" (*See* STOCK-EXCHANGE SLANG)

Smiler, the name of a drink, is a mixture of bitter beer and lemonade. In the United States, a drink of liquor is called a "smile," and the act of treating one at the bar is giving one a "smile" Of course this is metaphorical (*See* SHANDY-GAFF)

Smith. A proper name. (*See* BREWER)

Smith of Nottingham. Ray, in his *Collection of Proverbs*, has the following couplet —

"The little Smith of Nottingham,
Who doth the work that no man can"

Applied to conceited persons who imagine that no one is able to compete with themselves.

Smith's Prize-man. One who has obtained the prize (£25), founded in the University of Cambridge by Robert Smith, D D (once master of Trinity), for proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy. There are annually two prizes, awarded to two commencing Bachelors of Arts

Smithfield. The smooth field (Anglo-Saxon, *smethe*, smooth), called in Latin *Campus Planus*, and described by Fitz-Stephen in the twelfth century as a "plain field where every Friday there is a celebrated rendezvous of fine horses brought thither to be sold"

Smoke. To detect, or rather to get a scent, of some plot or scheme. The allusion is to the detection of robbers by the smoke seen to issue from their place of concealment.

No smoke without fire Every slander has some foundation The reverse proverb, "No fire without smoke," means no good without some drawback.

To end in smoke To come to no practical result The allusion is to kindling, which smokes, but will not light a fire.

To smoke the calumet (or *pipe*) *of peace.* (*See* CALUMET)

Smoke Farthings. An offering given to the priest at Whitsuntide, according to the number of chimneys in his parish.

"The Bishop of Ely hath out of every parish in Cambridgeshire a certain tribute called *smoke-farthings*, which the churchwardens do levie according to the number of chimneys that be in a parish"—*MS Baker*, xxxix 426

Smoke Silver. A modus of 6d in lieu of tithe firewood.

Snack, *The snack of a door* (Norfolk) The latch. Generally called the "snock" (*q.v.*)

To take a snack. To take a morsel.

To go snacks. To share and share alike.

Snails have no sex, "*chacun y emmasse les deux sexes.*" (Anglo-Saxon, *snægl*)

Snake-Stones. Small rounded stones or matters compounded by art, and supposed to cure snake-bites. Mr Quekett discovered that two given to him for analysis were composed of vegetable matters Little perforated stones are sometimes hung on cattle to charm away adders

Snake in the Grass. A secret enemy, an enemy concealed from sight. Rhyming slang, "a looking-glass."

"Latet anguis in herba"
Virgil, Eclogue iii 93

Snakes in his Boots (*To have*). To suffer from D T. (*delirium tremens*) This is one of the delusions common to those so afflicted

"He's been pretty high on whisky for two or three days, and they say he's got snakes in his boots now"—*The Barton Experiment*, chap ix.

Snap-Dragons. (*See* FLAP-DRAGON)

Snap of the Fingers. *Not worth a snap of the fingers* A fico (*See* FIG)

Snap One's Nose Off. (*See under* NOSE)

Snarling Letter (Latin, *littera canina*) The letter *r*. (*See* R)

Sneck Posset. To give one a sneck posset is to slam the door in his face (Cumberland and Westmoreland) The "sneck" or snick is the latch of a door, and to "sneck the door in one's face" is to shut a person out Mrs Browning speaks of "nicking" the door.

> 'The lady closed
> That door and nicked the lock.'
> *Aurora Leigh*, book vi line 1067

Probably allied to *niche*, to put the latch into its niche.

Sneezed. *It is not to be sneezed at*—not to be despised (*See* SNUFF)

Sneezing. Some Catholics attribute to St Gregory the use of the benediction 'God bless you," after sneezing, and say that he enjoined its use during a pestilence in which sneezing was a mortal symptom, and was therefore called the death-sneeze Aristotle mentions a similar custom among the Greeks, and Thucydides tells us that sneezing was a crisis symptom of the great Athenian plague. The Romans followed the same custom, and their usual exclamation was "*Absit omen!*" We also find it prevalent in the New World among the native Indian tribes, in Sennaar, Monomatapa, etc etc.

> It is almost incredible how ancient and how widely diffused is the notion that sneezing is an omen which requires to be averted The notion prevailed not only in ancient Greece and Rome, but is existent in Persia, India and even Africa The rabbins tell us that Jacob in his flight gave a sneeze the evil effects of which were averted by prayer
>
> In the conquest of Florida, when the Spaniards arrived, the Cazique, we are told, sneezed and all the court lifted up their hands and implored the sun to avert the evil omen
>
> In the rebellion of Monomatapa, in Africa the king sneezed and a signal of the fact being given, all the faithful subjects instantly made vows and offerings for his safety The same is said respecting Sennaar, in Nubia in Sweden, etc
>
> The Sadder (one of the sacred books of the Parsees) enjoins that all people should have recourse to prayer if a person sneezes, because sneezing is a proof that the "Evil Spirit is abroad"
>
> Foote in his farce of *Dr Last in His Chariot*, makes one of the consulting doctors ask why, when a person sneezes all the company bow? and the answer given was that 'sneezing is a mortal symptom which once depopulated Athens'
>
> In Sweden you sneeze, and they cry God bless you'—*Longfellow*

Snickersnee. A large clasp-knife, or combat with clasp-knives ('Snick," Icelandic *snikka*, to clip with *snitte* to cut "Snee" is the Dutch *snee*, an edge, *snijden*, to cut) Thackeray, in his *Little Billee*, uses the term "snickersnee"

> "One man being busy in lighting his pipe and another in sharpening his snickersnee"—*Irving Bracebridge Hall*, p 462

Snider Rifle. (*See* GUN)

Snob. Not a gentleman one who arrogates to himself merits which he does not deserve Thackeray calls George IV. a snob, because he assumed to be "the greatest gentleman in Europe," but had not the genuine stamp of a gentleman's mind (*S* privative and *nob.*)

Snood. *The lassie lost her silken snood.* The snood was a riband with which a Scotch lass braided her hair, and was the emblem of her maiden character When she married she changed the snood for the cuich or coif, but if she lost the name of virgin before she obtained that of wife, she "lost her silken snood," and was not privileged to assume the cuich (Anglo-Saxon, *snōd*)

Snooks. An exclamation of incredulity, a Mrs Harris A person tells an incredible story, and the listener cries *Snooks*—gammon, or he replies, *It was Snooks*—the host of the Château d'Espagne. This word "snook" may be a corruption of Noakes or Nokes, the mythical party at one time employed by lawyers to help them in actions of ejectment (*See* STILES)

Snore. *You snore like an owl* It is very generally believed that owls snore, and it is quite certain that a noise like snoring proceeds from their nests, but this is most likely the "purring" of the young birds, nestling in comfort and warmth under the parent wing

Snow King. Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden. (1594, 1611-1632)

> "At Vienna he was called in derision the Snow King who was kept together by the cold, but would melt and disappear as he approached a warmer soil"—*Dr Crichton Scandinavia*, vol ii p 91

Snowdo'nia. The district which contains the mountain range of Snowdon

The King of Snowdonia. Moel-y-Wyddfa (*the conspicuous peak*), the highest in South Britain. (3,571 feet above the sea-level)

Snowdrop (*The*) Tickell's fable is that King Albion's son fell in love with Kenna, daughter of Oberon, but Oberon in anger drove the lover out of fairyland Albion's son brought an army to avenge the indignity, and was slain Kenna

applied the herb moly to the wounds, hoping to restore life but the moment the juice of the herb touched the dead body it was converted into a snowdrop Called the Fair Maid of February.

Snuff. *Up to snuff.* Wide awake, knowing, sharp, not easily taken in or imposed upon, alive to scent (Dutch, *snuffen*, to scent, *snuf*, Danish, *snofte*).

Took it in snuff—in anger, in huff.

"You'll mar the light by taking it in snuff" *Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*, v 2

"Who, when it next came there, took it in snuff"—*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, v 1

Snuff Out. *He was snuffed out*—put down, eclipsed. The allusion is to a candle snuffed with snuffers.

Soane Museum, formed by Sir John Soane, and preserved in its original locality, No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the private residence of the founder. Sir John Soane died in 1837

Soap. An English form of *savon*, the French for soap

How are you off for soap? (for money or any other necessity) The insurgent women of Paris, in February, 1793, went about crying, "*Du pain et du savon!*" (bread and soap)

"A deputation of washwomen petitioned the Convention for soap, and their plaintive cry was heard round the Salle de Manege "*Du pain et du savon!*"—*Carlyle French Revolution* pt iii bk. iii 1

Soap (*Castile*). A hard white soap made of olive oil, sometimes mottled with ferruginous matter

There are also Marseilles soap Spanish soap Venetian soap, and marine soap (usually made of cocoanut oil and used with sea-water)

Soaped-pig Fashion (*In*) Vague; a method of speaking or writing which always leaves a way of escape The allusion is to the custom at fairs, etc., of soaping the tail of a pig before turning it out to be caught by the tail.

"He is vague as may be writing in what is called the 'soaped-pig' fashion"—*Carlyle The Diamond Necklace*, chap ii

Soapy Sam. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of Winchester (1805-1873) It is somewhat remarkable that the floral decorations above the stall of the bishop and of the principal of Cuddesdon, were S O A P. (the initials of **Sam O**xon and **A**lfred **P**ott. When Samuel Wilberforce went to inspect the building he was dismayed at seeing his sobriquet thus perpetuated

Someone asking the bishop why he was so called, the bishop replied, 'Because I am often in hot water, and always come out with clean hands."

Sober or **Sobrius** is the Latin *s* privative, and *ebrius*, drunk (*S* privative is for *sconsum*)

Sober as a Judge—*i e* grave and sedate (*See* SIMILES)

Sobri'no (in *Orlando Furioso*) One of the most valiant of the Saracen army He is called the Sage He was aged, and counselled Agramant to give up the war and return home, or, if he rejected that advice, to entrust the fight to single combat, on condition that the nation of the champion overthrown should pay tribute to the other Rogero was chosen for the pagan champion, and Rinaldo for the Christian, but Agramant broke the league Sobrino soon after this received the rite of baptism.

Don Quixote asks—

"Who more prudent than Sobrino?"

So'briquet (French). A nickname. Ménage thinks the etymology is the Latin *subridiculum* (somewhat ridiculous); Count de Gebelin suggests the Romance words *sopra-quest* (a name acquired over and above your proper names); while Leglay is in favour of *soubriquet*, a word common in the fourteenth century to express a sound of contempt, half whistle and half jeer, made by raising quickly the chin Probably *sous-brechet*, where *brechet* means the breast, seen in our word "brisket"

So'cialism (3 syl) The political and social scheme of Robert Owen, of Montgomeryshire, who in 1816 published a work to show that society was in a wretched condition, and all its institutions and religious systems were based on wrong principles. The prevailing system is competition, but Owen maintained that the proper principle is co-operation, he therefore advocated a community of property and the abolition of degrees of rank (1771-1858)

The Socialists are called also Owenites (3 syl). In France the Fourierists and St Simonians are similar sorts of communists, who receive their designations from Fourier and St Simon (*q v*)

Société de Momus. One of the minor clubs of Paris for the reunion of song-writers and singers The most noted of these clubs was the *Caveau*, or in full *Les Dîners du Caveau*, founded in 1733 by Piron, Crébillon, jun., and Collet This club lasted till the Revolution In the Consulate was formed *Les Dîners du Vaudeville*, for the *habitués* of the drama; these *dîners* were held in the house of Julliet, an actor. In 1806 the

old *Caveau* was revived under the name of the *Caveau Moderne*, and the muster was once a month at a restaurant entitled *La Rocher de Cancale*, famous for fish dinners, and Laujon (the French Anacreon) was president Béranger belonged to this club, which lasted ten years In 1824 was founded the *Gymnase Lyrique*, which, like the *Caveau*, published an annual volume of songs, this society was dissolved in 1841 In 1834 was founded *La Lice Chansonnière*, for those who could not afford to join the *Caveau* or the *Gymnase*, to which we owe some of the best French songs

Society. The upper ten thousand, or "the upper ten" When persons are in 'society," they are on the visiting lists of the fashionable social leaders. The 'society" of a district are the great panjandrums thereof

"All the society of the district were present at the prince's ball —*Newspaper paragraph*, December, 1885

Sock [*comedy*] The Greek comic actors used to wear a sandal and sock The difference between the sock and the tragic buskin was thus—the sock went only to the ankle, but the buskin extended to the knee (*See* BUSKIN)

"Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on
Milton L'Allegro

Sock a Corpse (*To*). To shroud it (French, *sac*, a cerement or shroud)

"1591 Item paid for a sheet to sock a poor man that died at Byneons, 1s 6d"—*Parish Register*

Socrates. The greatest of the ancient philosophers, whose chief aim was to amend the morals of his countrymen, the Athenians. Cicero said of him that "he brought down philosophy from the heavens to earth," and he was certainly the first to teach that "the proper study of mankind is man" Socrates resisted the unjust sentence of the senate, which condemned to death the Athenian generals for not burying the dead at the battle of Arginusæ

"Socrates—
Who, firmly good in a corrupted state
Against the rage of tyrants single stood
Invincible" *Thomson Winter*

Socrates used to call himself "the midwife of men's thoughts" Out of his intellectual school sprang those of Plato and the Dialectic system, Euclid and the Megaric Aristippos and the Cyrenaic, Antisthenes and the Cynic

Sodom. *Apples of Sodom* or *mad apples* Strabo, Tacitus, and Josephus describe them as beautiful externally and filled with ashes. These "apples" are in reality gall-nuts produced by the insect called *Cynips insana*.

Sofarides (3 syl). A dynasty of four kings, which lasted thirty-four years and had dominion over Khorassan, Seistan, Fars, etc (873-907), founded by Yacoub ebn Laith, surnamed *al Soffar* (the brazier), because his father followed that trade in Seistan.

Soft. *He's a soft*—half a fool The word originally meant effeminate, unmanly, hence soft in brains, silly, etc, "soft in courage" (3 *Henry VI*, ii 2)

Soft Sawder. Flattery, adulation. A play is intended between solder (pronounced *sawder*) and sawder, a compound of *saw* (a saying) Soft solder, a composition of tin and lead, is used for soldering zinc, lead, and tin, hard solder for brass, etc. (French, *soudure*, Latin, *solidus*)

Soft Soap. Flattery, complimentary words (*See* SOAPY SAM)

Soft as Soap—as 'silk," as "velvet" (*See* SIMILES)

Soft Fire makes Sweet Malt (*A*). Too fierce a fire would burn malt and destroy its sweetness, and too much hurry or precipitation spoils work "Soft and fair goes far," "Love me little, love me long," 'Slow and steady wins the race" "He who is in haste fishes in an empty pond," "The more haste the worse speed," "He who walks too hastily will stumble in a plain way," 'Hastily and well never met," "It is good to have a hatch before the door;" "Hasty climbers have sudden falls"

Soft Words Butter no Parsnips, or "Fair words," etc Saying "Be thou fed" will not feed a hungry man "Good words will not fill a sack" To "butter parsnips" means also '*donner la pilule*" ("soft words will not gild the pill of distress")

Softly. *To walk softly* To be out of spirits In Greece, mourners for the dead used to cut off their hair, go about muffled, and walk softly to express want of spirit and strength When Elijah denounced the judgments of heaven against Ahab, that wicked king 'fasted, and lay in sackcloth and went softly" to show that his strength was exhausted with sorrow (1 Kings xxi 27) Isaiah says, "I shall go softly all my years in the bitterness of my soul" (xxxviii. 15). The Psalmist says, "My clothing was sackcloth . . . I walked as [for] a friend

or brother" The French *Je vais donc-ement* means precisely the same thing "I go softly," because I am indisposed, out of sorts, or in low spirits

Softy. A soft, simple person

"She were but a softy after all"—*Mrs Gaskell Sylvia's Lovers*, chap xv

Soho! The cry made by huntsmen when they uncouple the dogs in hunting the hare Also to pointers and setters when they make a point. Tally-ho! (*q v*) is the cry when a fox breaks cover *So!* or *see!* is to call attention, and *ho!* is virtually "line after him."

"Now is the fox drevin to hole. Hoo to hym! Hoo! Hoo!
For and he scape out he will you alle undo"
Excerpta Historica, p 270

"If ye hounte at the hare, ye shall say atte uncoupling, *hors de couple avaunt!* And after, three times, *Sohou! Sohow! Sohon!*"—*A fifteenth-century translation of Reliquæ Antiquæ*

"When a stag breaks covert the cry is 'tayho' when a hare 'soho!'"—*Herbert Field Sports*, vol iii appendix B, p 313

∵ Of course "Ho!" is often used merely to call attention. Thus we say to one in advance, "Ho! stop!" and "Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters" (Isaiah lv 1) This use of the word is a contracted form of *haloo!* In the hunting-field "So-ho" is doubtless a cry to encourage the dogs to follow up the quarry.

Soi-disant (French). Self-styled, would-be

Soil. *To take soil* A hunting term, signifying that the deer has taken to the water Soil, in French, is the mire in which a wild boar wallows. (Danish, *sol*, mire, Swedish, *sola*, to wallow)

"Fida went downe the dale to seeke the hinde,
And founde her taking soyle within a flood"
Browne Britannia's Pastorals, i 84

Soil the Milk before Using It. Yorkshire for "Sile the milk, etc"—*i.e.* strain it, or skim it A sile is a sieve or strainer

"Take a handeful of sauge, and stampe it and temper it with hote ale, and sythene syle it thorowe a bate clothe"—*MS Lincoln*, A 1 17 f 281

"Drink the licoure siled though a clothe"—*MS in Mr Petturew's possession* (fifteenth century)

So'journ (2 syl) is the Italian *soggiorno*—*i.e.* sub-giorno, Latin, *sub-diurnus* (for a day, temporally).

Sol (Latin). The sun

"And when Dan Sol to shope his wheels began"
Thomson Castle of Indolence, canto i

Sol. The term given by the ancient alchemists to gold Silver was *luna*

Sol in the Edda was the daughter of Mundilfori, and sister of Mani She was so beautiful that at death she was placed in heaven to drive the sun-chariot. Two horses were yoked to it, named Arvakur and Alsvith (*watchful* and *rapid*) (*Scandinavian mythology.*) (*See* MANI)

Sol-fa. (*See* DO, RE, etc)

Solan Goose. The gannet (French, *Oie de Soland* (*ou*) *d'Ecosse*, Icelandic, *sula*)

Sola'no. *Ask no favour during the Solano* (Spanish) Ask no favour during a time of trouble, panic, or adversity The Solano of Spain is a south-east wind, extremely hot, and loaded with fine dust It produces giddiness and irritation Called the Sirocco in Italy.

Solatium (*Lat*) A recompense, a sop, a solace. (Latin, *solātium*)

"It may be that Mr Elden will be persuaded to take one by way of solatium for his defeat in South Lincolnshire"—*Newspaper paragraph*, December, 1885

Soldan or **Sowdan.** A corruption of sultan, meaning in mediæval romance the Saracen king, but, with the usual inaccuracy of these writers, we have the Soldan of Egypt, the Soudan of Persia, the Sowdan of Babylon, etc, all represented as accompanied by grim Saracens to torment Christians

The Soldan, meant for Felipe of Spain, who used all his power to bribe and seduce the subjects of Elizabeth Queen Mercilla sent to negotiate a peace but the ambassador sent was treated like a dog, referring to Felipe's detention of the deputies sent by the States of Holland. Sir Artegal demands of the soldan the release of the damsel "held as wrongful prisoner," and the soldan "swearing and banning most blasphemously," mounts his "high chariot," and prepares to maintain his cause. Prince Arthur encounters him "on the green," and after a severe combat uncovers his shield, at sight of which the soldan and all his followers take to flight The "swearing and banning" refer to the excommunications thundered out against Elizabeth, the "high chariot" is the Spanish Armada, the "green" is the sea; the "uncovering of the shield" indicates that the Armada was put to flight, not by man's might, but by the power of God *Flavit Jehovah et dissipati sunt* (God blew, and they were scattered) (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, v 8)

Soldats (*Des*) Money. Shakespeare, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii 2, has "Money is a good soldier, sir, and will on" Doubtless the French use of

the word is derived from the proverbial truth that "Money is the sinews of war," combined with a pun on the word *solidus* (the pay of a soldier) The Norman *sould* (i e *sould*) means "wages," Swedish, *besolda*, to pay, Danish, *besolde*, to pay wages, the French *soldat*, our *soldier*, a hireling or mercenary, and the French *sol* or *sou*

Soldier originally meant a hireling or mercenary, one paid a *solidus* for military service, but hireling and soldier convey now very different ideas (*See above*)

To come the old soldier over one. To dictate peremptorily and profess superiority of knowledge and experience.

Soldier's Heart. A complaint common in the English army, indicated by a weak voice and great feebleness of the chest for which soldiers are discharged. It is said to be the result of the present system of drill, which enforces expansion of the chest by restraining free breathing

Soldiers' Battles (*The*). Malplaquet, 1709, and Inkermann, 1854, were both "soldiers' battles."

Soldiers of Fortune. Chevaliers de l'industrie, men who live by their wits Referring to those men in mediæval times who let themselves for hire into any army.

"His father was a soldier of fortune, as I may term him"—*Sir W Scott The Antiquary* chap xv

Soldiering. A barrack term for furbishing up of accoutrements

"I got the screws last night but I was busy soldiering till too late —*J H Laing Story of a Short Life*, p 35

Solecism (3 syl) Misapplication of words, an expression opposed to the laws of syntax, so called from the city of Soli, in Cilicia, where an Athenian colony settled, and forgot the purity of their native language. (*Suidas.*)

Solemn. Habitual, customary. (Latin, *sollemnus*, strictly speaking means "once a year," "annual," *solus-annus*)

"Silent night with this her solemn bird' (i e the nightingale (the bird familiar to night)—*Milton Paradise Lost*, v

∴ Of course the usual meaning of "solemn" is devout, but an annual festival, like Good Friday, etc, may be both devout and serious. The Latin for "it is usual," is *solemne est*, and to "solemnise" is to celebrate an annual custom

The Solemn Doctor. Henry Goethals was so called by the Sorbonne. (1227-1293.)

Solemn League and Covenant, for the suppression of Popery and Prelacy, adopted by the Scotch Parliament in 1638, and accepted by the English in 1643 Charles II swore to the Scotch that he would abide by it and therefore they crowned him in 1651 at Dunbar; but at the Restoration he not only rejected the covenant, but had it burnt by the common hangman

Soler. An upper room, a loft, a garret. (Latin, *solarium*)

"Hastily than went they all,
And soght him in the maydens hall,
In chambers high, es nought at hide,
And in soleis on ilka side"
Wearne and Gawin, 607

Solid Doctor. Richard Middleton, a cordelier; also called the *Profound Doctor* (*-1304.)

Solingen. The Sheffield of Germany, famous for swords and fencing-foils

Solomon. *The English Solomon* James I, called by Sully "the wisest fool in Christendom" (1566, 1603-1625)

Henry VII. was so called for his wise policy in uniting the York and Lancaster factions. (1457, 1485-1509)

Solomon of France Charles V., *le Sage* (1337, 1364-1380)

St Louis or Louis IX. (1215, 1226-1270)

Solomon's Carpet. (*See under* CARPET, PAVILION)

Solomon's Ring. The rabbins say that Solomon wore a ring in which was set a chased stone that told the king everything he desired to know

Solon of Parnassus. So Voltaire called Boileau, in allusion to his *Art of Poetry* (1636-1711)

Sol'stice (2 syl) The summer solstice is June 21st, the winter solstice is December 22nd so called because, on arriving at the corresponding points of the ecliptic, the sun is stopped and made to approach the equator again. (Latin, *sol sistit* or *stat*, the sun stops)

Sol'yman, king of the Turks (in *Jerusalem Delivered*), who e capital was Nice Being driven from his kingdom, he fled to Egypt, and was there appointed leader of the Arabs (bk ix) He and Argantes were by far the most doughty of the pagan knights Solyman was slain by Rinaldo (bk. xx.), and Argantes by Tancred

Soma. The moon, born from the eyes of Atri, son of Brahma, made the sovereign of plants and planets Soma ran away with Tara (*Star*) wife of Vrihaspata, preceptor of the gods, and Buddha was their offspring. (*Hindu mythology*)

To drink the Soma. To become immortal In the Vedic hymns the Soma is the moon-plant, the juice of which confers immortality, and exhilarates even the gods It is said to be brought down from heaven by a falcon. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Somagʹia (singular *somagium*) Horse-loads. Italian, *soma*, a burden; *somaʹro*, a beast of burden, an ass. (*See* SUMPTER)

Sombreʹro. A Spanish hat with a very wide brim.

Somerset. Anciently *Sumorsæte* or *Sumorsæt—i.e. Suth-mor-sæt* (south moor camp).

Somʹerset or **Somersault.** A leap in which a person turns head over heels in the air and lights on his feet (Latin, *super saltus*, French, *soubresaut*) Sometimes a person will turn twice or thrice in the air before he touches the ground.

"First that could make love faces, or could do
The valter's sombersaults"
Donne Poems, p 300

Somerset House occupies the site of a princely mansion built by Somerset the Protector, brother of Lady Jane Seymour, and uncle of Edward VI At the death of Somerset on the scaffold it became the property of the Crown, and in the reign of James I was called Denmark House in honour of Anne of Denmark, his queen Old Somerset House was pulled down in the eighteenth century, and the present structure was erected by Sir William Chambers in 1776.

Somoreen. (*See* ZAMORIN)

Son (or *descendant of*). Norman, *Fitz-*, Gaelic, *Mac;* Welsh, *Ap-* (sometimes contracted into P, as P-richard), Irish, *O'*, Hebrew and Arabic, *Ben-*, all prefixes English, *-son*, Russian, *-witch* or *-witch*, postfixes.

Son of Beʹlial. One of a wicked disposition; a companion of the wicked (*See* Judges xix 22)

"Now the sons of Eli were sons of Belial, they knew not the Lord"—*1 Samuel* ii 12

Son of Dripping (*A*). A man cook, a turnspit

"Yet, son of dripping, let us halt,
Soft fires, the proverb tells us, make sweet malt"
Peter Pindar The Lousiad, canto ii,

Son of One Year. A child one year old, similarly a "son of sixty years," etc (Exodus xii 5)

Son of Perdition. Judas Iscariot. (John xvii 12)

Son of perdition Antichrist, who not only draws others to perdition, but is himself devoted to destruction. (2 Thessalonians ii 3)

Son of the Morning. A traveller. An Oriental phrase, alluding to the custom of rising early in the morning to avoid the mid-day heat, when on one's travels

Son of the Star [*Bar Cochab*] A name assumed by Simon the Jew, in the reign of Hadrian, who gave himself out to be the "Star out of Jacob" mentioned in Numbers xxiv 17.

Sons of God. Angels, genuine Christians, or believers who are the sons of God by adoption

"As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God"—Romans viii 14

Sons of God When Judæa was a theocracy the representative of God on earth was by the Jews called *god*, hence angels, rulers, prophets, and priests were called gods. Moses as the messenger of Jehovah was "a god to Pharaoh" (Exodus vii 1), magistrates generally were called *gods;* thus it is said, "Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people" (Exodus xxii 28). By a still further extension, anyone who gave a message to another was his god, because he "inspired him," as Moses was a god to Aaron his spokesman (Exodus iv. 16) Our Lord refers to this use of the word in John x. 34 (*See also* Genesis vi 2, 4, Job i 6, ii. 1, Psalm lxxxii 6, Exodus iv. 22, 23, Hosea xi. 1)

Sons of the Band. Soldiers rank and file (2 Chronicles xxv 13)

Sons of the Mighty. Heroes. (Psalm xxix. 1)

Sons of the Prophets. Disciples or scholars belonging to the "college of the prophets," or under instruction for the ministry. In this sense we call the University where we were educated our "Alma mater." (*See* 1 Kings xx 35)

Sons of the Sorceress. Those who study and practise magic (Isaiah lvii. 3)

Song. *Father of modern French song.* Panard, also called the "La Fontaine of the Vaudeville." (1691-1765.)

Song of Degrees. The fifteen Psalms, cxx to cxxxiv, so called because they are prophetic of the return or "going up" from captivity Some think there is a connection between these Psalms and the fifteen steps of the Temple porch (Ezekiel xl. 22-26.) In the Revised Version called "Song of Ascents"

Song of Roland, the renowned nephew of Charlemagne, slain in the pass of Roncesvalles At the battle of Hastings, Taillefer advanced on horseback before the invading army, and gave the signal for onset by singing this famous song

> "Taillefer who sang well and loud,
> Came mounted on a charger proud,
> Before the duke the minstrel sprang,
> And the *Song of Roland* sang"
> *Brut of Wace* (translated)

Song of Songs. The Canticles, or "Solomon's Song"

Sonna or **Sunna.** The Mishna or oral law of the Mahometans Reland (*De Relig Mahom*, p 54) says these traditions were orally delivered by Mahomet, and subsequently committed to writing Albulphara'gius asserts that Ali, the son-in-law and cousin of Mahomet, was set aside because he refused to regard the oral traditions of the prophet of the same authority as the Koran (*Hist Dynast*, 182) (Arabic, *sunna*, tradition) (*See* SUNNITES)

Sonnam'bula (*La*) (*See* AMINA, ELVINO)

Sonnet. *Prince of the sonnet* Joachim du Bellay, a French sonneteer (1524-1560), but Petrarch better deserves the title. (1334-1374)

Sop. *A sop in the pan* A *bonne-bouche*, tit-bit, dainty morsel, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping of meat caught in a dripping-pan, also a bribe. (*See below.*)

To give a sop to Cerberus. To give a bribe, to quiet a troublesome customer Cerberus is Pluto's three-headed dog, stationed at the gates of the infernal regions When persons died the Greeks and Romans used to put a cake in their hands as a sop to Cerberus, to allow them to pass without molestation.

Soph. A student at Cambridge is a Freshman for the first term, a Junior Soph for the second year, and a Senior Soph for the third year The word Soph is a contraction of "sophister," which is the Greek and Latin *sophistês* (a sophist) At one time these students had to maintain a given question in the schools by opposing the orthodox view of it These opponencies are now limited to Law and Divinity degrees

Sophi or **Safi** [*mystic*], applied in Persia to ascetics generally, was given to Sheik Juneyd u Dien, grandfather of Shah Ismail, a Mahometan sectary or Shiite, who claimed descent, through Ali, from the twelve saints

So'phis. The twelfth dynasty of Persia, founded by Shah Ismail I, grandson of Sheik Juneyd (1509). (*See above*)

Sophi'a (*St*), at Constantinople, is not dedicated to a saint named Sophia, but to the "Logos," or Second Person of the Trinity, called *Hagia Sophia* (Sacred Wisdom)

Sophist, Sophistry, Sophism, Sophisticator, etc These words have quite run from their legitimate meaning Before the time of Pythagoras (B C 586-506) the sages of Greece were called *sophists* (wise men) Pythagoras out of modesty called himself a *philosopher* (a wisdom-lover) A century later Protag'oras of Abde'ra resumed the title, and a set of quibblers appeared in Athens who professed to answer any question on any subject, and took up the title discarded by the Wise Samian From this moment sophos and all its family of words were applied to "wisdom falsely so called," and philo-sophos to the "modest search after truth"

Sorbon'ica. The public disputations sustained by candidates for membership of the Sorbonne. They began at 6 a m and lasted till 7 p m.

Sorbonne. The institution of theology, science, and literature in Paris founded by Robert de Sorbon, Canon of Cambrai in 1252 In 1808 the buildings were given to the University, and since 1821 have been the *Académie universitaire de Paris*

Sorceress. (*See* CANIDIA, CIRCE, etc etc)

Sordello. A poem by Robert Browning, showing the conflict of a minstrel about the best way of making his influence felt, whether personally or by the power of song

Sorites (Greek) A heaped-up or cumulative syllogism The following will serve as an example —

All men who believe shall be saved,

All who are saved must be free from sin
All who are free from sin are innocent in the sight of God
All who are innocent in the sight of God are meet for heaven
All who are meet for heaven will be admitted into heaven
Therefore all who believe will be admitted into heaven.

The famous Sorites of Themistocles was That his infant son commanded the whole world, proved thus.—
My infant son rules his mother.
His mother rules me.
I rule the Athenians
The Athenians rule the Greeks.
The Greeks rule Europe
And Europe rules the world

Sorrows of Werther. A novel by Goethe The heroine is Charlotte.

Sortēs Bib'licæ. Same as the Sortēs Virgilia'næ (*q. v.*), only the Bible was substituted for the works of the poet

Sortes Virgiliaнæ. Telling one's fortune by consulting the Æne'id of Virgil You take up the book, open it at random, and the passage you touch at random with your finger is the oracular response Seve'rus consulted the book, and read these words. "Forget not thou, O Roman, to rule the people with royal sway" Gordia'nus, who reigned only a few days, hit upon this verse "Fate only showed him on the earth, but suffered him not to tarry" But, certainly, the most curious instance is that given by Dr. Wellwood respecting King Charles I and Lord Falkland while they were both at Oxford Falkland, to amuse the king, proposed to try this kind of augury, and the king hit upon bk. iv ver 881-893, the gist of which passage is that "evil wars would break out, and the king lose his life" Falkland, to laugh the matter off, said he would show his Majesty how ridiculously the "lot" would foretell the next fate, and he lighted on book xi ver 230-237, the lament of Evander for the untimely death of his son Pallas. King Charles, in 1643, mourned over his noble friend, who was shot through the body in the battle of Newbury.

Sorts. *Out of sorts* Not in good health and spirits The French *être dérangé* explains the metaphor If cards are out of sorts they are deranged and if a person is out of sorts the health or spirits are out of order
In printers language it means out of some particular letter, in which case they substitute for a time another letter
To run upon sorts In printing, said of work which requires an unusual number of certain letters, etc., as an index, which requires a disproportionate number of capitals.

Sosia. The living double of another, as the brothers Antiph'olus and brothers Dromio in the *Comedy of Errors*, and the Corsican brothers in the drama so called. Sosia is a servant of Amphit'ryon, in Plautus's comedy so called It is Mercury who assumes the double of Sosia, till Sosia doubts his own identity Both Dryden and Molière have adapted this play to the modern stage, but the *Comedy of Errors* is based on another drama of the same author, called the *Menæchmi* (*See* Amphitryon)

Sotadics or Sotadic Verse. One that reads backwards and forwards the same, as "Ilewd did I live, and evil I did dwell" So called from Sot'ades, the inventor These verses are also called palindromic. (*See* Palindrome)
N B. It is the old way of writing a capital L.

Sothic Year. The Persian year consists of 365 days, so that a day is lost in four years, and the lost bits in the course of 1,460 years amount to a year This period of 1,460 years is called a *sothic period*, and the reclaimed year made up of the bits is called a *sothic year* (Greek, *sothis*, the dog-star, at whose rising it commences)

Soul. The Moslems fancy that it is necessary, when a man is bow-stringing, to relax the rope a little before death occurs to let the soul escape The Greeks and Romans seemed to think that the soul made its escape with life out of the death-wound

Soul. The Moslems say that the souls of the faithful assume the forms of snow-white birds, and nestle under the throne of Allah until the resurrection.

Soul Heracli'tus held the soul to be a spark of the stellar essence: "*scintilla stellaris essentiæ*" (*Macrobius Somnium Scipionis*, lib. i. cap. 14)

"Vital spark of heavenly flame
Quit oh! quit this mortal frame!"
Pope The Dying Christian to his Soul

Soul, in Egyptian hieroglyphics, is represented by several emblems as a basket of fire, a heron, a hawk with a human face, and a ram

Soul Cakes. Cakes given in Staffordshire and Cheshire on All Souls' Day,

to the poor who go *a-souling*, i e begging for soul-cakes. The words used are—

Soul, soul, for soul cake
Pray you, good mistress, a soul cake '

Soul and Spirit. ἡ ψυχη (the soul) contains the passions and desires, which animals have in common with man τὸ πνευμα (the spirit) is the highest and distinctive part of man. In 1 Thess Paul says, "I pray God your whole spirit, soul, and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ" (*See also* Heb iv. 12, 1 Cor ii 14 and 15, xv. 45, 46)

Soul of a Goose or Capon. The liver, called by the French *ame* The renowned Strasbourg "*patés de foie gras*" are made of these souls

'Draw out all the entrails but leave the soul '—*Bragg English Dictionary of Cookery*

Sound, a narrow sea, is the Anglo-Saxon *sund*, hence such words as Bomarsund, etc

Sound Dues. A toll or tribute which was levied by the king of Denmark on all merchant vessels passing through the *Sound*. (Abolished 1857)

Sound as a Bell. Quite sound A cracked bell is useless as a bell.

"Blinde Fortune did so happily contrive,
That we as sound as bells did safe arrive
At Dover" *Taylor's Works* ii 22 (1630)

Sound as a Roach. Quite sound. A pun upon *touch* or *roche* the fish, and the French *roche*, a rock

Soundings. In nautical language, the depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, etc

Sour Grapes. Things despised because they are beyond our reach Many men of low degree call titles and dignities "sour grapes," and men of no parts turn up their noses at literary honours The phrase is from Æsop's fable called *The Fox and the Grapes*

Sour Grapeism. An assumed contempt or indifference to the unattainable (*See above*)

"There, economy was always 'elegant,' and money-spending always 'vulgar' and ostentatious —a sort of sour grapeism which made us very peaceful and satisfied '—*Mrs Gaskell Cranford*, chap i

South-Sea Scheme or Bubble. A stock-jobbing scheme devised by Sir John Blunt, a lawyer The object of the company was to buy up the National Debt, and to be allowed the sole privilege of trading in the South Seas. The £100 shares soon realised ten times that sum, but the whole bubble burst in 1720 and ruined thousands. (1710 1720.) The term is applied to any hollow scheme which has a splendid promise, but whose collapse will be sudden and ruinous (*See* Mississippi Bubble)

Southampton Street (London) So called in compliment to the noble family of that title, allied to the Bedford family, the proprietors.

Southampton's Wise Sons. In the early part of the present century, the people of Southampton cut a ditch for barges between Southampton and Redbridge, but as barges could go without paying dues through the "Southampton Water," the ditch or canal was never used. This wise scheme was compared to that of the man who cut two holes through the wall—one for the great cat and the other for its kitten.

Southern Gate of the Sun. The sign Capricornus or winter solstice. So called because it is the most southern limit of the sun's course in the ecliptic

Soutras. The discourses of Buddha (*See* Tripitaka)

Sovereign. A strangely misspelled word, the last syllable being mistaken for the word *reign* It is the Latin *supern* (supreme over all), with the *p* changed to *s* The French *souverain* is nearer the Latin word, Italian, *sovrano*, Spanish, *soberano*.

Sovereign, a gold coin of the value of twenty shillings, was first issued by Henry VIII, and so called because he was represented on it in royal robes

Sow (to rhyme with "now") *You have got the wrong sow by the ear* Sow is a large tub with two ears or handles, it is used for pickling or *sousing* The expression means, therefore, You have got hold of the wrong vessel, or, as the Latin phrase has it, "*Pro amphorâ urceum*" (You have brought me the little jug instead of the great gotch). French, *seau* (a bucket).

You have got the right sow by the ear You have hit upon the very thing

Son. (*See* Pig Iron)

Spa or Spa Water. A general name for medical springs So called from Spa, in Belgium, in the seventeenth century the most fashionable watering-place in Europe.

Spade. *Why not call a spade a spade?* Do not palliate sins by euphemisms

"We call a nettle but a nettle and the faults of fools but folly —*Shakespeare Coriolanus* II 1

"I have learned to call wickedness by its own terms a fig a fig, and a spade a spade '—*John Knox*

Spades in cards A corruption of the Spanish *spados*, pikes or swords, called by the French *piques* (pikes)

Spadish Language (*In*). In plain English without euphuism, calling a spade a 'spade'

'Had I attempted to express my opinions in full in 'Spadish' language I should have had to say many hard things.'—*Fra Olla*

Spa'fiel'ds (London). So called from 'the London Spa,' the name of certain tea-gardens once celebrated for their 'spa-water.'

Spag'iric Art. Alchemy

Spag'iric Food. Cagliostro's 'elixir of immortal youth' was so called from the Latin word *spagi'ricus* (chemical) Hence, chemistry is termed the 'spag'iric art,' and a chemist is a spagirist

Spagnaletto [*the little Spaniard*]. José Ribera, the painter. Salva'tor Rosa and Guerci'no were two of his pupils (1588-1656)

Spaie. A red deer of the third year

'The young male is called in the first year a *calf*, in the second a *brocket*, the third a *spaie*, the fourth a *stagon* or *stag* the fifth *warrel stag*, the sixth an *hart*, and so fourth unto his death'—*Harrison*

Spain. *Château d'Espagne.* (*See* CASTLE)

Patron saint of Spain St James the Greater, who is said to have preached the Gospel in Spain, where what are called his 'relics' are preserved.

Span New. (*See* SPICK)

Spaniel. The Spanish dog, from *español*, through the French

Spanish Blades. A sword is called a tole'do, from the great excellence of the Toletan steel.

Spanish Brutus (*The*). Alfonzo Perez de Guzman (1258-1309) Lope de Vega has celebrated this hero When besieged, he was threatened with the death of his son, who had been taken prisoner, unless he surrendered Perez replied by throwing a dagger over the walls, and his son was put to death in his sight

Spanish Main. The circular bank of islands forming the northern and eastern boundaries of the Caribbe'an Sea, beginning from Mosquito, near the isthmus, and including Jamaica, St Domingo, the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands, to the coast of Venezue'la in South America

'We turned conquerors, and invaded the main of Spain'—*Bacon*.

Spanish Money. Fair words and compliments The Spanish government is a model of dishonest dealings, the byword of the commercial world, yet no man is more irate than a Spaniard if any imputation is laid to his charge as inconsistent with the character of a man of honour

Spanish Worm. A nail concealed in a piece of wood, against which a carpenter jars his saw or chisel. So called from Spanish woods used in cabinet-work.

Spank (*v.*). A slap to urge one to greater energy. (*See below*)

Spanker (*n.*) A fore and-aft sail set upon the mizen-mast of a three-masted vessel, and the jigger-mast of a four-masted vessel There is no spanker in a one- or two-masted vessel of any rig A 'spanker' used to be called a 'driver' (*Supplied by an old sailor of long service.*)

Spanking. Large, rapid, strong, as a 'spanking big fellow,' a 'spanking speed,' a 'spanking breeze' A nautical term (*See above*)

Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child. Solomon (Prov xiii 24) says: 'He that spareth the rod hateth his son,' but Samuel Butler, in his *Hudibras* (pt ii. canto 1, line 843), says

'Love is a boy by poets styled
Then spare the rod, and spoil the child

Sparkling Heat. Heat greater than *white* heat.

'There be several degrees of heat in a smith's forge, according to the purpose of their work (1) a blood-red heat, (2) a white flame heat, (3) a sparkling or welding heat, used to weld parts or pieces of iron'—*Acanit MS Lansd*, 1033, f 388

Spartan Dog. A blood-hound, a blood-thirsty man.

'O Spartan dog,
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea'
Shakespeare Othello, v ii

Spasmod'ic School. A name applied by Professor Aytoun to certain authors of the nineteenth century, whose writings are distinguished by spasmodic or forced conceits. Of this school the most noted are Carlyle, Bailey (author of *Festus*), Alexander Smith, Sydney Dobell, etc

Speaker's Eye. *To catch the Speaker's eye* The rule in the House of Commons is that the member whose rising to address the House is first observed by the Speaker is allowed precedence

Speaking. *They are on speaking terms.* They just know each other.

They are not on speaking terms Though they know each other, they do not even salute each other in the street, or say "How d'ye do?"

Speaking Heads and **Sounding Stones.**

(1) Jabel Nagus [*mountain of the bell*], in Arabia Petræa, gives out sounds of varying strength whenever the sand slides down its sloping flanks.

(2) The white dry sand of the beach in the isle of Eigg, or the Hebrides, produces, according to Hugh Miller, a musical sound when walked upon

(3) The statue of Memnon, in Egypt, utters musical sounds when the morning sun darts on it

(4) The speaking head of Orpheus, at Lesbos, is said to have predicted the bloody death which terminated the expedition of Cyrus the Great into Scythia

(5) The head of Minos, brought by Odin to Scandinavia, is said to have uttered responses

(6) Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., constructed a speaking head of brass (tenth century).

(7) Albertus Magnus constructed an earthen head in the thirteenth century, which both spoke and moved Thomas Aquinas broke it, whereupon the mechanist exclaimed, "There goes the labour of thirty years!"

(8) Alexander made a statue of Esculapius which spoke, but Lucian says the sounds were uttered by a man concealed, and conveyed by tubes to the statue

(9) The "ear of Dionysius" communicated to Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse, whatever was uttered by suspected subjects shut up in a state prison This "ear" was a large black opening in a rock, about fifty feet high, and the sound was communicated by a series of channels not unlike those of the human ear

Spear. Cairbar asks if Fingal comes in peace, to which Mor-annal replies: "In peace he comes not, king of Erin, I have seen his forward spear" If a stranger kept the point of his spear forward when he entered a strange land, it was a declaration of war, if he carried the spear on his shoulder with the point behind him, it was a token of friendship (*Ossian Temora*, i)

Achilles' spear Telephus, King of Mysia, in attempting to hinder the Greeks from marching through his country against Troy, was wounded by Achilles' spear, and was told by an oracle that the wound could be cured only by the weapon that gave it, at the same time the Greeks were told that they would never reach Troy except by the aid of Telephus. So, when the Mysian king repaired to Achilles' tent, some of the rust of the spear was applied to the wound, and, in return for the cure which followed, Telephus directed the Greeks on their way to Troy

"Telephi vis æterna consumptis tale petisset
Si non qui fecit dextra tulisset eam" *Ovid*

The spear of Telephus could both kill and cure (*Plutarch*) (See *Achilles' spear*)

The heavy spear of Valence was of great repute in the days of chivalry

Arthur's spear. Rone or Ron

To break a spear To fight in a tournament.

Spear-half. The male line. The female line was called by the Anglo-Saxons the Spindle-half (*q.v.*).

Spear of Ithuriel (*The*), the slightest touch of which exposed deceit Thus when Ithuriel touched with his spear Satan squatting like a toad close to the ear of Eve, the "toad" instantly resumed the form of Satan (*Milton Paradise Lost*, bk iv 810-814)

"The mute pen of Lord Hailes, which like Ithuriel's spear, conjured so many shadows from Scottish history, dismissed among the rest those of Banquo and Fleance —*Sir W Scott*

Special Pleading. Quibbling; making your own argument good by forcing certain words or phrases from their obvious and ordinary meaning A pleading in law means a written statement of a cause *pro* and *con*, and "special pleaders" are persons who have been called to the bar, but do not speak as advocates They advise on evidence, draw up affidavits, state the merits and demerits of a cause, and so on After a time most special pleaders go to the bar and many get advanced to the bench

Specie, Species, means simply what is visible. As things are distinguished by their visible forms, it has come to mean *kind* or *class* As drugs and condiments at one time formed the most important articles of merchandise, they were called *species*—still retained in the French *épices*, and English *spices* Again, as bank-notes represent money, money itself is called *specie*, the thing represented

Spectacles, the device of Thackeray in drawings made by him. In *Punch*, vol xx No 495, p 8, is a butcher's boy chalking up "No Popery," and the tray forms a pair of spectacles, showing it was designed by Thackeray

Spectre of the Brocken. The Brocken is the highest summit of the Hartz mountains in Hanover This summit is at times enveloped in a thick mist, which reflects in a greatly magnified degree any form opposite at sunset In one of De Quincey's opium-dreams there is a powerful description of the Brocken spectre.

Spectrum, Spectra, Spectre (Latin, *specto*, to behold) In optics a spectrum is the image of a sunbeam beheld on a screen, after refraction by one or more prisms Spectra are the images of objects left on the eye after the objects themselves are removed from sight A *spectre* is the apparition of a person no longer living or not bodily present

Specu'late means to look out of a watch-tower, to spy about (Latin). Metaphorically, to look at a subject with the mind's eye, to spy into it, in *commerce*, to purchase articles which your mind has speculated on, and has led you to expect will prove profitable (*Specularis lapis* is what we should now call window-glass.)

Speech. *Speech was given to conceal or disguise men's thoughts* Voltaire. But erroneously fathered on Talleyrand

Speed. A great punster, the serving-man of Valentine, one of the Two Gentlemen of Vero'na. Launce is the serving-man of Proteus, the other gentleman (*Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona*)

Spell (*A*), in workman's language means a portion of time allotted to some particular work, and from which the men are relieved when the limited time expires

To spell is to relieve another at his work.

Spell ho! An exclamation to signify that the allotted time has expired, and men are to be relieved by another set

A pretty good spell A long bout or pull, as a "spell at the capstan," etc (The German *spiel* means a performance as well as a play, game, or sport)

Spellbinders. Orators who hold their audience spellbound The word came into use in America in the presidential election of 1888

"The Hon Daniel Dougherty says 'The proudest day of his life was when he beheld his name among the "spell-binders" who held the audience in rapture with their eloquence' '—*Liberty Review*, July 7th, 1894 p 13

Spelter. A commercial name for zinc Also an abbreviation of spelter-solder.

Spence. A *salle à manger*, the room in which meals are taken, a dining-room, also a store-room or pantry (*Dispensorium*, Old French *dispense*, a buttery)

"The rest of the family held counsel in the spence —Sir W Scott *The Monastery*, chap xxx

Spencer. An outer coat without skirts, so named from the Earl Spencer, who wore this dress (George III)

Spendthrift. The Danish *thrift* is the noun of the word *thrive* (to increase or prosper) Shakespeare says, "I have a mind presages me such thrift" (increase, profit) As our frugal ancestors found *saving* the best way to grow rich, they applied the word to frugality and careful management. A spendthrift is one who spends the thrift or saving of his father, or, as Old Adam says, the "thrifty hire I saved" (*As You Like It*)

Spenser (*Edmund*), called by Milton "the sage and serious Spenser" Ben Jonson, in a letter to Drummond, states that the poet 'died for lake of bread." (1553-1599)

Spenserian Metre (*The*). The metre in which Spenser's *Faerie Queene* is written It is a stanza of nine iambic lines, all of ten syllables except the last, which is an Alexandrine Only three different rhymes are admitted into a stanza, and these rhymes are thus disposed Lines 1 and 3 rhyme, lines 2, 4, 5, 7 rhyme, lines 6, 8, 9 rhyme; thus.—

1	- - - - - - - - - -	ride
2	- - - - - - - - - -	low
3	- - - - - - - - - -	side
4	- - - - - - - - - -	throw
5	- - - - - - - - - -	snow
6	- - - - - - - - - -	had
7	- - - - - - - - - -	blow
8	- - - - - - - - - -	lad
9	- - - - - - - - - -	sad (*an alexandrine*)

Spent. Weary. A hunting term. A deer is said to be spent when it stretches out its neck, and is at the point of death. In sea language, a broken mast is said to be "spent"

Spheres. *The music or harmony of the spheres* Pythag'oras, having ascertained that the pitch of notes depends on the rapidity of vibrations, and also that the planets move at different rates of motion, concluded that the sounds made by their motion must vary according to their different rates of motion As all things in nature are harmoniously made, the different sounds must harmonise, and the combination he called the "harmony of the spheres." Kepler has a treatise on the subject.

Sphinx (*The Egyptian*) Half a woman and half a lion, said to symbolise the 'rising of the Nile while the sun is in Leo and Virgo" This "saying" must be taken for what it is worth

Sphinx Lord Bacon's ingenious resolution of this fable is a fair specimen of what some persons call "spiritualising" incidents and parables He says that the whole represents 'science," which is regarded by the ignorant as "a monster" As the figure of the sphinx is heterogeneous, so the subjects of science "are very various" The female face "denotes volubility of speech," her wings show that "knowledge like light is rapidly diffused," her hooked talons remind us of "the arguments of science which enter the mind and lay hold of it." She is placed on a crag overlooking the city, for "all science is placed on an eminence which is hard to climb" If the riddles of the sphinx brought disaster, so the riddles of science "perplex and harass the mind"

You are a perfect sphinx—You speak in riddles. *You are nothing better than a sphinx*—You speak so obscurely that I cannot understand you The sphinx was a sea-monster that proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and murdered all who could not guess it Œdipus solved it, and the sphinx put herself to death The riddle was this—

"What goes on four feet, on two feet and three,
But the more feet it goes on the weaker it be?"

Spice. A small admixture, a flavouring, as, "He is all very well, but there's a spice of conceit about him" Probably the French *espèce*

"God's bounté is all pure, without any especo of evyll"—*Caxton Mirrour of the World*

Spick and Span New. Quite and entirely new A *spic* is a spike or nail, and a *span* is a chip. So that a spick and span new ship is one in which every nail and chip is new Halliwell mentions "span new" According to Dr Johnson, the phrase was first applied to cloth just taken off the *spannans* or stretchers. (Dutch, *spikspeldernieuw*)

Spider.

Bruce and the spider In the spring of 1305, Robert Bruce was crowned at Scone king of Scotland, but, being attacked by the English, retreated first to the wilds of Athole, and then to the little island of Rathlin, off the north coast of Ireland and all supposed him to be dead While lying perdu in this island, he one day noticed a spider near his bed try six times to fix its web on a beam in the ceiling "Now shall this spider (said Bruce) teach me what I am to do, for I also have failed six times" The spider made a seventh effort and succeeded; whereupon Bruce left the island (in the spring of 1307), collecting together 300 followers, landed at Carrick, and at midnight surprised the English garrison in Turnberry Castle, he next overthrew the Earl of Gloucester, and in two years made himself master of well nigh all Scotland, which Edward III declared in 1328 to be an independent kingdom Sir Walter Scott tells us, in his *Tales of a Grandfather* (p 26, col. 2), that in remembrance of this incident, it has always been deemed a foul crime in Scotland for any of the name of Bruce to injure a spider.

"I will grant you, my father, that this valiant burgess of Perth is one of the best-hearted men that draws breath . He would be as loth in wantonness, to kill a spider, as if he were a kinsman to King Robert of happy memory"—*Sir Walter Scott. Fair Maid of Perth*, ch ii

Frederick the Great and the spider. While Frederick II was at Sans Souci, he one day went into his ante-room, as usual, to drink a cup of chocolate, but set his cup down to fetch his handkerchief from his bedroom On his return he found a great spider had fallen from the ceiling into his cup He called for fresh chocolate, and next moment heard the report of a pistol The cook had been suborned to poison the chocolate, and, supposing his treachery had been found out, shot himself On the ceiling of the room in Sans Souci a spider has been painted (according to tradition) in remembrance of this story

Spider. When Mahomet fled from Mecca he hid in a certain cave, and the Koreishites were close upon him Suddenly an acacia in full leaf sprang up at the mouth of the cave, a wood-pigeon had its nest in the branches, and a spider had woven its net between the tree and the cave When the Koreishites saw this, they felt persuaded that no one could have recently passed that way, and went on

Spider anciently supposed to envenom everything it touched. In the examination into the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, one of the witnesses deposed "that the countess wished him to get the strongest poison that he could . " Accordingly he brought seven great spiders

"There may be in the cup
A spider steeped, and one may drink, depart,
And yet partake no venom"
Shakespeare Winter's Tale, ii 1

Spider. According to old wives' fable, fever may be cured by wearing a spider in a nutshell round the neck.

'Cured by wearing a spider hung round one's neck in a nutshell' *Longfellow Evangeline*

Spiders will never set their webs on a cedar roof. (*Caughey Letters*, 1845.)

Spiders spin only on dark days

'The subtle spider never spins,
But on dark days, his slimy sins'
S Butler On a Nonconformist, iv

Spider. The shoal called the Shambles at the entrance of Portland Roads was very dangerous before the breakwater was constructed According to legend, at the bottom of the gigantic shaft are the wrecks of ships seized and sunk by the huge spider *Kraken*, called also the *fish-mountain*.

Spid'ireen or **Spidereen.** The anonyma of ships If a sailor is asked what ship he belongs to, and does not choose to tell, he will say, "The spidireen frigate with nine decks" Officers who will not tell their quarters, give B K S as their address (*See* B K S)

Spigot. *Spare at the spigot and spill at the bung* To be parsimonious in trifles and wasteful in great matters, like a man who stops his beer-tub at the vent-hole and leaves it running at the bung-hole.

Spilt Milk. (*See* CRY)

Spindle-half. The female line A Saxon term The spindle was the pin on which the thread was wound from the spinning-wheel (*See* SPEAR-HALF)

Spinning Jenny. Jenne is a diminutive and corruption of engine ('gimie) A little engine invented by James Hargreaves, a Lancashire weaver, in 1767. It is usually said that he so called it after his wife and daughter, but the name of his wife was Elizabeth, and he never had a daughter

Spino'za's System. The "system of Spinoza" is that matter is eternal, and that the universe is God

Spinster. An unmarried woman The fleece which was brought home by the Anglo-Saxons in summer, was spun into clothing by the female part of each family during the winter King Edward *the Elder* commanded his daughters to be instructed in the use of the distaff Alfred the Great, in his will, calls the female part of his family the *spindle side*, and it was a regularly received axiom with our frugal forefathers, that no young woman was fit to be a wife till she had spun for herself a set of body, table, and bed linen. Hence the maiden was termed a spinner or spinster, and the married woman a wife or "one who has been a spinner." (Anglo-Saxon, *wif*, from the verb *wyfan* or *wefan*, to weave)

∴ The armorial bearings of women are not painted on a *shield*, like those of men, but on a *spindle* (called a "lozenge"). Among the Romans the bride carried a distaff, and Homer tells us that Kryseis was to spin and share the king's bed.

Spirit. *To give up the spirit* To die At death the "spirit is given back to Him who gave it"

Spirit-writing. Pneumatology. Alleged visible writing by spirits

Spirits. Inflammable liquors obtained by distillation This is connected with the ancient notion of bottle-imps (*q. v.*), whence these liquors were largely used in the black arts.

Spirits There are four spirits and seven bodies in alchemy The spirits are quicksilver, orpiment, sal-ammoniac, and brimstone (*See* SEVEN BODIES)

"The first spirit quyksilver called is
The second orpiment the third I wis
Sal ammoniac, and the feerth brimstoon"
Chaucer Prol of the Chanounes Yemannes Tale

Spirits There were formerly said to be three in animal bodies —

(1) The animal spirits, seated in the brain; they perform through the nerves all the actions of sense and motion.

(2) The vital spirits, seated in the heart, on which depend the motion of the blood and animal heat

(3) The natural spirits, seated in the liver on which depend the temper and "spirit of mind"

Spirits (*Elemental*) There are four sorts of elemental spirits, which rule respectively over the four elements. The *fire* spirits are SALAMANDERS, the *water* spirits UNDINES (2 syl), the *air* spirits SYLPHS; and the *earth* spirits GNOMES (1 syl)

Spirited Away. Kidnapped; allured Kidnappers who beguiled orphans, apprentices, and others on board ship in order to sell them to planters in Barbadoes and Virginia, were called "spirits" Mr Doyle (*English in America*, p 512) finds the word used in this sense in official papers as early as 1657. (*Notes and Queries*, 17th December, 1892)

Spiritual Mother. So Joanna Southcott is addressed by her disciples (1750-1814)

Spiritualism or **Spiritism.** A system which started up in America in 1848. It professes that certain living persons have the power of holding communion with the "spirits of the dead" Nineteenth century spiritualism probably owes its origin to Andrew Jackson Davis, "the seer of Poughkeepsie."

Spirt or **Spurt.** A sudden convulsive effort (Swedish, *spruta*, Danish, *sprude*, Icelandic, *spretta*, to start, our *spout*, to throw up water in a jet)

Spitalfields (London) A spital is a charitable foundation for the care of the poor, and these were the fields of the almshouse founded in 1197 by Walter Brune and his wife Rosia.

Spite of His Teeth (*In*) In spite of opposition, though you snarl and show your teeth like an angry dog.

Spitfire. An irascible person, whose angry words are like fire spit from the mouth of a fire-eater

Spitting for Luck. Boys often spit on a piece of money given to them for luck Boxers spit upon their hands for luck Fishwomen not unfrequently spit upon their hansel (*i.e.* the first money they take) for luck Spitting was a charm against fascination among the ancient Greeks and Romans Pliny says it averted witchcraft, and availed in giving to an enemy a shrewder blow

"Thrice on my breast I spit to guard me safe
From fascinating charms" *Theocritus*

Spittle or **Spital.** An hospital

'A spittle or hospitall for poore folke diseased, a spittle hospitall, or lazar house for lepers'—*Lanet Dictionarie* (1850)

Spittle Sermons. Sermons preached formerly at the Spittle in a pulpit erected expressly for the purpose Subsequently they were preached at Christchurch, City, on Easter Monday and Tuesday Ben Jonson alludes to them in his *Underwoods*, ap Gifford, viii 414.

Splay is a contraction of display (to unfold, Latin, *dis-plico*). A *splay window* is one in a V-shape, the external opening being very wide, to admit as much light as possible, but the inner opening being very small A *splay-foot* is a foot displayed or turned outward A *splay-mouth* is a wide mouth, like that of a clown

Spleen was once believed to be the seat of ill-humour and melancholy. The herb spleenwort was supposed to remove these splenic disorders

Splendid Shilling. A mock-heroic poem by John Philips. (1676-1708)

Splice. To marry Very strangely, "splice" means to *split* or *divide* The way it came to signify *unite* is this. Ropes' ends are first untwisted before the strands are interwoven Joining two ropes together by interweaving their strands is "splicing" them Splicing wood is joining two boards together, the term being borrowed from the sailor (German, *spleissen*, to split)

Splice the Main Brace. (*See* Main Brace)

To get spliced is to get married or tied together as one

Spoke (verb) When members of the House of Commons and other debaters call out *Spoke*, they mean that the person who gets up to address the assembly has spoken already, and cannot speak again except in explanation of something imperfectly understood

Spoke (noun) *I have put my spoke into his wheel* I have shut him up The allusion is to the pin or spoke used to lock wheels in machinery

Don't put your spoke into my wheel Don't interfere with my business, Let my wheel turn, and don't you put a pin in to stop it or interrupt its movement The Dutch have "*Ick spaak in 't wiel steecken*" to thwart a purpose.

When solid wheels were used, the driver was provided with a pin or spoke, which he thrust into one of the three holes made to receive it, to skid the cart when it went down-hill The carts used by railway navvies, and tram-waggons used in collieries, still have a wheel spoked" in order to skid it

Sponge. *Throw up the sponge* Give up, confess oneself beaten The metaphor is from boxing matches

"We must stand up to our figot now or throw up the sponge There's no two ways about the matter'—*Boldrewood Robbery under Arms*, chap xxvi

"We hear that the followers of the Arab chief have thrown up the sponge"—*Newspaper paragraph*, April 2nd, 1888

Spontaneous Combustion. Taking fire without the intervention of applied heat. Greasy rags heaped together hay stacked in a damp state coal-dust in coal mines cinders and ashes in dust bins, are said to be liable to spontaneous combustion

Spoon. (*See* Apostle-Spoons)

He hath need of a long spoon that

eateth with the devil. Shakespeare alludes to this proverb in the *Comedy of Errors*, iv 3, and again in the *Tempest*, ii 2, where Stephano says "Mercy! mercy! this is a devil . I will leave him, I have no long spoon."

"Therfor beboveth him a ful long spoon
That schal ete with a feend!"
Chaucer The Squieres Tale, 10916

Spoon (*s*). One who is spoony, or silly love-sick on a girl

'He was awful spoons at the time"—*Truth (Queer Story)*, March 25th, 1880

Spooning, in rowing, is dipping the oars so little into the water as merely to skim the surface The resistance being very small, much water is thrown up and more disturbed.

Spoony. Lovingly soft A sea-phrase When a ship under sail in a sea-storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind, she is said to "spoon," so a young man under sail in the sea of courtship "spoons" when he cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the gale of his lady's "eye-brow."

Sporran (Gaelic). The heavy pouch worn in front of the philibeg of a Highlander's kilt

Sport a Door or Oak. To keep an outer door shut In the Universities the College rooms have two doors, an outer and an inner one The outer door is called the *sporting door*, and is opened with a key When shut it is to give notice to visitors that the person who occupies the rooms is not at home, or is not to be disturbed The word *sport* means to exhibit to the public, as, "to sport a new equipage," "to sport a new tile [hat]," etc , whence to have a new thing, as 'to sport an ægro'tat [sick-leave];" or merely to show to the public, as "sport a door or oak" The word is a contraction of *support* (French, *supporter*, to sustain, carry; Latin, *supporto*)

Sporting Seasons in England.

Those marked thus (*) are fixed by Act of Parliament

*Black Game** from August 20th to December 10th, but in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest, from September 1st to December 10th
Blackcock August 20th to December 10th
Buck hunting August 20th to September 17th
Bustard,* September 1st to March 1st
Red Deer hunted August 20th to September 30th
Male Deer (Ireland),* October 20th to June 10th
Fallow Deer (Ireland), June 20th to Michaelmas
Fels, (about) April 20th to October 24th
Fox hunting, (about) October to Lady Day
Fox Cubs, August 1st to the first Monday in November
Grouse shooting * August 12th to December 10th
Hares, March 12th to August 12th
Hind, hunted in October and again between April 10th and May 20th.
Moor Game (Ireland),* August 20th to December 10th
Oyster season, August 5th to May
Partridge shooting,* September 1st to February 1st
Pheasant shooting * October 1st to February 1st.
Pheasants, August 12th to December 10th
Quail August 12th to January 10th
Rabbits between October and March Rabbits, as vermin, are shot at any time
Salmon,* February 1st to September 1st
Salmon rod fishing,* November 1st to September 1st
Trout fishing May 1st to September 10th
Trout, in the Thames, April 1st to September 10th
Woodcocks, (about) November to January

For Ireland and Scotland there are special game-laws (*See* TIME OF GRACE)

N B Game in *England* hare, pheasant, partridge, grouse, and wood-fowl, in *Scotland*, same as England with the addition of ptarmigan, in *Ireland*, same as England, with the addition of deer, black-game, landrail, quail, and bustard

Spouse (*Spouze*, 1 syl) means one whom sponsors have answered for In Rome, before marriage, the friends of the parties about to be married met at the house of the woman's father to settle the marriage contract This contract was called *sponsa'lia* (espousals), the man and woman were *spouses* The contracting parties were each asked, "*An spondes*" (Do you agree?), and replied "*Spondeo*" (I agree)

Spouse of Jesus "Our seraphic mother, the holy Tere'sa," born at Avila in 1515, is so called in the Roman Catholic Church.

Spout. *Up the spout* At the pawnbroker's. In allusion to the "spout" up which brokers send the articles ticketed When redeemed they return down the spout—*i e* from the store-room to the shop

'As for spoons, forks, and jewellery, they are not taken separately to the smelting-pot, but to well-known places where there is a pipe [spout] which your lordships may have seen in a pawnbroker's shop The thief taps the pipe is lifted up, and in the course of a minute a hand comes out covered with a glove, takes up the article, and leaves out the money for it'—*Lord Shaftesbury The Times*, March 1st, 1869

Sprat. *To bait with a sprat to catch a mackerel.* To give a small thing under the hope of getting something much more valuable The French say, "A pea for a bean" (*See* GARVIES)

Spread-eagle (*To*) To fly away like a spread-eagle, to beat (*Sporting term.*)

"You'll spread-eagle all the [other] cattle in a brace of shakes —*Ouida Under Two Flags*, chap ix

Spread-eagle Oratory. "A compound of exaggeration, effrontery, bombast, and extravagance, mixed with metaphors, platitudes, threats, and irreverent appeals flung at the Almighty."

(*North American Review*, November, 1858.)

Spring Gardens (London) So called from a playfully contrived waterwork, which, on being unguardedly pressed by the foot, sprinkled the bystanders with water (James I., etc.)

Spring Tide. The tide that springs or leaps or swells up These full tides occur at the new and full moon, when the attraction of both sun and moon act in a direct line, as thus—

☽ ○ ✳ or ✳ ⊕ ☾

Sprout-kele. The Saxon name for February Kele is colewort, the great pot-wort of the ancient Saxons, the broth made thereof was also called *kele*. This important pottage herb begins to sprout in February (*Verstegan*)

Spruce. Smart, dandified Hall tells us it is a contraction of Prussian-like, *à la Prusse*, and gives the subjoined quotation:—

"After them came Sir Edward Hayward, and with him Sir Thomas Parre in doublets of crimson velvet, faced on the breast with chains of silver, and over that short cloaks of crimson satin, and on their heads hats after dancers' fashion, with feathers in them They were apparelled after the fashion of Prussia or Spruce."

In confirmation of this it may be mentioned that "Spruce leather" is certainly a corruption of Prussian leather. Spruce beer is beer made from the Spruce or Prussian fir, and Dantzig, in Prussia, is famous for the beverage

Spun (*To be*) Exhausted, undone, ruined.

"I shall be spun There is a voice within
Which tells me plainly I am all undone,
For though I toil not, neither do I spin,
I shall be spun" *Robert Murray* (1663)

Spun Out. As "the tale was spun out"—that is, prolonged to a disproportionate length It is a Latin phrase, and the allusion is to the operation of spinning and weaving Cicero says, "*Tenuis deducta poemata filo*"—that is, poems spun out to a fine thread

Spunging House. A victualling house where persons arrested for debt are kept for twenty-four hours, before lodging them in prison The houses so used are generally kept by a bailiff, and the person lodged is spunged of all his money before he leaves.

Spur Money. Money given to redeem a pair of spurs Gifford says, in the time of Ben Jonson, in consequence of the interruptions to divine service occasioned by the ringing of the spurs worn, a small fine was imposed on those who entered church in spurs. The enforcement of this fine was committed to the beadles and chorister-boys.

Spurs. *Ripon spurs* The best spurs were made at Ripon, in Yorkshire.

"If my spurs be not right Rippon" "
Ben Jonson Staple of News

The Battle of Spurs. The battle of Guinnegate, fought in 1513, between Henry VIII and the Duc de Longueville So called because the French used their spurs in flight more than their swords in fight

The Battle of the Spurs The battle of Courtrai, in 1302 So called because the victorious Flemings gathered from the field more than 700 gilt spurs, worn by French nobles slain in the fight

To dish up the spurs In Scotland, during the times of the Border feuds, when any of the great families had come to the end of their provisions the lady of the house sent up a pair of spurs for the last course, to intimate that it was time to put spurs to the horses and make a raid upon England for more cattle.

"He dishes up the spurs in his helpless address, like one of the old Border chiefs with an empty larder"—*The Daily Telegraph*

To win his spurs To gain the rank of knighthood When a man was knighted, the person who dubbed him presented him with a pair of gilt spurs.

Spy. Vidocq, the spy in the French Revolution, was a short man, vivacious, vain, and talkative He spoke of his feats with real enthusiasm and gusto.

Spy (of *Vanity Fair*) Leslie Ward, successor of "Ape" (Pellegrini, the caricaturist)

Spy Wednesday. The Wednesday before Good Friday, when Judas bargained to become the spy of the Jewish Sanhedrim. (Matt. xxvi. 3-5, 14-16.)

Squab Pie. Pie made of squabs—*i.e.* young pigeons, also a pie made of mutton, apples, and onions.

"Cornwall squab-pie, and Devon white-pot puddings
And Leicester beans and bacon, fit for kings"
King Art of Cookery

Squad. *The awkward squad* consists of recruits not yet fitted to take their places in the regimental line Squad is a mere contraction of squadron.

Squalls. *Look out for squalls.* Expect to meet with difficulties. A nautical term

"If this is the case let the ministry look out for squalls"—*Newspaper paragraph* July 9th 1881

Square. To put oneself in the attitude or boxing, to quarrel (Welsh, *cwcr*'—i e *cwcryl, cwcrylu*, to quarrel)

'Are you such fools
To squire for this?'
Shakespeare Titus Andronicus, II 1

Square the Circle. To attempt an impossibility The allusion is to the mathematical question whether a circle can be made which contains precisely the same area as a square The difficulty is to find the precise ratio between the diameter and the circumference Popularly it is 3 14159 the next decimals would be 26537, but the numbers would go on *ad infinitum*

Squash. A sort of pumpkin, called by the American Indians *asculaquash.*

Squib (*s*). A political joke, printed and circulated at election times against a candidate, with intent of bringing him into ridicule, and influencing votes

'Parodies lampoons, nightly named squibs fire and brimstone endanzin smoke, with a villainous smell of saltpetre —*Dean Hole Rose garden and Pulpit*

Squint-eyed [*Guercc'no*] Gian Francesco Barbie'ri, the great painter (1590-1666)

Squintife'go. Squinting.

"The squintifego and
Of Issawchee, lest the gods for sin
Should with a swelling drops stuff thy skin '
Day ten Fifth Satire of Juvenal

Squire of Dames. Any cavalier who is devoted to ladies Spenser, in his *Faerie Queene* (bk III chap VII) introduces the "squire," and records his adventure

Sta'bat Ma'ter. The celebrated Latin hymn on the Crucifixion, which forms a part of the service during Passion week, in the Roman Catholic Church It was composed by Jacopone, a Franciscan of the thirteenth century, and has been set to music by Pergole'se, also by Rossi'ni.

In the catalogue of the Library of Burgundy, No 13,993, is the following —

"Item fol 77 Benedictus Papa XII composuit hanc orationem 'Stabat Mater dolorosa iuxta crucem etc, concessitque cuilibet confesso poenitenti dicenti eam pro qualibet vice 30 dies indulgentiarum (Sixteenth century)

Stable-door. *Locking the stable-door after the horse* [or *steed*] *is stolen* Taking precautions after the mischief is done

Stable Keys, as those of cow-houses, have frequently a perforated flint or horn appended to them This is a charm to guard the creatures from nightmare The flint is to propitiate the gnomes, and the horn to obtain the good graces of Pan, the protector of cattle

Staff. *I keep the staff in my own hand.* I keep possession, I retain the right. The staff was the ancient sceptre, and therefore, figuratively, it means, power, authority, dignity, etc

To part with the staff To lose or give up office or possession (*See above*)

"Give up your staff, sir, and the king his realm '
Shakespeare 2 Henry VI, II 3

To put down one's staff in a place To take up one's residence. The allusion is to the tent-staff' where the staff is placed, there the tent is stretched, and the nomad resides

To strike my staff To lodge for the time being

"Thou mayst see me at thy pleasure, for I intend to strike my staff at yonder hostelry"—*Cesare Borgia*, xi

Staff of Life (*The*) Bread, which is the *support* of life Shakespeare says, "The boy was the very staff of my age" The allusion is to a staff which supports the feeble in walking

Stafford. *He has had a treat in Stafford Gaol* He has been thoroughly cudgelled Of course the pun is on the word staff, a stick The French have a similar phrase—"*Il a eté au festin de Martin Baston*" (He has been to Jack Drum's entertainment)

Stafford Law. Club law A beating. The pun is on the word *staff*, a stick (Italian, *Braccesca licenza.*) (*Florio*, p. 66) (*See above.*)

Stag. The reason why a stag symbolises Christ is from the superstition that it draws serpents by its breath from their holes, and then tramples them to death (See *Pliny Nat. Hist*, VIII 50)

Stag in Christian art. The attribute of St. Julian Hospitaller, St. Felix of Valois, and St. Aidan When it has a crucifix between its horns it alludes to the legendary tale of St Hubert When luminous it belongs to St Eustachius

Stags, in Stock Exchange phraseology, are persons who apply for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because they wish to hold the shares, but because they hope to sell the allotment at a premium If they fail in this they forbear to pay the deposit and the allotment is forfeited (*See* Bear, Bull)

Stagi'rite or **Stagyrite** (3 syl). (Greek, σταγειρος) Aristotle, who was

born at Stagi'ra, in Macedon. Generally called Stag'irite in English verse.

"In one rich soul
Plato the Stagyrite and Fully zoned"
Thomson Summer

"And rules as strict his labour'd work confine
As if the Stagirite o'erlook'd each line
Pope Essay on Criticism

"And all the wisdom of the stagirite
Enriched and beautified his studious mind"
Wordsworth

Stain. A contraction of *distain* (Latin, *dis-tingere*, to discolour)

Stalking-horse. A mask to conceal some design, a person put forward to mislead, a sham Fowlers used to conceal themselves behind horses, and went on stalking step by step till they got within shot of the game

N B To *stalk* is to walk with strides, from the Anglo-Saxon *stælcan*

"He uses his folly like a stalking-horse and under the presentation of that he shoots his wit" —*Shakespeare As You Like It*, v 4

Stammerer (*The*).

Louis II. of France, *le Bègue*. (846, 877-879)

Michael II, Emperor of the East, *le Begue* (*, 820, 829)

Notker or Notger of St Gall. (830-912)

Stamp. *'Tis of the right stamp*—has the stamp of genuine merit A metaphor taken from current coin, which is stamped with a recognised stamp and superscription.

Stampede. A sudden panic in a herd of buffaloes, causing them to rush away pell-mell The panic-flight of the Federals at Bull Run, near the Potomac, U S, in 1861, was a stampede

Stand. *To stand for a child* To be sponsor for it, to stand in its place and answer for it.

Stand Nunky (*To*) (*See* NUNKY)

Stand Off (*To*). To keep at a distance

Stand Out (*To*) *I'll stand it out*—persist in what I say. A mere translation of "persist" (Latin, *per-sisto* or *per-sto*)

Stand Sam (*To*) (*See* SAM.)

Stand Treat (*To*) To pay the expenses of a treat

Stand Upon (*To*). As *To stand upon one's privilege* or *on punctilios*, this is the Latin *insisto*. In French, "*Insister sur son privilege* or *sur des vétilles*"

Stand to a Bargain (*To*), to abide by it, is simply the Latin *stare conventis*, *conditionibus stare*, *pactis stare*, etc.

Stand to his Guns (*To*) To persist in a statement not to give way. A military phrase

"The Speaker said he hoped the gallant gentleman would try to modify his phrase, but Colonel Saunderson still stood to his guns —*Daily Graphic*, 3rd February, 1893

Stand to Reason (*To*), or *It stands to reason*, is the Latin *constare*, *constat*.

Standing Dish (*A*) An article of food which usually appears at table *Cibus quotidianus*

Standing Orders. Rules or instructions constantly in force

Standing orders Those bye-laws of the Houses of Parliament for the conduct of their proceedings which stand in force till they are either rescinded or suspended Their suspension is generally caused by a desire to hurry through a Bill with unusual expedition

Standing Stones. (*See* STONES.)

Standard. *American standard of* 1776 A snake with thirteen rattles, about to strike, with the motto "DON'T TREAD ON ME"

Standards.

Standard of Augustus A globe, to indicate his conquest of the whole world

Standard of Edward I The arms of England, St George, St Edmond, and St Edward

Standard of Mahomet (*See* SANDSCHAKI)

Standard of the Anglo-Saxons A white horse.

Royal Standard of Great Britain A banner with the national arms covering the entire field.

The Celestial Standard So the Turks call their great green banner, which they say was given to Mahomet by the angel Gabriel (*See* SANDSCHAKI.)

Constantinople (*Standard of*), called Labarum It consisted of a silver-plated spear with a cross-beam, from which hung a small silk banner, bearing the portrait of the reigning family and the famous monogram

Danish Standard A raven

Egypt (*ancient*) An eagle stripped of its feathers, an emblem of the Nile, the head of an ox

Franks (*ancient*). A tiger or wolf but subsequently the Roman eagle

Gauls (*ancient*) A lion, bull, or bear

Greco-Egyptian Standard A round-headed table-knife or a semicircular fan

Greece (*ancient*). A purple coat on the top of a spear.

(1) *Athens*, Minerva, an olive, an owl
(2) *Corinth*, a pegasus or flying horse.
(3) *Lacedæmon*, the initial letter L, in Greek (Λ)
(1) *Messina*, the initial letter M
(5) *Thebes*, a sphinx.

Hieroglyphic. On the top of a staff, the head of a white eagle, with the breast stripped of feathers and without wings. This was the symbol of Jupiter and of the Lagides

Jews (ancient), ("degel") belonged to the four tribes of Judah, Reuben, Ephraim, and Dan The Rabbins say the standard of Judah bore a *lion*, that of Reuben a *man*, that of Ephraim a *bull*, and that of Dan the *cherubim* (Gen xlix 3-22) They were ornamented with white, purple, crimson, and blue, and were embroidered.

Persia (ancient) The one adopted by Cyrus, and perpetuated, was a golden eagle with outstretched wings; the colour white

Persian Standard A blacksmith's apron Kawah, sometimes called Gao, a blacksmith, headed a rebellion against Biver, surnamed *Deh-ak* (ten vices), a merciless tyrant, and displayed his apron as a banner The apron was adopted by the next king, and continued for centuries to be the national standard. (B C. 800.)

Roman Standards In the rude ages a wisp of straw This was succeeded by bronze or silver devices attached to a staff Pliny enumerates five—viz the eagle, wolf, minotaur, horse, and boar In later ages the image of the emperor, a hand outstretched, a dragon with a silver head and body of taffety Marius confined all promiscuous devices to the cohorts, and reserved the eagle for the exclusive use of the legion This eagle, made of gold and silver, was borne on the top of a spear, and was represented with its wings displayed, and bearing in one of its talons a thunderbolt

Turkish Standards
(1) Sanjak Cherif (Standard of the Prophet), green silk This is preserved with great care in the Seraglio, and is never brought forth except in time of war
(2) The Sanjak, red.
(3) The Tug, consisting of one, two, or three horse-tails, according to the rank of the person who bears it Pachas with three tails are of the highest dignity, and are entitled *beglerbeg* (prince of princes) Beys have only one horse-tail The tails are fastened to the end of a gilt lance, and carried before the pacha or bey.
(4) The Alem, a broad standard which, instead of a spear-head, has in the middle a silver plate of a crescent shape.

Standards of Individuals.

Augustus (*Of*) A globe, to indicate his "empire of the world"
Edward I (*Of*) The arms of England, St George, St. Edmund, and St Edward
Mahomet (*Of*). See under *Turkish Standards.*

Standards (*Size of*) varied according to the rank of the person who bore them The standard of an *emperor* was eleven yards in length; of a *king*, nine yards, of a *prince*, seven yards; of a *marquis*, six and a half yards of an *earl*, six yards, of a *viscount* or *baron*, five yards, of a *knight-banneret*, four and a half yards, of a *baronet*, four yards They generally contained the arms of the bearer, his cognisance and crest, his motto or war-cry, and were fringed with his livery

The Battle of the Standard, between the English and the Scotch, at Cuton Moor, near Northallerton, in 1138. Here David I., fighting on behalf of Matilda, was defeated by King Stephen's general Robert de Moubray. It received its name from a ship's mast erected on a waggon, and placed in the centre of the English army, the mast displayed the standards of St Peter of York, St John of Beverley, and St Wilfred of Ripon. On the top of the mast was a little casket containing a consecrated host. (*Hailes Annals of Scotland*, 1 p 85.)

Stang. *To ride the stang* To be under petticoat government At one time a man who ill-treated his wife was made to sit on a "stang" or pole hoisted on men's shoulders On this uneasy conveyance the "stanger" was carried in procession amidst the hootings and jeerings of his neighbours (Saxon, *stæng*, a pole) (*See* Skimmington)

Stanhope (*A*) A light open one-seated carriage, with two or four wheels. Invented by a Mr Stanhope

Stanhope Lens. A cylindrical lens with spherical ends of different radii The covering of the tube into which the lens is fitted is called the "cap."

Stank Hen (*A*). A moor-hen. (*Stagnum* [Latin], a pool, pond, or stank [tank still common]; *sto*, to stand)

Stannary Courts. Courts of record in Cornwall and Devon for the administration of justice among the tinners (Latin, *stannum*, tin.)

Star (*A*), in theatrical language, means a popular actor.

Star (in Christian art) St Bruno bears one on his breast, St Dominic, St Humbert, St. Peter of Alcantare, one over their head, or on their forehead, etc

Star The ensign of knightly rank A star of some form constitutes part of the insignia of every order of knighthood

His star is in the ascendant He is in luck's way, said of a person to whom some good fortune has fallen and who is very prosperous. According to astrology, those leading stars which are above the horizon at a person's birth influence his life and fortune, when those stars are in the ascendant, he is strong, healthy, and lucky, but when they are depressed below the horizon, his stars do not shine on him, he is in the shade and subject to ill-fortune.

"The star of Richelieu was still in the ascendant"—*St Simon*

Star Chamber. A court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, abolished in the reign of Charles I. So called because the ceiling or roof was decorated with gilt stars. Its jurisdiction was to punish such offences as the law had made no provision for.

∴ The chamber where the "starrs" or Jewish documents were kept was a separate room The Star Chamber was the *Camĕra Stellāta*, not *Camĕra Stellāta*

"It is well known that, before the banishment of the Jews by Edward I., their contracts and obligations were denominated starrs, or starrs The room in the exchequer where the chests were kept was the starr chamber"—*Blackstone Commentaries*, vol. iv. book iv. p. 266, *a note*

Star-crossed. Not favoured by the stars, unfortunate.

Star of Bethlehem (*The*), botanically called *ornithogalum* The French peasants call it "*La dame d'onze heures*," because it opens at eleven o'clock Called "star" because the flower is star-shaped, and "Bethlehem" because it is one of the most common wild flowers of Bethlehem and the Holy Land generally.

Star of the South. A splendid diamond found in Brazil in 1853.

Stars and Garters! (*My*) An expletive, or mild kind of oath. The stars and garters of knighthood Shakespeare makes Richard III. swear "By my George, my garter, and my crown!" (*Richard III.*, iv. 4)

Stars and Stripes (*The*) or the **Star-spangled Banner,** the flag of the United States of North America

The first flag of the United States, raised by Washington June 2, 1776, consisted of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, with a blue canton emblazoned with the crosses of St George and St Andrew

In 1777 Congress ordered that the canton should have thirteen white stripes in a blue field

In 1794 (after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky) the stripes and stars were each increased to fifteen

In 1818 S. R. Reed suggested that the original thirteen stripes should be restored, and a star be added to signify the States in the union

The flag preceding 1776 represented a coiled rattlesnake with thirteen rattles, and the motto *Don't tread on me* This was an imitation of the Scotch thistle and the motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*

"Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

Starboard and Larboard, Starboard is the Anglo-Saxon *steor*, rudder *bord*, side, meaning the right side of a ship (looking forwards) Larboard is now obsolete, and "port" is used instead. *To port the helm* is to put the helm to the larboard. Byron, in his shipwreck (*Don Juan*), says of the ship—

"She gave a heel [i.e. turned on one side], and then a lurch to port,
And going down head foremost, sunk, in short"

Starch. Mrs Anne Turner, half-milliner, half-procuress, introduced into England the French custom of using yellow starch in getting up bands and cuffs She trafficked in poison, and being concerned in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, appeared on the scaffold with a huge ruff This was done by Lord Coke's order, and was the means of putting an end to this absurd fashion

"I shall never forget poor Mistress Turner in her yellow starched lawn ruff and cuffs"—*Peacham's Truth of our Times*, vol. ii. p. 214

Starry Sphere. The eighth heaven of the Peripatetic system, also called the "Firmament"

"The Crystal Heaven is this, whose bright gold guides
And binds the starry sphere"
Cowper's Lucan, bk. x.

Starvation Dundas. Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, who was the first to introduce the word *starvation* into the language, on an American debate in 1775 (Anglo-Saxon, *steorfan*, to perish of hunger, German, *sterben*, Dutch, *sterven*.)

Starved with Cold. Half-dead with cold. (Anglo-Saxon, *steorfan*, to die.)

Stations. *The fourteen stations of the Catholic Church* These are generally called "Stations of the Cross," and the whole series is known as the *via Calvaria* or *via Crucis* Each station represents some item in the passage of Jesus from the Judgment Hall to Calvary, and at each station the faithful are expected to kneel and offer up a prayer in memory of the event represented by the fresco, picture, or otherwise They are as follows —

(1) Jesus is condemned to death
(2) Jesus is made to bear His cross
(3) Jesus falls the first time under His cross
(4) Jesus meets His afflicted mother
(5) Simon the Cyrenian helps Jesus to carry His cross
(6) Veronica wipes the face of Jesus
(7) Jesus falls the second time
(8) Jesus speaks to the daughters of Jerusalem
(9) Jesus falls the third time
(10) Jesus is stripped of His garments
(11) Jesus is nailed to the cross
(12) Jesus dies on the cross
(13) Jesus is taken down from the cross
(14) Jesus is placed in the sepulchre

Statira. A stock name of those historical romances which represented the fate of empires as turning on the effects produced on a crack-brained lover by some charming Mandana or Statira In La Calprenède's *Cassandra*, Statira is represented as the perfection of female beauty, and is ultimately married to Oroonda'tes

Stator [*the stopper or arrester*] When the Romans fled from the Sabines they stopped at a certain place and made terms with the victors On this spot they afterwards built a temple to Jupiter, and called it the temple of Jupiter Stator or Jupiter who caused them to stop in their flight

"Here, Stator Jove and Phœbus, god of verse
The votive tablet I suspend" *Prior*

Statue. The largest ever made was the Colossos of Rhodes, the next largest is the statue of Bavaria, erected by Louis I, King of Bavaria The Bartholdi statue of Liberty is also worthy of mention (*See* LIGHTHOUSES)

Statue It was Pygmalion who fell in love with a statue he had himself made

Statue Of all the projects of Alexander, none was more hare-brained than his proposal to have Mount Athos hewed into a statue of himself It is said he even arranged with a sculptor to undertake the job.

Status of Great Men. (*See* GREAT MEN)

Statute Fairs. (*See* MOP)

Steak. Beef-steak is a slice of beef fried or broiled. In the north of Scotland a slice of salmon *fried* is called a "salmon-steak" Also cod and hake spit and fried (Icelandic, *steik*, *steikja*, roast)

Steal. A handle *Stealing*-putting handles on (Yorkshire) This is the Anglo-Saxon *stela* (a stalk or handle)

"Stele or handell of a staffe, manche, hantel" *Palsgrave*

Steal a Horse. *One man may steal a horse, but another must not look over the hedge* Some men are chartered libertines, while others are always eyed with suspicion (Latin "*Aut tenuam corvis, vexat censura columbas*")

Steal a March on One (*To*). To come on one unexpectedly, as when an army steals a march or appears unexpectedly before an enemy

Steam-kettles. Contemptuous name applied to vessels propelled by steam-power, whether steamers, men-of-war, or any other craft

'These steam-kettles of ours can never be depended upon I wish we could go back to the good old sailing ships Then we had them we knew what we were about Now we trust to machinery and it fails us in time of need — *Kingston The three admirals*, chap xvi

Steelyard (London adjoining Dowgate); so called from being the place where the king's steelyard or beam was set up, for weighing goods imported into London

Steenie (2 syl) A nickname given by James I to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham The half profane allusion is to Acts vi 15, where those who looked on Stephen the martyr "saw his face as it had been the face of an angel"

Steeple-engine. A form of marine engine common on American river-boats

Steeple-Jack (*A*). A man who ascends a church spire to repair it This is done by a series of short ladders, tied one to another as the man ascends, the topmost one being securely tied to the point of the spire Not many men have nerve enough for the dangerous work of a steeple-Jack

Steeplechase. A horse race across fields, hedges, ditches, and obstacles of every sort that happen to lie in the way. The term arose from a party of fox-hunters on their return from an unsuccessful chase, who agreed to race to the village church, the steeple of which was in sight, he who first touched the church with his whip was to be the

winner. The entire distance was two miles

⁂ The Grand National Steeplechase is run on the Aintree course, Liverpool

Stel'vio. *The pass of the Stelvio* The highest carriage-road in Europe (9,176 feet above the sea-level) It leads from Bor'mio to Glurns

Sten'tor. *The voice of a Stentor.* A very loud voice Stentor was a Greek herald in the Trojan war According to Homer, his voice was as loud as that of fifty men combined

Stento'rian Lungs. Lungs like those of Stentor

Stentorepho'nic Voice. A voice proceeding from a speaking-trumpet or stentorophonic tube, such as Sir Samuel Moreland invented to be used at sea.

"I heard a formidable noise
Loud as the stentrophonic voice,
That roared far off, 'Dispatch' and strip'"
Butler Hudibras, iii 1

Stepfather and Father-in-law. The stepfather is the father of one bereaved of his natural father by death. A *stepmother* is the mother of one bereaved of his mother by death A stepfather must be married to a widow, and thus become the stepfather of her children by a previous husband, and a stepmother must be married to a widower, and thus become the stepmother of his children by a former wife Similarly, stepson and stepdaughter must be the son and daughter by the father or mother deceased, the relict marrying again FATHER-IN-LAW and MOTHER-IN-LAW are the father and mother of the wife to her husband, and of the husband to the wife Similarly, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law are the sons and daughters of the parents of the wife to the husband and of the husband to the wife. (Anglo-Saxon, *steop*, bereaved)

Stephen. *Crown of St Stephen.* The crown of Hungary.

"If Hungarian independence should be secured through the help of Prince Napoleon the Prince himself should receive the crown of St Stephen"
—*Kossuth Memoirs of my Exile* 1880

Stephen's Bread (*St.*). Stones. *Fed with St. Stephen's bread* Stoned In French, "*Miches de St. Etienne*" In Italian, "*Pan di St Stefano*" Of course the allusion is to the stoning of Stephen

Stephens (*Joanna*) professed to have made a very wonderful discovery, and Drummond, the banker, set on foot a subscription to purchase her secret The sum she asked was £5,000 When £1,500 had been raised by private subscription, government voted £3,500 The secret was a decoction of soap, swine's cresses, honey, egg-shells, and snails, made into pills, and a powder to match Joanna Stephens got the money and forthwith disappeared.

Stepney Papers. A voluminous collection of political letters between Mr. Stepney, the British minister, and our ambassadors at various European courts, the Duke of Marlborough, and other public characters of the time Part of the correspondence is in the British Museum, and part in the Public Record Office It is very valuable, as this was the period called the Seven Years' War The original letters are preserved in bound volumes but the whole correspondence is in print also (Between 1692 and 1706)

Sterling Money. Spelman derives the word from *esterlings*, merchants of the Hanse Towns, who came over and reformed our coin in the reign of John Others say it is *starling* (little star), in allusion to a star impressed on the coin. Others refer it to Stirling Castle in Scotland, where money was coined in the reign of Edward I. (*Sir Matthew Hale*)

"In the time of King Richard I, money coined in the east parts of Germany began to be of especiall request in England for the purity thereof and was called Easterling money as all the inhabitants of those parts were called Easterlings and shortly after some of that countrie, skilfull in mint matters and allayes were sent for into this realm to bring the coine to perfection which since that time was called of them sterling for Easterling."—*Camden*

Stern. *To sit at the stern At the stern of public affairs* Having the management of public affairs The stern is the *steer-oar*—*i e* steer-place, and to sit at the stern is "to sit at the helm"

"Sit at the chief stern of public weal"
Shakespeare 1 Henry VI i 1

Sternhold (*Thomas*) versified fifty-one of the Psalms The remainder were the productions of Hopkins and some others Sternhold and Hopkins Psalms used to be attached to the Common Prayer Book

"Master Sternhold chose the solemn strain
Of ancient Kenhold" *Crabbe Borough*

Sterry (in *Hudibras*) A fanatical preacher, admired by Hugh Peters

Stewing in their own Gravy. Especially applied to a besieged city The besiegers may leave the hostile city to suffer from want of food, loss of commerce confinement, and so on The

phrase is very old, borrowed perhaps from the Bible, "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in its mother's milk" Chaucer says—

"In his own grease I made him frie
For anger and for verry jalousie"
Prologue to the Wife of Bathes Tale

'We are told that the Russian ambassador when Louis Philippe fortified Paris remarked, if ever again Paris is in insurrection it can be made to seethe in its own gravy (jus) and Bismarck, at the siege of Paris in 1871 said the Germans intend to leave the city 'to seethe in its own milk'"—see *Small Chronicles of Tayfield*, p 95

"He relieved us out of our purgatory after we had been stewing in our own gravy"—*The London Spy*, 1710

Stick. *A composing stick* is a hand instrument into which a compositor places the letters to be set up Each row or line of letters is pushed home and held in place by a movable 'setting rule," against which the thumb presses When a stick is full, the matter set up is transferred to a "galley" (*q v*), and from the galley it is transferred to the "chase" (*q v*) Called a *stick* because the compositor *sticks* the letters into it

Stickler. One who obstinately maintains some custom or opinion, as a stickler for Church government. (*See below*)

A stickler about trifles One particular about things of no moment Sticklers were the seconds in ancient single combats, very punctilious about the minutest points of etiquette They were so called from the white stick which they carried in emblem of their office.

'I am willing to give thee precedence, and content myself with the humbler office of stickler'—*Sir Walter Scott Fair Maid of Perth*, chap xvi

Stiff. An I O U., a bill of acceptance. "Hard," means hard cash 'Did you get it stiff or hard?" means by an I O U or in cash Of course "stiff" refers to the stiff interest exacted by money lenders

'His 'stiff' was floating about in too many directions at too many high figures'—*Ouida Under Two Flags*, chap vii

Stigmata. Impressions on certain persons of marks corresponding to some or all of the wounds received by our Saviour in His trial and crucifixion The following claim to have been so stigmatised

(1) Men Angelo del Paz (all the marks), Benedict of Reggio (the crown of thorns), 1602, Carlo di Saeta (the lance-wound), Dodo, a Premonstratensian monk (all the marks), Francis of Assisi (all the marks, which were impressed on him by a seraph with six wings), September 15th, 1224, Nicholas of Ravenna, etc

(2) Women Bianca de Gazeran, St. Catharine of Sienna, Catharine di Racomisco (the crown of thorns), 1583, Cecilia di Nobili of Nocera, 1655, Clara di Pugny (mark of the spear), 1514; "Estatica" of Caldaro (all the marks), 1812, Gabriella da Pizzolo of Aquila (the spear-mark), 1472, Hieronyma Carvagho (the spear mark, which bled every Friday); Joanna Maria of the Cross, Maria Razzi of Chio (marks of the thorny crown); Maria Villani (ditto), Mary Magdalen di Pazzi, Mechtildis von Stanz, Ursula of Valencia, Veronica Guliani (all the marks) 1694, Vincenza Ferreri of Valencia, etc

Stigmatise. To puncture, to brand (Greek, *stigma*, a puncture) Slaves used to be branded, sometimes for the sake of recognising them, and sometimes by way of punishment The branding was effected by applying a red-hot iron marked with certain letters to their forehead, and then rubbing some colouring matter into the wound A slave that had been branded was by the Romans called a *stigmatic*, and the brand was called the *stigma*.

Stigmites, or St. Stephen's Stones, are chalcedonies with brown and red spots

Stiletto of the Storm (*The*). Lightning.

Still. Cornelius Tacitus is called *Cornelius the Still* in the *Tandle of Facions*, "still" being a translation of the Latin word *tacitus*.

"Cornelius the stylle in his firste book of his verely exploytes called in Latine Annales . "—(b iii s 3 (1555)

Still Sow. A man cunning and selfish, one wise in his own interest, one who avoids talking at meals that he may enjoy his food the better So called from the old proverb, 'The still sow eats the wash" or 'draff"

"We do not act that often jest and laugh
'Tis old but true, 'still swine eat all the draugh'"
Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor, iv 2

Still Waters Run Deep. Silent and quiet conspirators or traitors are most dangerous; barking dogs never bite, the fox barks not when he would steal the lamb.

'Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep,
And in his simple show he harbours treason
The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb,
No, no, my sovereign, Gloucester is a man
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit"
Shakespeare 2 Henry VI, iii 1.

Stilling (*John Henry*), surnamed *Jung*, the mystic or pietist, called by Carlyle the German *Dominie Sampson*, "awkward, honest, irascible, in old-fashioned clothes and bag-wig" A real character (1740-1817)

Sti'lo No'vo. New-fangled notions When the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII (1582), letters used to be dated *stilo novo*, which grew in time to be a cant phrase for any innovation

> 'And so I leave you to your *stilo novo*'
> *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Stimulants of Great Men.

BONAPARTE took snuff when he wished to stimulate his intellect, or when he was greatly annoyed
BRAHAM (the singer) drank bottled porter
The REV WILLIAM BULL, the Nonconformist, was an inveterate smoker
LORD BYRON took gin and water
C. F COOKE took all sorts of stimulants
LORD ERSKINE took large doses of opium
GLADSTONE's restorative is an egg beaten up in sherry
HOBBES drank cold water
ED KEAN drank raw brandy
J KEMBLE was an opium eater
NEWTON smoked
POPE drank strong coffee
WEDDERBURNE (the first Lord Ashburton) placed a blister on his chest when he was about to make a great speech (*D. Paris Pharmacologia*)

Stink'omalee'. So Theodore Hook called University College, London The fun of the sobriquet is this: the buildings stand on the site of a large rubbish store or sort of refuse field, into which were cast potsherds and all sorts of sweepings About the same time the question respecting Trincomalee in Ceylon was in agitation, so the wit spun the two ideas together, and produced the word in question, which was the more readily accepted as the non-religious education of the new college, and its rivalry with Oxford and Cambridge, gave for a time very great offence to the High Church and State party

Stip'ulate (3 §1) The word is generally given from the Latin *stipula* (a straw), and it is said that a straw was given to the purchaser in sign of a real delivery. Isidore (v 24) asserts that the two contracting parties broke a straw between them, each taking a moiety, that, by rejoining the parts, they might prove their right to the bargain With all deference to the Bishop of Seville, his 'fact' seems to belong to limbo-lore All bargains among the Romans were made by asking a question and replying to it. One said, *An stipem tibi?* the other replied, *Stipem tibi do* ("Do you require money?" "I do"); the next question and answer were *An dabis? Dabo* ("Will you give it?" "I will"), the third question was to the surety, *An spondes?* to which he replied, *Spondeo* ("Will you be security?" "I will"), and the bargain was made. So that stipulate is compounded of *stips-tolo* (*stip'ulo*), and the tale about breaking the straws seems to be concocted to bolster up a wrong etymology.

"Stir Up" Sunday. The last Sunday in Trinity So called from the first two words of the collect It announces to schoolboys the near approach of the Christmas holidays

Stirrup (*A*) A rope to climb by (Anglo-Saxon, *stí'g-rá'p*, a climbing rope. The verb *stí'g-an* is to climb, to mount)

Stirrup Cup. A 'parting cup," given in the Highlands to guests on leaving when their feet are in the stirrups In the north of the Highlands called "cup at the door." (*See* COFFEE)

> "Lord Marmion's bugles blew to horse,
> Then came the stirrup-cup in course,
> Between the baron and his host
> No point of courtesy was lost"
> *Sir Walter Scott Marmion*, i 21

Stirrup Oil. A beating, a variety of 'strap oil" (*q v*) The French *De l'huile de cotret* (faggot or stick oil).

Stiver. *Not a stiver* Not a penny. The stiver was a Dutch coin, equal to about a penny (Dutch, *stuiver*)

Stock. From the verb to *stick* (to fasten, make firm, fix)

Live stock The fixed capital of a farm
Stock in trade The fixed capital
The village stocks, in which the feet are stuck or fastened.
A gun stock, in which the gun is stuck or made fast
It is on the stocks It is in hand, but not yet finished The stocks is the frame in which a ship is placed while building, and so long as it is in hand it is said to be or to lie on the stocks

Stock Exchange Slang. *See each article*

Backwardation	Floaters
Bears	Fourteen Hundred
Berthas	Kite
Berwicks	Lame Duck
Bruns	Leeds
Bulls	Morgans.
Caleys	Mutton-
Claras	Pits
Cohens	Singapores
Contango	Smelts
Dogs	Stag
Dovers	Yorks

Stock, Lock, and Barrel. Every part everything Gun-maker's phrase

"Everything is to be sold off—stock, lock, and barrel."

Stockdove. The wild pigeon, so called because it breeds in the stocks of hollow trees, or rabbit burrows.

Stockfish. *I will beat thee like a stockfish.* Moffet and Bennet, in their *Health's Improvement* (p. 202), inform us that dried cod, till it is beaten, is called buckhorn, because it is so tough, but after it has been beaten on the stock, it is termed stockfish. (In French, *etrille quelqu'un*, a double entendre, "to beat a person" or "to a pretty tune.")

"Peace! thou wilt be beaten like a stockfish else."—*Jonson Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 2.

Stocking. (*See* BLUE STOCKING.)

Stockwell Ghost. A supposed ghost that haunted the village of Stockwell, near London, in 1772. The real author of the strange noises was Anne Robinson, a servant. (*See* COCK LANE GHOST.)

Stoics. *Founder of the Stoic school*: Zeno of Athens. These philosophers were so called because Zeno used to give his lectures in the *Stoa Poecilé* of Athens (Greek, *stoa*, a porch).

Epicte'tus was the founder of the New Stoic school.

The ancient Stoics in their porch
With fierce dispute maintained their church,
Beat out their brains in night and study
To prove that virtue is a body,
That honour is an animal,
Made good with stout polemic brawl."
Butler Hudibras, iii. 2.

Stole (Latin, *stola*). An ecclesiastical vestment, also called the Orarium. "*Deinde circumdat collum suum stola, quæ et Orarium dicitur.*" It indicates "*Obedientiam filii Dei et jugum servitutis, quod pro salute hominum portavit.*" Deacons wear the stole over the left shoulder, and loop the two parts together, that they may both hang on the right side. Priests wear it over both shoulders. (See *Ducange Stola*.)

Stolen Things are Sweet. A sop filched from the dripping-pan, fruit procured by stealth, and game illicitly taken, have the charm of dexterity to make them the more palatable. Solomon says, 'Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret [*i.e.* by stealth] is pleasant."

'From basic cooks we love to steal a bit;
Behind their backs, and that in corners eat.
Not need we here the reason why entreat;
All know the proverb, 'stolen bread is sweet.'"
History of Joseph, n. d.

Stomach. Appetite. "He who hath no stomach for this fight." (*Shakespeare Henry V.*, iv. 3.)

Appetite for honours, etc., or ambition. "Wolsey was a man of an unbounded stomach." (*Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.)

Appetite or inclination. "Let me praise you while I have the stomach." (*Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.)

Stomach. To swallow, to accept with appetite to digest.

To stomach an insult. To swallow it and not resent it.

'If you must believe, stomach not all.—*Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

Stomach meaning "wrath," and the verb 'to be angry," is the Latin *stomachus*, *stomachari*.

'Pelidæ stomachum cedere nescii.—*Horace* ("The stomach [wrath] of relentless Achilles.")

'Stomachabatur si quid asperius dixerim.—*Cicero* ("His stomach rose if I spoke sharper than usual.")

The fourth stomach of ruminating animals is called the *abomasus* or *abomasum* (from *ab-oma'sum*).

Stone (1 syl.). The sacred stone of the Caa'ba (*q.v.*) is, according to Arab tradition, the guardian angel of Paradise turned into stone. When first built by Abraham into the wall of the shrine it was clear as crystal, but it has become black from being kissed by sinful man.

A hag-stone. A flint with a natural perforation through it. Sometimes hung on the key of an outside door to ward off the hags. Sometimes such a stone used to be hung round the neck "for luck", sometimes on the bedstead to prevent nightmare, and sometimes on a horse-collar to ward off disease.

Leave no stone unturned. Omit no minutiæ if you would succeed. After the defeat of Mardonius at Platæa (B.C. 477), a report was current that the Persian General had left great treasures in his tent. Polycrates (1 syl.) the Theban sought long but found them not. The Oracle of Delphi, being consulted, told him "to leave no stone unturned," and the treasures were discovered.

Stone Age (*The*). The period when stone implements were used. It preceded the bronze age.

Stone Blind. Wholly blind.

Stone Cold. Cold as a stone.

Stone Dead. Dead as a stone.

Stone Jug. Either a stone jar or a prison. The Greek word κεραμος (*keramos*) means either an earthen jar or a prison, as in χαλκεω εν κεραμῳ (*chalkĕo en keramō*), in a brazen prison. When Venus complained to the immortals that Diomed had wounded her, Diōnē bade

her cheer up for other immortals had suffered also, but had borne up under their affliction as Mars for example, when Otos and Ephialtês bound him

and kept him for thirteen months χωλκεω εν κερἄμω (in a brazen prison, or brazen jug) (*Homer Iliad*, v 381, etc , *see also* IX 469) Ewing says *keramos*, potter's earth or pottery, was also a prison, because prisoners were made to work up potters' earth into jugs and other vessels Thus we say, "He was sent to the treadmill, meaning, to prison to work in the treadmill.

Stone Soup or **St. Bernard's Soup.** A beggar asked alms at a lordly mansion, but was told by the servants they had nothing to give him "Sorry for it," said the man, "but will you let me boil a little water to make some soup of this stone?" This was so novel a proceeding, that the curiosity of the servants was aroused, and the man was readily furnished with saucepan, water, and a spoon In he popped the stone, and begged for a little salt and pepper for flavouring. Stirring the water and tasting it, he said it would be the better for any fragments of meat and vegetables they might happen to have These were supplied, and ultimately he asked for a little catsup or other sauce. When fully boiled and fit, each of the servants tasted it, and declared that stone soup was excellent (*La soupe au caillou*)

Stone Still. Perfectly still; with no more motion than a stone

'I will not struggle: I will stand stone still"
Shakespeare King John IV 1

Stone of the Broken Treaty, Limerick. About a century and a half ago England made a solemn compact with Ireland Ireland promised fealty, and England promised to guarantee to the Irish people civil and religious equality When the crisis was over England handed Ireland over to a faction that has ever since bred strife and disunion (*Address of the Corporation of Limerick to Mr Bright*, 1868)

' The 'stone of the broken treaty' is there, and from early in the morning till late at night groups gather round it and foster the tradition [illegible] songs '—*The Times*

Stone of Stumbling. This was much more significant among the Jews than it is with ourselves One of the Pharisaic sects, called *Niphi* or 'Dashers," used to walk abroad without lifting their feet from the ground They were for ever "dashing their feet against the stones," and 'stumbling" on their way

Stone of Tongues. This was a stone given to Otnit, King of Lombardy, by his father dwarf Elberich, and had the virtue, when put into a person's mouth, of enabling him to speak perfectly any foreign language. (*The Heldenbuch*)

Stones.

Aerolites, or stones which have fallen from heaven J Norman Lockyer says the number of meteors which fall daily to the earth 'exceeds 21 millions' (*Nineteenth Century*, Nov , 1880, p 787) The largest aerolith on record is one that fell in Brazil It is estimated to weigh 14,000 lbs In 1806 a shower of stones fell near L'Aigle, and M Biot was deputed by the French Government to report on the phenomenon He found between two and three thousand stones, the largest being about 17 lbs in weight.

Eagle stones (*See* EAGLE-STONES)

Health stones Pumites (2 syl) found in Geneva and Savoy. So called from the notion that it loses its steel-blue colour if the person in possession of one is in ill health

Square stones The most ancient idols were square stones The head and limbs were subsequent additions

Touchstones (*q v*)

Stones After the Moslem pilgrim has made his seven processions round the Caaba, he repairs to Mount Arafat, and before sunrise enters the valley of Mena, where he throws seven stones at each of three pillars, in imitation of Abraham and Adam, who thus drove away the devil when he disturbed their devotions

Standing stones The most celebrated groups are those of Stonehenge Avebury, in Wiltshire, Stennis in the Orkneys, and Carnac in Brittany

The Standing Stones of Stennis, in the Orkneys, resemble Stonehenge, and, says Sir W Scott, furnish an irresistible refutation of the opinion that these circles are Druidical There is every reason to believe that the custom was prevalent in Scandinavia as well as in Gaul and Britain, and as common to the mythology of Odin as to Druidism They were places of public assembly, and in the Eyrbiggia Saga is described the manner of setting apart the Helga Fell (Holy Rocks) by the pontiff Thorolf for solemn meetings

Stones fallen down from Jupiter Anaxag'oras mentions a stone that fell from Jupiter in Thrace, a description of which is given by Pliny The Ephesians

asserted that their image of Diana came from Jupiter. The stone at Emessa, in Syria, worshipped as a symbol of the sun, was a similar meteorite. At Abydos and Potidæa similar stones were preserved. At Corinth was one venerated as Zeus. At Cyprus was one dedicated to Venus, a description of which is given by Tacitus and Maximus Tyrius. Herodian describes a similar stone in Syria. The famous Caaba stone at Mecca is a similar meteor. Livy recounts three falls of stones. On November 27th, 1492, just as Maximilian was on the point of engaging the French army near Ensisheim, a mass weighing 270 lbs. fell between the combatants; part of this mass is now in the British Museum. In June, 1866, at Knyahinya, a village of Hungary, a shower of stones fell, the largest of which weighs above 5 cwt.; it was broken in the fall into two pieces, both of which are now in the Imperial Collection at Vienna. On December 13th, 1795, in the village of Thwing, Yorkshire, an aerolite fell weighing 56 lbs., now in the British Museum. On September 10th, 1813, at Adare, in Limerick, fell a similar stone, weighing 17 lbs., now in the Oxford Museum. On May 1st, 1860, in Guernsey county, Ohio, more than thirty stones were picked up within a space of ten miles by three, the largest weighed 103 lbs. (*Kesselmeyer and Dr Otto Buchner: The Times*, November 14th, 1866.)

¶ *You have stones in your mouth.* Said to a person who stutters or speaks very indistinctly. The allusion is to Demosthenes, who cured himself of stuttering by putting pebbles in his mouth and declaiming on the sea-shore.

> 'The orator who once
> Did fill his mouth with pebble stones
> When he harangued,
> *Butler: Hudibras*, i. 1.

Precious stones. Said to be dew-drops condensed and hardened by the sun.

Stonebrash. A name given in Wiltshire to the subsoil of the north-western border, consisting of a reddish calcareous loam, mingled with flat stones, a soil made of small stones or broken rock.

Stonehenge, says Geoffrey of Monmouth, was erected by Merlin (the magician) to perpetuate the treachery of Hengist, who desired a friendly meeting with Vortigern, but fell upon him and his 400 attendants, putting them all to the sword. Aurelius Ambrosius asked Merlin to recommend a sensible memento of this event, and Merlin told the king to transplant the "Giants' Dance" from the mountain of Killaraus, in Ireland. These stones had been brought by the giants from Africa as baths, and all possessed medicinal qualities. Merlin transplanted them by magic. This tale owes its birth to the word "stan-hengist," which means *uplifted stones*, but "hengist" suggested the name of the traditional hero.

> "Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
> A throne where kings, our earthly gods, were crowned
> When by the wondering subjects they were seen."
> *Dryden: Epistles*, ii.

Stonewall Jackson. Thomas J. Jackson, one of the Confederate generals in the American war. The name arose thus: General Bee, of South Carolina, observing his men waver, exclaimed, "Look at Jackson's men, they stand like a stone wall!" (1820-1863.)

Stony Arabia. A mistranslation of *Arabia Petræa*, where Petræa is supposed to be an adjective formed from the Greek *petros* (a stone), and not, as it really is, from the city of Petra, the capital of the Nabathæans. This city was called *Thamud* (rock-built). (*See* YEMEN.)

Stool of Repentance. A low stool placed in front of the pulpit in Scotland, on which persons who had incurred an ecclesiastical censure were placed during divine service. When the service was over the "penitent" had to stand on the stool and receive the minister's rebuke. Even in the present century this method of rebuke has been repeated.

> Colonel Knox ... tried to take advantage of ... merely formal proceeding to put Mr Gladstone on the stool of repentance."—*The Times*.

Stops. Organs have no fixed number of stops; some have sixty or more, and others much fewer. A stop is a collection of pipes similar in tone and quality, running through the whole or part of an organ. They may be divided into mouth-pipes and reed-pipes, according to structure, or into (1) metallic, (2) reed, (3) wood, (4) mixture or compound stops, according to material. The following are the chief:—

(1) *Metallic.* Principal (so called because it is the first stop tuned, and is the standard by which the whole organ is regulated), the open diapason, dulciana, the 12th, 15th, tierce or 17th, larigot or 19th, 22nd, 26th, 29th, 33rd, etc. (being respectively 12, 15, 17, etc., notes above the open diapason).

(2) *Reed* (metal reed pipes). Bassoon,

cremona, hautboy or oboe, trumpet, vox-humana (all in unison with the open diapason), clarion (an octave above the diapason and in unison with principal).

(3) *Wood* Stopt diapason, double diapason, and most of the flutes

(4) *Compound or mixture* Flute (in unison with the principal), cornet, mixture or furniture, sesquialtera, cymbel, and cornet

∴ Grand organs have, in addition to the above, from two to two and a half octaves of pedals

Stops strictly speaking, are three-fold, called the *foundation* stop, the *mutation* stop and the *mixture* stop

The *foundation* stop is one whose tone agrees with the normal pitch of the digital struck, or some octave of it

The *mutation* stops produce a tone that is neither the normal pitch nor yet an octave of the digital struck

The *mixture* stop needs no explanation

Among varieties of organ-stops may be mentioned the *complete* stop, which has one pipe or reed to a note. The *compound* stop, which has more than one pipe or reed to a note. The *full* stop composed of flue-pipes. The *incomplete* (or imperfect) stop which has less than the full number of pipes. The *manual* stop, corresponding to the manual keyboard. The *open* stop, which has the pipes open at the upper end. The *pedal* stop, is distinguished from the 'manual' stop. The *solo* stop, the *string* stop etc

Store (1 syl) *Store is no sore* Things stored up for future use are no evil. Sore means grief as well as wound, our *sorrow*

Stork, a sacred bird, according to the Swedish legend received its name from flying round the cross of the crucified Redeemer, crying *Styrka ! styrka !* (Strengthen ! strengthen !) (See *Christ* in CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS)

Storks are the sworn foes of snakes Hence the veneration in which they are held. They are also excellent scavengers (Stork, Anglo-Saxon, *storc*)

"'Twill profit when the stork sworn foe of snakes,
Returns to show compassion to thy plants"
Philips Cyder, bk i

Storks' Law or *Lex Ciconiæ* A Roman law which obliged children to maintain their necessitous parents in old age, "in imitation of the stork" Also called 'Antipelargia"

Storm in a Teapot. A mighty to do about a trifle. "A storm in a puddle"

Storms. The inhabitants of Comacchio, a town in Central Italy, between the two branches of the Po, rejoice at storms because then the fish are driven into their marshes

"Whose townsmen loathe the lazy calm and pray
That stormy waves may fish the beach"
Rose's Orlando Furioso, ii 41

Cape of Storms So Bartholomew Diaz named the south cape of Africa in 1486 but King John II changed it into the *Cape of Good Hope*

Stormy Petrel (*A*) An ill omen, a bad augury

"Dr von Lamarch is regarded at court as a stormy petrel, and every effort was made to conceal his visit to the German emperor" —*The World* 6th April, 1892 p 15

Stornello Verses are those in which certain words are harped on and turned about and about They are common among the Tuscan peasants The word is from *tornare* (to return).

"I'll tell him the *white* and the *green* and the *red*,
Mean our country has flung the vile yoke from her head,
I'll tell him the *green*, and the *red* and the *white*
Would look well by his side as a sword-knot so bright,
I'll tell him the *red*, and the *white* and the *green*
Is the prize that we play for, I pray, we will win"
Notes and Queries

Storthing (pron *stor-ting*) The Norwegian Parliament elected every three years (Norse, *stor*, great; *thing*, court)

Stovepipe Hat (*A*) A chimney-pot hat (*q v*)

"High collars, tight coats and tight sleeves were worn at home and abroad and although that were not enough, a stovepipe hat was worn" —*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, september, 1891

Stowe (1 syl). *The fair majestic paradise of Stowe* (*Thomson Autumn*) The principal seat of the Duke of Buckingham

Stowe Nine Churches. A hamlet of Stowe, Northamptonshire The tradition is that the people of this hamlet wished to build a church, and made nine ineffectual efforts to do so, for every time the church was finished the devil came by night and knocked it down again

Strabo (*Walafridus*) A German monk (807-849)

Stradivarius (*Antonio*). A famous violin-maker, born at Cremona Some of his instruments have fetched £400. (1670-1728) (*See* CREMONAS)

Straight as an Arrow. (*See* SIMILES)

Strain (1 syl) *To strain courtesy.* To stand upon ceremony Here, strain is to stretch, as parchment is strained on a drum-head When strain means to filter, the idea is pressing or squeezing through a canvas or woollen bag.

Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. To make much fuss about little peccadillos, but commit offences of real magnitude "Strain at" is *strain out* or *off* (Greek, *di-nizo*) The allusion is to the practice of filtering wine for fear

of swallowing an insect which was "unclean" Tyndale has "strain out" in his version. Our expression "strain at" is a corruption of *strain-at*, "at" being the Saxon form of out, retained in the words *at-most*, *utter*, *uttermost*, etc

The quality of mercy is not strained (*Merchant of Venice*, iv 1)—constrained or forced, but cometh down freely as the rain, which is God's gift.

Stral'enheim (*Count of*) A feudal baron who hunted Werner like a partridge in order to obtain his inheritance Ulric, Werner's son, saved him from the Oder, but subsequently murdered him (*Byron Werner*)

Strand (London) The bank of the Thames (Saxon for a beach or shore), whence *stranded*, run ashore or grounded

Strange (1 syl) Latin, *extra* (without), whence *extra'neus* (one without), old French, *estrange*, Italian, *strano*, etc Stranger, therefore, is *extraneus*, one without

Stranger of the Gate (*The*) (*See under* PROSELYTE.)

Strangers Sacrificed. It is said that Busiris, King of Egypt, sacrificed to his gods all strangers that set foot on his territories Diomed, King of Thrace, gave strangers to his horses for food (*See* DIOMEDES)

'O city, oft bedewed with strangers' blood imbrued
Busiris' altars thou shalt find renewed
Amidst his slaughtered guests his altars stood
Of them with gore and baked with human blood' *Camoens Lusiad*, book ii

Strap Oil. A beating. A corruption of strap 'eil, *i.e.* German *theil* (a dole) The play is palpable The "April fool" asks for a penny worth of strap 'eil, that is dole of the strap, in French *l'huile de cotret*. (Latin, *stroppus*)

Strappa'do. A military punishment formerly practised, it consisted of pulling an offender to a beam and then letting him down suddenly by this means a limb was not unfrequently dislocated. (Italian, *strappa're*, to pull)

"Were I at the strappado or the rack I'd give no man a reason on compulsion"—*Shakespeare 1 Hen IV*, ii 4

Strasburg Goose (*A*) A goose fattened, crammed, and confined in order to enlarge its liver Metaphorically, one crammed with instruction and kept from healthy exercise in order to pass examinations.

'The anæmic myopic, worn-out creature who comes to [the army]—a new kind of Strasburg goose."—*Nineteenth Century*, January, 1898, p 26

Strat'agem means generalship. (Greek, *strategos*, a general, *stratos-ago*, to lead an army)

Straw. Servants wishing to be hired used to go into the market-place of Carlisle (Carel) with a straw in their mouth (*See* MOP)

'At Carel I stood wi' a straw i' my mouth,
The weers com fooar me in crustes
What wage dus te ax i' canny Cumberland?' says I'
Anderson Cumberland Ballads

Straw, chopped or otherwise, at a wedding signifies that the bride is no virgin Flowers indicate purity or virginity, but straw is only the refuse from which corn has been already taken

A little straw shows which way the wind blows Mere trifles often indicate the coming on of momentous events They are shadows cast before coming events

A man of straw A man without means, a Mrs Harris, a sham In French, '*Un homme de paille*," like a malkin (*See* MAN OF STRAW)

I have a straw to break with you I am displeased with you, I have a reproof to give you In feudal times possession of a fief was conveyed by giving a straw to the new tenant. If the tenant misconducted himself, the lord dispossessed him by going to the threshold of his door and breaking a straw, saying as he did so, 'As I break this straw, so break I the contract made between us" In allusion to this custom, it is said in *Reynard the Fox*—"The kinge toke up a straw fro' the ground, and pardoned and forgaf the Foxe," on condition that the Fox showed King Lion where the treasures were hid (ch v)

In the straw. "*Lire en couche*" (in bed) The phrase is applied to women in childbirth. The allusion is to the straw with which beds were at one time usually stuffed, and not to the litter laid before a house to break the noise of wheels passing by The Dutch of Haarlem and Enckhuysen, when a woman is confined, expose a pin-cushion at the street-door If the babe is a boy, the pin-cushion has a red fringe, if a girl a white one.

Not to care a straw for one In Latin, '[*Aliquem*] *nihili, flocci, nauci, pili, teruncii facère.*' To hold one in no esteem, to defy one as not worth your steel

Not worth a straw Worthless In French, "*Je n'en donnerais pas un fetu* (or *un zeste*)" Not worth a rap not worth a pin's point, not worth a fig (*q v*), not worth a twopenny dam, etc.

She wears a straw in her ear She is looking out for another husband This is a French expression, and refers to the ancient custom of placing a straw between the ears of horses for sale

The last straw. The only hope left; the last penny.

'Tis the last straw that breaks the horse's (or *camel's*) *back* In weighing articles, as salt, tea, sugar, etc, it is the last pinch which turns the scale, and there is an ultimate point of endurance beyond which calamity breaks a man down

To carry off the straw ("*Enlever la paille*") To bear off the belle. The pun is between 'pal," a slang word for a favourite, and "paille," straw The French *palot* means a "pal" Thus Gervais says—

"Mais, encore un coup mon palot"
Le Coup d'Œil Parisien, p 61

To catch at a straw To hope a forlorn hope A drowning man will catch at a straw

To make bricks without straw To attempt to do something without the proper and necessary materials The allusion is to the exaction of the Egyptian taskmasters mentioned in Exodus v 6-14 Even to the present, "bricks" in India, etc, are made of mud and straw dried in the sun To make plum-puddings without plums

To stumble at a straw. "*Nodos in scirpo quærere.*" To look for knots in a bulrush (which has none). To stumble in a plain way

To throw straws against the wind To contend uselessly and feebly against what is irresistible; to sweep back the Atlantic with a besom

Strawberry means the straying plant that bears berries (Anglo-Saxon, *streow berie*) So called from its runners, which stray from the parent plant in all directions

Strawberry Preachers. So Latimer called the non-resident country clergy, because they *strayed* from their parishes, to which they returned only once a year (Anglo-Saxon, *streowan*, to stray)

Streak of Silver (*The*). The British Channel. So called in the *Edinburgh Review*, October, 1870

Street and Walker (*Messrs.*). "In the employ of Messrs. Street and Walker" Said of a person out of employment A gentleman without means, whose employment is walking about the streets.

Stretch'er. An exaggeration, a statement stretched out beyond the strict truth. Also a frame on which the sick or wounded are carried, a frame on which painters' canvas is stretched, etc.

Strike (*1*). A federation of workmen to quit work unless the masters will submit to certain stated conditions *To strike* is to leave off work, as stated above (Anglo-Saxon, *strie-an*, to go)

"Co-operation prevents strikes by identifying the interests of labour and capital"—*R T Ely Political Economy*, part iv chap iv 2

Strike (1 syl) *Strike, but hear me!* So said Themistocles with wonderful self-possession to Eurybiades, the Spartan general The tale told by Plutarch is this Themistocles strongly opposed the proposal of Eurybiades to quit the bay of Salamis The hot-headed Spartan insultingly remarked that "those who in the public games rise up before the proper signal are scourged" "True," said Themistocles, "but those who lag behind win no laurels" On this, Eurybiades lifted up his staff to strike him, when Themistocles earnestly but proudly exclaimed, "Strike, but hear me!"

To strike hands upon a bargain or *strike a bargain.* To confirm it by shaking or striking hands

Strike Amain. Yield or suffer the consequences The defiance of a man-of-war to a hostile ship. To strike amain is to lower the topsail in token of submission To wave a naked sword amain is a symbolical command to a hostile ship to lower her topsail

Strike a Bargain (*To*) In Latin, *fœdus ferire*, in Greek, *horkia tamein.* The allusion is to the Greek and Roman custom of making sacrifice in concluding an agreement or bargain. After calling the gods to witness, they struck—*i e.* slew—the victim which was offered in sacrifice The modern English custom is simply to strike or shake hands.

Strike Sail. To acknowledge oneself beaten, to eat umble pie A maritime expression. When a ship in fight or on meeting another ship, lets down her topsails at least half-mast high, she is said to *strike*, meaning that she submits or pays respect to the other

"Now Margaret
Must strike her sail, and learn awhile to serve
When kings command"
Shakespeare 3 Henry VI, iii 3.

Strike while the Iron is Hot. In French, "*Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud*" Either act while the impulse is still fervent, or do what you do at the right time The metaphor is taken from a blacksmith working a piece of iron, say a horse-shoe, into shape It must be struck while the iron is red-hot or it cannot be moulded into shape Similar proverbs are 'Make hay while the sun shines," "Take time by the forelock"

String. *Always harping on one string.* Always talking on one subject always repeating the same thing The allusion is to the ancient harpers, some, like Paganini, played on one string to show their skill, but more would have endorsed the Apothecary's apology—"My poverty, and not my will, consents."

Stripes. A tiger In India a tiger is called Master Stripes

"Catch old Stripes come near my bullock if he thought a 'shooting-iron' was anywhere about Even if there were another Stripes, he would not show himself that night"—*Cornhill Magazine* (*My Tiger Watch*), July, 1863

Strode. *The babes of Strode are born with tails*

"As Becket, that good saint, rubbicly rode
Thoughtless of insult, through the town of Strode,
What did the mob? Attacked his horse's rump
And cut the tail so flowing to the stump
What does the saint? Quoth he, 'For this vile trick
The town of Strode shall be vilely be-tick'
And lo! by power divine 'cause prevails—
The babes of strode are born with horse-tails"
Peter Pindar Epistle to the Pope

Stroke. The oarsman who sits on the bench next the cox'swain, and sets the stroke of the oars

Stromkarl. A Norwegian musical spirit Arndt informs us that the Stromkarl has eleven different musical measures, to ten of which people may dance, but the eleventh belongs to the night-spirit, his host If anyone plays it, tables and benches, cups and cans, old men and women, blind and lame, babies in their cradles, and the sick in their beds, begin to dance (*See* Fairy)

Strong—as iron, as a horse, as brandy (*See* Similes)

Strong-back. One of Fortunio's servants He was so strong he could carry any weight upon his back without difficulty (*Grimm's Goblins, Fortunio*)

Strong-bow. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul Justice of Ireland. (*-1176)

Strontian. This mineral receives its name from Strontian, in Argyleshire, where it was discovered by Dr. Hope, in 1792

Struldbrugs. Wretched inhabitants of Luggnagg, an imaginary island a hundred leagues south-east of Japan These human beings have the privilege of eternal life without those of immortal vigour, strength, and intellect (*Swift Gulliver's Travels*)

'Many persons think that the picture of the Struldbrugs (etc) was intended to wean us from a love of life but I am certain that the idea never had any such thing in view.—*Pulney Natural Theology* (Lord Brougham's note, ch i p 110)

Stub'ble Geese, called in Devonshire *Arish Geese.* The geese turned into the stubble-fields or arrishes, to pick up the corn left after harvest (*See* Baring)

Stuck Pig. *To stare like a stuck pig* A simile founded on actual observation Of course, the *stuck* pig is the pig in the act of being killed (*See* Similes)

Stuck Up. An Australian phrase for robbed on the highway (*See* Gone Up)

Stuck-up People. Pretentious people, parvenus, nobodies who assume to be somebodies. The allusion is to birds, as the peacock, which sticks up its train to add to its 'importance" and "awe down" antagonists

Stuck his Spoon in the Wall. Took up his residence Sometimes it means took up his long home, or died In primitive times a leather strap was very often nailed to the wall, somewhere near the fireplace and in this strap were stuck such things as scissors spoons for daily use, pen-case, and so on In Barclay's *Ship of Fools* is a picture of a man stirring a pot on the fire, and on the wall is a strap with two spoons stuck into it

Stuff Gown. An outer barrister, or one without the bar (*See* Barrister)

Stumers, in the language of the turf are fictitious bets recorded in the books of bookmakers, and published in the papers, to deceive the public by running up the odds on a horse which is not meant to win

Stump. *To take to the stump* To roam about the country speechifying

To stump the country To go from town to town making [political] speeches

"The Irish members have already taken to the stump"—*A Daily Journal*

Stump Orator (in America). A person who harangues the people from

the stump of a tree or other chance elevation, a mob orator

Stump Up. Pay your reckoning, pay what is due. Ready money is called stumpy or stumps An Americanism, meaning money paid down on the spot—*i.e.* on the stump of a tree (*See* NAIL)

Stumps. *To stir one's stumps* To get on faster, to set upon something expeditiously The stumps properly are wooden legs fastened to stumps or mutilated limbs (Icelandic, *stumpr*)

"This makes him stir his stumps"
The Two Lancashire Lovers (1681)

Stumped Out. Outwitted, put down. A term borrowed from the game of cricket

Stupid Boy. St Thomas Aquinas, nicknamed the Dumb Ox by his schoolfellows. (1221-1274)

Sty or Stye. *Christ styed up to heaven.* Halliwell gives *sty* = a ladder, and the verb would be to go to heaven, as it were, by Jacob's ladder The Anglo-Saxon verb *stigan* means to ascend

"The beast
Thought with his wings to stye above the ground"
Spenser Faerie Queene bk i canto xi 25

Styg'ian (3 syl) Infernal, pertaining to Styx, the fabled river of hell

"At that so sudden blaze the stygian throng
Bent their aspect"
Milton Paradise Lost x 457

Style (1 syl) is from the Latin *stylus* (an iron pencil for writing on waxen tablets, etc) The characteristic of a person's writing is called his style Metaphorically it is applied to composition and speech Good writing is *stylish*, and, metaphorically, smartness of dress and deportment is so called

"Style is the dress of thought and a well-dressed man, appears to great advantage"—*Chesterfield Letters* cccl p 301

Styles. *Tom Styles* or *John a Styles*, connected with *John o'Noakes* in actions of ejectment These mythical gentlemen, like John Doe and Richard Roe, are no longer employed.

"And like blind Fortune with a sleight
Convey men's interest and right
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's"
Butler Hudibras iii 3

Stylites or *Pillar Saints* By far the most celebrated are Simeon the Stylite of Syria, and Daniel the Stylite of Constantinople Simeon spent thirty-seven years on different pillars, each loftier and narrower than the preceding The last was sixty-six feet high He died in 460, aged seventy-two Daniel lived thirty-three years on a pillar, and was not unfrequently nearly blown from it by the storms from Thrace He died in 494 Tennyson has a poem on Simeon Stylites

"I Simeon of the Pillar by surname,
Stylites among men—I, Simeon,
The watcher on the column till the end"
Tennyson

Styx. The river of Hate, called by Milton "abhorred Styx, the flood of burning hate" (*Paradise Lost*, ii 577) It was said to flow nine times round the infernal regions (Greek, *stugeo*, to hate)

∴ The Styx is a river of Egypt, and the tale is that Isis collected the various parts of Osiris (murdered by Typhon) and buried them in secrecy on the banks of the Styx The classic fables about the Styx are obviously of Egyptian origin Charon, as Diodorus informs us, is an Egyptian word for a "ferryman," and styx means "hate."

"The Thames reminded him of Styx"—*M Taine*

Styx, the dread oath of gods

"For by the black infernal Styx I swear
(That dreadful oath which binds the Thunderer)"
Pope Thebais of Statius i

Suaviter in Modo (Latin) An inoffensive manner of doing what is to be done *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, doing what is to be done with unflinching firmness, but in the most inoffensive manner possible

Sub Cultro Liquit. He left me in the lurch, like a toad under the harrow, or an ox under the knife

Sub Hasta. By auction When an auction took place among the Romans, it was customary to stick a spear in the ground to give notice of it to the public In London we hang from the first-floor window a strip of bed-room carpet

Sub Jove (Latin). Under Jove, in the open air. Jupiter is the deified personification of the upper regions of the air, Juno of the lower regions, Neptune of the waters of the sea, Vesta of the earth, Ceres of the surface soil, Hades of the invisible or under-world

Sub-Lapsa'rian, Supra-Lapsarian. The *sub*-lapsarian maintains that God devised His scheme of redemption *after* the "lapse" or fall of Adam when He elected some to salvation and left others to run their course The *supra* lapsarian maintains that all this was ordained by God from the foundation of the world, and therefore *before* the "lapse" or fall of Adam

Sub Rosa. (*See* Rose)

Sublime Port. Wine merchants say the port of 1820 is the true "Sublime Port." Of course, the play is on the Porta Sublima or Ottoman empire

Sublime Porte (*The*) The Ottoman empire It is the French for Porta Sublima, the "lofty gate" Constantinople has twelve gates, and near one of these gates is a building with a lofty gateway called "Bab-i-humajun." In this building resides the vizier, in the same are the offices of all the chief ministers of state, and thence all the imperial edicts are issued The French phrase has been adopted, because at one time French was the language of European diplomacy

Submerged (*The*) **or The Submerged Tenth.** The proletariat, sunk or submerged in poverty, the gutter-class, the waifs and strays of society

"All but the 'submerged' were bent upon money-making"—*Society*, November 12th, 1882, p 1273

"If Mr Booth has not inaugurated remedial work among the submerged tenth, he has certainly set the fashion of writing and talking about them"—*Newspaper paragraph*, October 18th, 1890

Submit means simply "to lower," and the idea usually associated with the word is derived from a custom in gladiatorial sports When a gladiator acknowledged himself vanquished he lowered (*submitted*) his arms as a sign that he gave in; it then rested with the spectators to let him go or put him to death. If they wished him to live they held their thumbs *down*, if to be put to death they held their thumbs *upwards*

Subpœ'na is a writ given to a man commanding him to appear in court, to bear witness or give evidence on a certain trial named in the writ It is so called because the party summoned is bound to appear *sub pœna centum librorum* (under a penalty of £100) We have the verb to *subpœna*.

Sub'sidy means literally a sediment, that which is on the ground. It is a military term In battle the Romans drew up their army in three divisions. first, the light-armed troops made the attack, and, if repulsed, the pike-men came up to their aid, if these two were beaten back, the swordsmen (*principes*) advanced, and if they too were defeated, the reserve went forward These last were called subsidies because they remained *resting on their left knee* till their time of action. Metaphorically, money aid is called a subsidy. (Latin, *subsido*, to subside)

Substitution of Service (*The*), in Ireland. Instead of serving a process personally, the name of the defaulter was posted on the walls of a Catholic chapel in the parish or barony, or in some other public place

Subtle Doctor. John Duns Scotus, one of the schoolmen (1265-1308.)

Subvolvans or **Subvolva'ni.** The antagonists of the Privolvans in Samuel Butler's satirical poem called *The Elephant in the Moon*

"The gallant Subvolvani rally,
And from their trenches make a sally"
Verse 83, etc

Succession Powder. The poison used by the Marquise de Brinvilliers in her poisonings, for the benefit of successors (*See* Poisoners)

Succinct means undergirded, hence concise, terse. (Latin, *sub cinctus*)

Succoth. The Jewish feast of tabernacles or tents, which began on the 15th Tisri (September), and lasted eight days It was kept in remembrance of the sojourn in the wilderness, and was a time of grand rejoicing Those who kept it held in their hands sprigs of myrtle, palm-branches, and willow-twigs The Pentateuch was read on the last eight days.

Suck the Monkey. (*See* Monkey)

Sucking Young Patricians. The younger sons of the aristocracy, who sponge on those in power to get places of profit and employment.

Suckle. *To suckle fools and chronicle small beer* Iago says women are of no use but to nurse children and keep the accounts of the household. (*Shakespeare Othello*, II. 1)

Sucre. *Manger du sucre* Applause given by claqueurs to actors is called *sucre* (sugar) French actors and actresses make a regular agreement with the manager for these hired applauders While inferior artists are obliged to accept a mere murmur of approval, others receive a "salvo of bravos," while those of the highest rôle demand a "fanfare" or *éclat de rire*, according to their line of acting, whether tragedy or comedy Sometimes the manager is bound to give actors "sugar to eat" in the public journals, and the agreement is that the announcement of their name shall be preceded with the words "celebrated,"

'admirable," and so on The following is part of the agreement of a French actor on renewing his engagement (1869) —"Que cinquante claqueurs au moins feraient manger du sucre dès l'entrée en scène, et que la actrice rivale serait privée de cet agrément" (*See* CLAQUE)

Suds (*Me*) A facetious name for a washwoman or laundress Of course, the allusion is to soap-suds

To be in the suds—in ill-temper According to the song, "Ne'er a bit of comfort is upon a washing day, all are put out of gear, and therefore out of temper

Suffolk. The folk south of Norfolk

Suf frage means primarily the hough or pastern of a horse; so called because it bends *under* and not over, like the knee-joint When a horse is lying down and wants to rise on his legs it is this joint which is brought into action, and when the horse stands on his legs it is these 'ankle-joints" which support him Metaphorically voters are the pastern joints of a candidate, whereby he is supported

A *suffragan* is a titular bishop who is appointed to assist a prelate and in relation to an archbishop all bishops are suffragans The archbishop is the horse, and the bishops are his pasterns

Sugar-candy. Rhyming slang for "brandy"

Sugar-lip. Hâfiz, the great Persian lyrist (?-1389.)

Sugar and Honey. Rhyming slang for "money." (*See* CHIVY)

Sugared Words. Sweet, flattering words When sugar was first imported into Europe it was a very great dainty The coarse, vulgar idea now associated with it is from its being cheap and common

Sui Gen'eris (Latin) Having a distinct character of its own, unlike anything else

Sui Juris. Of one's own right the state of being able to exercise one's legal rights—*i e* freedom from legal disability

Suicides were formerly buried ignominiously on the high-road, with a stake thrust through their body and without Christian rites (*Chambers Encyclopædia*, iv p 134, col 1)

"They buried Ben at four cross roads,
With a stake in his inside"
Hood Faithless Nelly Gray

Suisse. *Tu fais suisse* You live alone you are a misanthrope Suisse means porter or door-keeper, hence "*Parler au Suisse*" ("Ask the porter," or 'Enquire at the porter's lodge") The door-keeper lives in a lodge near the main entrance, and the solitariness of his position, cut off from the house and servants gave rise to the phrase At one time these porters were for the most part Swiss

Suit (Lyl) *To follow suit* To follow the leader, to do as those do who are taken as your exemplars The term is from games of cards

Suit of Dittos (*A*) A suit of clothes in which coat, waistcoat, and trousers are all of one cloth

Sulit [*starvation*] The knife which the goddess Hel (*q v*) is accustomed to use when she sits down to eat from her dish Hunger

Sultan of Persia. Mahmoud Gazni, founder of the Gaznivide dynasty, was the first to assume in Persia the title of Sultan (A D 999).

Sultan's Horse, Deadly (*Ins*)

"By your ans lowst that on the clod
Where once the Sultan's horse hath trod
Grows neither grass nor shrub nor tree"
Knight Pathor the Great

Sultana. A beautiful bird, allied to the moorhen with blue feathers showing beautiful metallic gloss, generally with red beak and legs

"some purple-winged sultana"
Moore Paradise and the Peri

Summa Diligentia On the top of a diligence 'Cæsar crossed the Alps summa diligentia'" This is a famous schoolboy joke, and one of the best of the kind

Summer. The second or autumnal summer said to last thirty days, begins about the time that the sun enters Scorpio (October 23rd) It is variously called—

(1) St Martin's summer (*l'été de St Martin*) St. Martin's Day is the 11th November.

'Parrot St Martin's summer, halcyon days
Shakespeare 1 Henry IV, i 2

(2) All Saints' summer (All Saints' is the 1st November), or All Hallowen summer.

'Then followed that beautiful season
Called by the pious Acadians of the summer of All Saints'
Longfellow Evangeline

"Farewell All Hallowen summer —*Shakespeare 1 Henry IV*, i 2

(3) St Luke's little summer (St Luke's day is 18th October)

Summer King (*Ilu*) Amadeus of Spain

Summons. Peter and John de Carvajal, being condemned to death on circumstantial evidence, appealed without success to Ferdinand IV of Spain. On their way to execution they declared their innocence, and summoned the king to appear before God within thirty days. Ferdinand was quite well on the thirtieth day, but was found dead in his bed next morning (*See* WISHART)

Summum Bonum The chief excellence, the highest attainable good

SOCRATES said knowledge is virtue, and ignorance is vice

ARISTOTLE said that happiness is the greatest good

BERNARD DE MANDEVILLE and HELVETIUS contended that self-interest is the perfection of the ethical end

BENTHAM and MILL were for the greatest happiness of the greatest number

HERBERT SPENCER places it in those actions which best tend to the survival of the individual and the race

LETOURNEAU places it in utilitarianism.

Sumpter Horse or Mule. One that carries baggage (Italian, *somma* a burden) (*See* SOMAGIA)

Sumptuary Laws. Laws to limit the expenses of food and dress, or any luxury The Romans had their sumptuary laws (*leges sumptuariæ*) Such laws have been enacted in many states at various times Those of England were all repealed by 1 James I, c 25.

Sun. Hebrew, *Llohim* (God), Greek, *helios* (the sun) Breton, *heol*, Latin, *sol*, German, *sonne*, Anglo-Saxon, *sunne* As a deity, called Adonis by the Phœnicians, and Apollo by the Greeks and Romans

Sun. Harris, in his *Hermes*, asserts that all nations ascribe to the sun a masculine and the moon a feminine gender. For confutation *see* MOON

City of the Sun. Rhodes was so called because the sun was its tutelar deity The Colossos of Rhodes was consecrated to the sun. On or Heliopolis, Egypt

Sun (*The*), called in Celtic mythology Summa (*fem*), lives in constant dread of being devoured by the wolf Fenris It is this contest with the wolf to which eclipses are due. According to this mythology, the sun has a beautiful daughter who will one day reign in place of her mother, and the world will be wholly renovated

Horses of the Sun

Arva'kur, Aslo, and Alsvidur. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Bronte (*thunder*), Eo'os (*day-break*), Ethiops (*flashing*), Ethon (*fiery*), Erythreos (*red-producers*), Philogeus (*earth-burning*), Pyrois (*fiery*) All of them "breathe fire from their nostrils" (*Greek and Latin mythology*)

The horses of Aurora are Abian and Phlegon (*See* HORSE)

* *More worship the rising than the setting sun*, said Pompey, meaning that more persons pay honour to ascendant than to fallen greatness. The allusion is, of course, to the Persian fire-worshippers.

Heaven cannot support two suns, nor earth two masters So said Alexander the Great when Darius (before the battle of Arbela) sent to offer terms of peace. Beautifully imitated by Shakespeare —

"Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere,
Nor can one England brook a double reign,
Of Harry Percy and the Prince of Wales"
1 Henry IV, v 4

Here lies a she-sun, and a he-moon there (Donne) Epithalamium on the marriage of Lady Elizabeth, daughter of James I, with Frederick, elector palatine It was through this unfortunate princess, called "Queen of Bohemia" and "Queen of Hearts," that the family of Brunswick succeeded to the British throne Some say that Lord Craven married (secretly) the "fair widow"

Sun-burst. The fanciful name given by the ancient Irish to their national banner

"At once I kiss sun-burst her banner unfurled"
Thomas Moore, Irish Melodies No 6

Sun Inn. In compliment to the ill-omened House of York The *Sun Inn*, Westminster, is the badge of Richard II

Sun and Moon Falling. By the old heralds the arms of royal houses were not emblazoned by colours, but by sun, moon, and stars Thus, instead of or (*gold*), a royal coat has the *sun*; instead of argent (*silver*), the *moon*, instead of the other five heraldic colours, one of the other five ancient planets In connection with this idea, read Matt xxiv 29 "Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the *sun* be darkened, and the *moon* shall not give her light, and the *stars* shall fall from heaven and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken." (*See* PLANETS)

Sun in one's Eyes (*To have the*) To be tipsy

Sun of Righteousness. Jesus Christ (Mal iv 2)

Sunday. *Important battles fought on Sunday* Barnet Bull Run, Cadbury Hill, Friedland, Fuentes d'Onoro, Jamaica, THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE (Lord Howe's great victory), Killiecrankie, Kunersdorf, Leipsig, Lepanto, Lincoln, Newbury, RAMILLIES, Ravenna, Saalbruck (the "baptism of fire"), SEDAN, Seringapatam, Stony Creek, of the Thirty, Toulouse, Towton, Vienna, Vimeira, WATERLOO, WORCESTER

Sunday Saint. One who observes the ordinances of religion, and goes to church on a Sunday, but is worldly, grasping, indifferently honest, and not "too moral" the following six days

Sundays. *When three Sundays come together* (*See* NEVER)

Sundew, the *Drosera*, which is from the Greek *drosos*, dew So called from the dew-like drops which rest on the hairy fringes of the leaves

"By the lone fountain's secret bed
Where human footsteps rarely tread,
Mid the wild moss of silent glen,
The sundew blooms unseen by men,
And o'er the summer sun can rise
Drinks the pure water of the skies"
The Wild Garland

Sunflower (*The*) Clytie, a water-nymph, was in love with Apollo, but meeting no return, she died and was changed into a sunflower, which still turns to the sun through its daily course

The sunflower turns on the god when he sets,
The same look which she turned when he rose"
T Moore (*Dearest of all those endearing young charms*)

I will not have the mad Clytie
Whose head is turned by the sun"
Tyro

⁂ What we call a sunflower is the *Helianthus*, so called, not because it follows the sun, but because it resembles a picture sun A bed of these flowers will turn in every direction, regardless of the sun The Turnsole is the *Heliotropium*, quite another order of plants

Sunna or **Sonna.** The Oral Law, or the precepts of Mahomet not contained in the Koran, collected into a volume Similar to the Jewish Mishna, which is the supplement of the Pentateuch (Arabic *sunna*, custom, rule of conduct)

Sunnites (2 syl) Orthodox Mahometans, who consider the Sunna or Oral Law as binding as the Koran They wear *white* turbans, The heterodox Moslems are called Shiites or Shiahs (*q v*)

Suo Jure (Latin) In one's own right

Suo Marte (Latin) By one's own strength or personal exertions

Super, Supers. In theatrical parlance, "supers" means supernumeraries, or persons employed to make up crowds, processions, dancing or singing choirs, messengers, etc, where little or no speaking is needed

Supercil'ious (5 syl) Having an elevated eyebrow, hence contemptuous, haughty (Latin, *super-cilium*)

Supernac'ulum. The very best wine. The word is Low Latin for "upon the nail," meaning that the wine is so good the drinker leaves only enough in his glass to make a bead on his nail The French say of first-class wine, "It is fit to make a ruby on the nail" (*faire rubis sur l'ongle*), referring to the residue left which is only sufficient to make a single drop on the nail Tom Nash says, "After a man has drunk his glass, it is usual, in the North, to turn the bottom of the cup upside down, and let a drop fall upon the thumb-nail If the drop rolls off, the drinker is obliged to fill and drink again." Bishop Hall alludes to the same custom "The Duke Tenterbelly . . exclaims . . 'Let never this goodly-formed goblet of wine go joyfully through me,' and then he set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which he was by custom to set upon his thumb-nail and lick off"

"'Tis here, the supernaculum! twenty years
Of age, if it is a day" *Tyrol Werner*, I 1

Supernaculum. Entirely To drink supernaculum is to leave no heel-taps, to drink so as to leave just enough not to roll off one's thumb-nail if poured upon it, but only to remain there as a wine-bead.

"This is after the fashion of Switzerland Clean off neat, supernaculum —*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, bk i 5

"Thou Jesus were supernaculum,
I'd pitch the rubies from each thumb,
And in thy sacred bowl them here
Perhaps you'd like it more than beer
King Orpheus and Eurydice

Superstition. That which survives when its companions are dead (Latin, *supersto*) Those who escaped in battle were called *superstites* Superstition is religious credulity, or that religion which remains when real religion is dead

Paul said to the Athenians that he perceived they were "too superstitious —Acts xvii 22

Supped all his Porridge (*He has*) Eaten his last meal, he is dead

Supper of Trimalchio (*L*) A supper for gourmands of the upper classes in the reign of Nero It forms a section of *Petronii Arbitri Satyricon*

Supplica'tion. This word has greatly changed its original meaning The Romans used it for a thanksgiving after a signal victory (*Livy*, iii. 63) ("*His rebus gestis, supplicatio a senatu decreta est*" [*Cæsar Bell Gall*, ii.]) The word means the act of folding the knees (*sub-plico*) We now use the word for begging or entreating something

Sure as Demoivre. Abraham Demoivre, author of *The Doctrine of Chances, or Method of Calculating the Probabilities of Events at Play*, was proverbially accurate in his calculations It was Pope who said, "Sure as Demoivre, without rule or line."

Sure as a gun, as fate, as death and taxes, etc (*See* SIMILES)

"Surest Way to Peace is a constant Preparation for War." Fox, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, to Henry VIII (In Latin, "*Si vis pacem, para bellum.*")

Surety. One who takes the place of another, a substitute, a hostage

Surfeit Water. Cordial water to cure surfeits

"Water that cures surfeits A little cold distilled poppy-water is the true surfeit water"—*Locke*

Surgeon is the Greek form of the Latin word *manufacturer* The former is *cheir-ergein* (to work with the hand), and the latter *mani-facere* (to do or make with the hand).

Surloin of Beef. (*See* SIRLOIN)

Surlyboy. Yellow ham (Irish, *surley buie*)

Sur'name (2 syl) The over-name, either the name written over the Christian name, or given over and above it, an additional name For a long time persons had no family name, but only one, and that a personal name Surnames are not traced further back than the latter part of the tenth century

Surnames of places

In *ford* in *ham* and *ley*, and *ton*
The most of English surnames run

Sur'plice (2 syl) Over the fur robe (Latin, *super-pellicium*) The clerical robe worn over the bachelor's ordinary dress, which was anciently made of sheepskin. The ancient Celts and Germans also wore a garment occasionally over their fur skins

Durandus says "The garments of the Jewish priesthood were girt right about them, to signify the *bondage of the law*, but the surplice of the Christian priest is loose, to signify the *freedom of the gospel*"

Surrey. Anglo Saxon, *Suth-rea* (south of the river—*i.e.* the Thames), or *Suth rie* (south kingdom)

Saddle White Surrey for the field to-morrow (*Shakespeare Richard III*) Surrey is the Syrian horse, as Roan Barbary in *Richard II* is the Barbary horse or barb. (*See* HORSE)

Surt or **Surtur.** The guardian of Muspelheim, who keeps watch day and night with a flaming sword At the end of the world he will hurl fire from his hand and burn up both heaven and earth (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Susan (*St*) The patron saint who saves from infamy and reproach This is from her story trial recorded in the tale of Susannah and the Elders

∴ This wife of Joachim, being accused of adultery, was condemned to death by the Jewish elders, but Daniel proved her innocence, and turned the tables on her accusers, who were put to death instead (*The Apocrypha.*)

Sussex. The territory of the South Saxons (*Suth-Seaxe*)

Sutor. *Ne sutor*, etc (*See* COBBLER)

Stick to the cow. Boswell, one night sitting in the pit of Covent Garden theatre with his friend Dr Blair, gave an extempore imitation of a cow, which the house applauded He then ventured another imitation, but failed, whereupon the doctor advised him in future to "stick to the cow"

Suttee (Indian) A pure and model wife (Sanskrit, *sati*, chaste, pure), a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. Abolished by law in British India

Svalin. The dashboard placed by the gods before the sun-car to prevent the earth from being burnt up The word means "cooling." (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Swaddler. A contemptuous synonym for Protestant used by the Roman Catholics Cardinal Cullen, in 1869, gave notice that he would deprive of the sacrament all parents who sent their children to be taught in mixed Model

schools, where they were associated with "Presbyterians, Socinians, Arians, and Swaddlers." (See *Times*, September 4, 1869)

The origin of the term is as follows —

"It happened that Cennick, preaching on Christmas Day, took for his text these words from St Luke's Gospel 'And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger' A Catholic who was present, and to whom the language of Scripture was a novelty, thought this so ridiculous that he called the preacher a swaddler in derision, and this unmeaning word became a nickname for 'Protestant,' and had all the effect of the most opprobrious appellation" (*Southey Life of Wesley*, II 153)

Swag. Luggage, knapsack, a bundle, also food carried about one *Swag-shop*, a store of minor, or cheap-priced goods (Scotch, *sueg*)

'[Palliser] began to retrace the way by which he had fled and descending carefully to the spot where he had thrown off his swag, found it as he had left it"—*Watson The Web of the Spider*, chap v

Swag. Plenty Rhyming slang A bag-full means plenty, and by omitting full, "bag" remains to rhyme with swag (*See* CHIVY)

Swagger. Bluster, noisy boasting.

Swainmote. (*See* SWANIMOTE)

Swal'low. According to Scandinavian tradition, this bird hovered over the cross of our Lord, crying '*Scala' scala'*' (Console! console') whence it was called *swalow* (the bird of consolation) (*See* CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS)

The swallow is said to bring home from the sea-shore a stone which gives sight to her fledglings,

'seeking with eager eyes that wondrous stone
which the swallow
Brings from the shore of the sea to restore the
sight of its fledglings'
Longfellow Evangeline part i

It is lucky for a swallow to build about one's house This is a Roman superstition Ælian says that the swallow was sacred to the Penates or household gods, and therefore to injure one would be to bring wrath upon your own house

It is unlucky to kill a swallow

Perhaps you failed in your foreseeing skill,
For swallows are unlucky birds to kill'
Dryden Hind and Panther, part iii

One swallow does not make spring You are not to suppose winter is past because you have seen a swallow, nor that the troubles of life are over because you have surmounted one difficulty

Swan. Fionnua'la, daughter of Lir, was transformed into a swan, and condemned to wander for many hundred years over the lakes and rivers of Ireland till the introduction of Christianity into that island T Moore has a poem entitled *The Song of Fionnuala*. (*Irish Melodies*, No II)

The male swan is called a *cob*, the female a *pen*, a young swan is called a *cygnet*.

Swan Ellman says of the *Cygnus olor* "This bird, when wounded, pours forth its last breath in notes most beautifully clear and loud" (*Travels in Siberia*, translated by Cooley, vol ii)

Emilia says, "I will play the swan, and die in music." (*Othello*, v 2)

'What is that mother?' 'The swan my love
He is floating down to his native grove
Death darkens his eyes and unplumes his wings,
Yet the sweetest song is the last he sings
Live so my son, that when death shall come,
Swan-like and sweet, it may waft thee home'"
Dr G Doane

Swan Mr Nicol says of the *Cygnus musicus* that its note resembles the tones of a violin, though somewhat higher Each note occurs after a long interval. The music presages a thaw in Iceland, and hence one of its great charms

Swan. A nickname for a blackamoor (*See* LUCUS A NON LUCENDO)

"Ethiopem vocat musicum cygnum"
Juvenal, viii 32

A black swan A curiosity, a *rara avis* The expression is borrowed from the well known verse—'*Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno*"

"'What! is it my *rara avis* my black swan?'—*Sir Walter Scott The Antiquary*

Swan. *Swan, a public-house sign*, like the peacock and pheasant, was an emblem of the parade of chivalry Every knight chose one of these birds, which was associated in his oath with God, the Virgin, or his lady-love Hence their use as public-house signs

The White Swan, a public-house sign, is in compliment to Anne of Cleves, descended from the Knight of the Swan

Swan with Two Necks A corruption of "Swan with Two Nicks" The Vintners' Company mark their swans with two nicks in the beak

N B Royal swans are marked with five nicks—two lengthwise, and three across the bill.

Swan-hopping A corruption of Swan Upping—that is, taking the swans up the River Thames for the purpose of marking them (*See above*)

Swan of Avon (*The*), or **Sweet Swan of Avon.** Shakespeare is so

called by Ben Jonson because his home was on the Avon. (1564-1616)

Swan of Cambray (*The*) Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambray, and author of *Télemachus*. (1651-1715)

Swan of Mantua (*The*), or **The Mantuan Swan** Virgil, who was born at Mantua (B.C. 70-29)

Swan of Meander (*The*) Homer, who lived on the banks of the Meander, in Asia Minor. (Fl. B.C. 950)

Swan of Padua (*The*) Count Francesco Algarotti (1712-1764)

Swans . . . Geese. *All your swans are geese* All your fine promises or expectations have proved fallacious "Hope told a flattering tale." The converse, *All your geese are swans*, means all your children are paragons, and whatever you do is in your own eyes superlative work.

Swan'imote. A court held thrice a year before forest verderers by the steward of the court. So called because the swans or swains were the jurymen (*Swans, swains*, or *sweins*, freeholders, Anglo-Saxon, *swan* or *swein*, a herdsman, shepherd, youth or *swain*)

* This court was incident to a forest, as the court of pie-poudre or piepoudre to a fair.

Swarga. The paradise of India, and also of certain deified mortals, who rest there under the shade of the five wonderful trees, drink the nectar of immortality called Am'rita, and dance with the heavenly nymphs

Swashbuckler. A ruffian a swaggerer "From swashing," says Fuller, "and making a noise on the buckler" The sword-players used to "swash" or tap their shield, as fencers tap their foot upon the ground when they attack (*Worthies of England*) (A.D. 1662) (*See* SWINGE-BUCKLER)

"A brave swashbuckler one that for some odd good cheere will follow any man to defend him; but if any danger come he runs away the first and leaves him in the lurch —*Florio*

Swear now means to take an oath, but the primitive sense is merely to *avow* or *affirm*, when to affirm on oath was meant, the word *oath* was appended, as 'I swear by oath' Shakespeare uses the word frequently in its primitive sense, thus Othello says of Desdemona—

'She swore, in faith, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange' *Othello*, I 3

Swear Black is White (*To*) To swear to any falsehood.

Swear by my Sword (*Hamlet*, I 5) —that is, "by the cross on the hilt of my sword" Again in *Winter's Tale*, 'Swear by this sword thou wilt perform my bidding" (II. 3) Holinshed says, "Warwick kisses the cross of King Edward's sword, as it were a vow to his promise,' and Decker says, "He has sworn to me on the cross of his pure Toledo" (*Old Fortunatus*)

Sweat. *To sweat a cheat.* To make him bleed, to fleece him

To sweat coin To subtract part of the silver or gold by friction, but not to such an amount as to render the coin useless as a legal tender The French use *suer* in the same sense, as "*Suer son argent*," to sweat his money by usury "*Vous faites suer le bonhomme—tel est votre dire quand vous le pillez*" (*Harangue du Capitaine la Carbonnade*) (1615)

Sweating Sickness appeared in England about a century and a half after the *Black Death* (1485) It broke out amongst the soldiers of Richmond's army, after the battle of Bosworth Field, and lasted five weeks It was a violent inflammatory fever, without boils or ulcers. Between 1485 and 1529 there were five outbreaks of this pest in England, the first four being confined to England and France, but the fifth spread over Germany, Turkey, and Austria

Swedenbor'gians, called by themselves "the New Jerusalem Church" (Rev. xxi 2) Believers in the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) Their views of salvation, inspiration of Scripture, and a future state, differ widely from those of other Christians, and as to the Trinity, they believe it to be centred in the person of Jesus Christ (Col. ii 9) (*Supplied by the Auxiliary New Church Missionary Society*)

Swedish Nightingale. Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt), a native of Stockholm, and previous to her marriage a public singer (1821-1886.)

Sweep. *To sweep the threshold* To announce to all the world that the woman of the house is paramount When the procession called "Skimmington" passed any house where the woman was dominant, each one gave the threshold a sweep with a broom or bunch of twigs (*See* SKIMMINGTON)

Sweepstakes (*A*) A race in which stakes are made by the owners of horses

engaged, to be awarded to the winner or other horse in the race In all sweepstakes entrance money has to be paid to the race fund. (*See* PLATE, SELLING-RACE, HANDICAP, WEIGHT-FOR-AGE RACE)

If the horse runs the full stake must be paid, but if it is withdrawn, a forfeit only is imposed

:: Also a gambling arrangement by which the successful bettor sweeps up or carries off all the other stakes It is sometimes applied to a game of cards in which one of the players may win all the tricks or all the stakes.

Sweet as sugar. (*See* SIMILES)

Sweet Singer of Israel. King David (B C 1074-1001)

Sweet Singers. A puritanical sect in the reign of Charles II, etc, common in Edinburgh They burnt all storybooks, ballads, romances, etc, denounced all unchaste words and actions, and even the printed Bible

Sweet Voices. Backers, votes. Cornelius speaks with contempt of the sweet voices of the Roman mob voters

Sweetheart. A lover, male or female

Swell Mob. The better-dressed thieves and pickpockets A "swell" is a person showily dressed, one who puffs himself out beyond his proper dimensions, like the frog in the fable

Swi Dynasty. The twelfth Imperial dynasty of China, founded by Yang-kien, Prince of Swi, A D 587 He assumed the name of Wen-tee (King Wen).

Swift as lightning, as the wind, as an arrow, etc (*See* SIMILES)

Swim (*In the*) In society The upper crust of society An angler's phrase A lot of fish gathered together is called a *swim*, and when an angler can pitch his hook in such a place he is said to be "in a good swim" To know persons in the swim is to know society folk, who always congregate together

'Cottontree, who knows nearly everybody in the swim of European society informed him that Lucy Annesley is the daughter of Sir James Stevens'—*A C Gunter Mr Potter of Texas*, book iii chap xiv

Swindle. To cheat, from the German *schwindeln*, to totter It originally meant those witnesses employed by a tradesman to prop up his credit when it began to totter, in order to prevent or defer bankruptcy

Swine. *Boar* or *brawn*, the sire, *sow*, the dam, *sucklings*, the new-born pigs A castrated boar-pig is called a *hog* or *shot* Young pigs for the butcher are called *porkers*

A sow-pig after her first litter becomes a *brood-sow*, and her whole stock of pigs cast at a birth is called a *litter* or *farrow of pigs*.

Swing (*Captain*) The name assumed by certain persons who sent threatening letters to those who used threshing machines (1830-1833) The tenor of these letters was as follows—"Sir, if you do not lay by your threshing machine, you will hear from Swing"

"Excesses of the Luddites and Swing."—*The Times*

Swinge-buckler. A roisterer, a rake The continuation of *Scott's Antiquis* tells us that the "blades" of London used to assemble in West Smithfield with sword and buckler in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on high days and holidays, for mock fights called 'bragging' fights They slashed and swinged their bucklers with much show of fury, "but seldome was any man hurt." (*See* SWASHBUCKLER)

"There was I and little John Doit of Staffordshire, and black George Barnes, and Francis Pickbone and Will Squele a Cotswold man, you had 1 of four such swinge-bucklers in all the Inns-of-court, and, I may say to you, we knew where the best tobas were"—*Shakespeare 2 Henry IV*, iii 2

Swiss. The nickname of a Swiss is "Colin Tampon" (*q v*)

No money, no Swiss—i e no servant The Swiss have ever been the mercenaries of Europe—willing to serve anyone for pay The same was said of the ancient Carians In the hotels of Paris this notice is common "*Demandez* [or *Parlez*] *au Suisse*" (Speak to the porter)

Swiss Boy (*The*). Music by Moscheles

Swiss Family Robinson. An abridged translation of a German tale by Joachim Heinrich Kampe, tutor to Baron Humboldt

Swithin (*St*) *If it rains on St Swithin's day* (15th July), *there will be rain for forty days* (*See* GERVAIS)

"St Swithin's day, gif ye do rain, for forty days it will remain,
St Swithin's day an ye be fair, for forty days 'twill rain nae mair"

The French have two similar proverbs—"*S'il pleut le jour de St Medard*" (8th June), "*il pleut quarante jours plus tard*," and "*S'il pleut le jour de St Gervais*" (19th June), "*il pleut quarante jours après*"

The legend is that St Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, who died 862, desired to

be buried in the church-*yard* of the minster, that the sweet rain of heaven might fall upon his grave." At canonisation the monks thought to honour the saint by removing his body into the choir, and fixed July 15th for the ceremony, but it rained day after day for forty days, so that the monks saw the saints were averse to their project, and wisely abandoned it.

The St Swithin of Scotland is St Martin of Bouillons. The rainy saint in Flanders is St Godelève, in Germany, the Seven Sleepers.

Switzers. Swiss mercenaries. The king in *Hamlet* says, "Where are my Switzers? Let them guard the door" (iv 5).

Sword. *Owners' names for their swords.*

(1) AGRICANE'S was called *Tranchera*. Afterwards BRANDIMART'S.

(2) ALI'S sword was *Zulfagar*.

(3) ANTONY'S was Philippan, so named from the battle of Philippi (*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, II 1)

(4) ARTEGAL'S was called *Chrysaor* (*Spenser, Faerie Queene*)

(5) ARTHUR'S was called *Escalibar, Excalibar*, or *Calebourn*, given to him by the Lady of the Lake.

(6) SIR BEVIS'S OF HAMPTOUN was called *Morglay*.

(7) BITEROLF'S was called *Schrut*.

(8) BRAGGADOCHIO'S was called *Sanglamore* (*Faerie Queene*)

(9) CESAR'S was called *Crocea Mors* (yellow death). (See *Commentaries*, bk iv 4)

"Erat nomen gladio 'Crocea Mors,' qua nullus evadebat vivus qui eo vulnerabatur."—*Geoffrey of Monmouth*, iv 4

(10) CHARLEMAGNE'S were *Joyeuse* or *Jusberta Joyo'sa*, and *Flamberge*, both made by Galas.

(11) THE CID'S was called *Colada*, the sword *Tizo'na* was taken by him from King Bucar.

(12) CLOSAMONT'S was called *Hautecleare*, made by Galas.

(13) DIETRICH'S was *Nagelring*.

(14) DOOLIN'S OF MAYENCE was called *Merveilleuse* (wonderful)

(15) ECE'S was called *Sacho*.

(16) EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S was called *Curta'na* (the cutter), a blunt sword of state carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation, emblematical of mercy.

(17) ENGLISH KINGS' (the ancient) was called *Curta'na*.

(18) FRITHIOF'S was called *Angurva'del* (stream of anguish)

(19) HACO I.'S OF NORWAY was called *Quern-biter* (foot-breadth)

(20) HIEME'S was called *Blutgang*.

(21) HILDEBRAND'S was *Barming*.

(22) IRING'S was called *Waske*.

(23) KOLI, THE THRALL'S, *Greysteel*.

(24) LAUNCELOT OF THE LAKE'S, *Moonlight*.

(25) MAHOMET'S were called *Dhat' l Fakar* (the trenchant), a scimitar *Al Battar* (the battler), *Medhan* (the keen), *Hadj* (the deadly).

(26) MALGIS'S or MALAGIGI'S was called *Flamberge* or *Floberge*. He gave it to his cousin Rinaldo. It was made by Wieland.

(27) OGIER THE DANE'S, *Cortana* and *Sauvagine*, both made by Munifican.

He (Ogier) drew Cortana his sword out of its sheath.—*Morte Arthur, Paradise*, xiii

(28) OLIVER'S was *Haute-Claire*.

(29) ORLANDO'S was called *Durandarta* or *Durandan*, which once belonged to Hector, and is said to be still preserved at Rocamadour, in France.

(30) OTUEL'S was *Cortaugne* (2 syl)

(31) RINALDO'S was called *Jusberta* or *Flamberge* (2 syl) (*See above*, MALGIS)

(32) RODERO'S was called *Balisarda*. It was made by a sorceress.

(33) ROLAND'S was called *Durandal*, made by Munifican. This is the French version of *Orlando and Durandana*.

(34) SIEGFRIED'S was called *Balmung*, in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. It was made by Wieland. Also *Grani*. *Mimung* was lent to him by Wittich.

(35) SINTRAM'S was called *Welsung*.

(36) STRONG-I-THE-ARM'S. *Baptism*, *Florence*, and *Graban* by Ansias.

(37) THORALF SKOLINSON'S—i.e. Thoralf the Strong, of Norway—was called *Quern-biter* (foot breadth)

(38) WIELAND. The swords made by the divine blacksmith were *Flamberge* and *Balmung*.

Sword-makers.

ANSIAS, GALAS, and MUNIFICAN made three swords each, and each sword took three years a making.

ANSIAS. The three swords made by this cutler were *Baptism*, *Florence*, and *Graban*, all made for Strong-i'-the-Arm.

GALAS. The three swords made by this cutler were *Flamberge* (2 syl) and *Joyeuse* for Charlemagne, and *Hautecleare* for Closamont.

MUNIFICAN. The three swords made by this cutler were *Durandal*, for Roland,

Sauagine and *Courtain* for Ogier the Dane.

WIELAND ("the divine blacksmith") also made two famous swords—viz *Flamberge*, for Maugis; and *Balmung*, for Siegfried

N B. Oliver's sword, called *Glarions*, hacked all the nine swords of Austas, Galas, and Munifie in "a foot from the pommel" (*Orgalumtame*)

An alphabetical list of the famous swords —

Al Pattar (the beater), one of Mahomet's swords

Angurim (stream of anguish), Brunhof's sword

Aroundight? *Aron-dild*? the sword of Launcelot of the Lake

Balisarda Roccero's sword made by a sorceress

Balmung one of the swords of Siegfried, made by Wieland "the divine blacksmith"

Baptism one of the swords of strong-at-the-Arm, which took Austas three years to make

Blutgang (blood-letter), Hagine's sword

Broming (flaming), Hildebrand's sword

Caliburn, Arthur's sword

Chrysaor (sword of gold, i e as good as gold), Artegal's sword

Colada the Cid's sword

Corrougne, Otuel's sword

Courtain (the short sword) one of the swords of Ogier the Dane, which took Munifican three years to make

Crocea Mors (yellow death) Cæsar's sword

Curtana (? the short sword) (see *Edward the Confessor* and *English Kings*)

Dan (Eadar (the trenchant) Mahomet's scimitar

Durandal same as *Durandan* Roland's sword, which took Munifican three years to make

Durindan or *Durandana* (the inflexible), Orlando's sword

Excalibar or *Excalibur* the sword of King Arthur (*Excalibar'are* to liberate from the stone) (*See below* sword Excalibur)

Flamberge or *Flberge* (2 syl, the flame-cutter) one of Charlemagne's swords and also the sword of Rinaldo, which took Galas three years to make

Flamberge the sword of Maugis or Malagigi, made by Wieland "the divine blacksmith"

Florence one of the swords of strong-at-the-Arm, which took Austas three years to make

Froberta Joyosa, another name for *Joyeuse* (q v)

Glorious Oliver's sword, which hacked to pieces the nine swords made by Austas, Galas and Munifican

Graban (the grave-digger) one of the swords of Strong-at-the-Arm, which took Austas three years to make

Gram (grief), one of the swords of Siegfried

Grandet the sword of Roll the Turoldi

Haute-clere (2 syl, very bright), both Clarimont's and Oliver's swords were so called Clarimont's sword took Galas three years to make

Hulef (the deadly) one of Mahomet's swords

Joyeuse (3 syl joyous), one of Charlemagne's swords, which took Galas three years to make

Mandonsan swords (q v)

Medham (the keen) one of Mahomet's swords

Merveilleuse the marvellous), Doolin's sword

Mimung, the sword that Wittich lent Siegfried

Morglay, le mor-glaif (big glaive), Sir Bevis's sword

Nuelbing (nail-ring) Dietrich's sword

Philippan The sword of Antony one of the triumvirs

Quern-biter (a foot-breadth) both Hrco I and Thorulf Skolm-son had a sword so called

Recha Peka's sword

Samsamha Haroun-al-Raschid's sword

Sanglamore (the big bloody glaive), Braggadochio's sword

Sauvagine (3 syl, the relentless), one of the swords of Ogier the Dane, which took Munifican three years to make

Schrit or *Schrutt* (? the lopper), Biterolf's sword

Tizona (the poker), King Bucar's sword (*See* CID)

Tranchére (the trenchant), Agricane's sword

Hauteclere (2 syl) Iring's sword

Welsung, both Dietrich and Sintram had a sword so called

Zuftiguar, Ali's sword

Sword Excalibar (*The*) At the death of Uter Pendragon there were many claimants to the crown, they were all ordered to assemble in "the great church of London," on Christmas Eve, and found a sword stuck in a stone and anvil with this inscription "He who can draw forth this sword, the same is to be king" The knights tried to pull it out, but were unable One day when a tournament was held, young Arthur wanted a sword and took this one, not knowing it was a charmed instrument, whereupon he was universally acknowledged to be the God-elected king This was the sword of Excalibar. (*History of Prince Arthur*, i 3)

The enchanted sword (in *Amadis of Gaul*). Whoever drew this sword from a rock was to gain access to a subterranean treasure (Cap cxxx. *See also* caps lxxu and xcix)

Sword of God (*The*) Khaled Ibn al Waled was so called for his prowess at the battle of Muta.

Sword of Rome (*The*) Marcellus, who opposed Hannibal. (B C 216-211)

Sword of the Spirit (*The*) The Word of God (Eph vi 17)

Sword (phrases and proverbs)

At swords' point In deadly hostility, ready to fight each other with swords

Poke not fire with a sword This was a precept of Pythagoras meaning add not fuel to fire, or do not irritate an angry man by sharp words which will only increase his rage (See *Iamblichus Protreptics*, symbol ix)

To put to the sword To slay

Your tongue is a double-edged sword You first say one thing and then the contrary, your argument cuts both ways The allusion is to the double-edged sword out of the mouth of the Son of Man—one edge to condemn, and the other to save (Rev i. 16)

Yours is a Delphic sword—it cuts both ways Erasmus says a Delphic sword is that which accommodates itself to the *pro* or *con* of a subject The reference is to the double meanings of the Delphic oracles, called in Greek *Delphikê machaira*.

Sword and Cloak Plays. So Calderon called topical or modern comedies, because the actors wore cloaks and swords (worn by gentlemen of the period) instead of heraldic, antique, or dramatico-historic dresses, worn in tragedy

Swords Prohibited. Gaming ran high at Bath, and frequently led to disputes and resort to the sword, then generally carried by well-dressed men Swords were therefore prohibited by Nash in the public rooms, still they were worn in the streets, when Nash, in consequence of a duel fought by torchlight by two notorious gamesters, made the rule absolute—"That no swords should on any account be worn in Bath"

Sworn Brothers, "in the Old English law, were persons who by mutual oath covenanted to share each other's fortune" (*Burrill*)

Sworn at Highgate. (*See* HIGHGATE)

Sybarite (3 syl). A self-indulgent person, a wanton The inhabitants of Sybaris, in South Italy, were proverbial for their luxurious living and self-indulgence A tale is told by Seneca of a Sybarite who complained that he could not rest comfortably at night, and being asked why, replied, "He found a rose-leaf doubled under him, and it hurt him." (*See* RIPAILLE)

> All is calm as would delight the heart
> Of Sybarite of old"
> *Thomson Castle of Indolence*, canto i

Sybarite The Sybarites taught their horses to dance to the sound of a pipe When the Crotonians marched against Sybaris they began to play on their pipes, whereupon all the Sybarite horses drawn out in array before the town began to dance, disorder soon prevailed in the ranks, and the victory was quick and easy

Sycamore and Sycomore. Sycamore is the plane-tree of the maple family (*Acer pseudo-platanus*, or greater maple) The sycomore is the Egyptian fig-tree (Greek, *sukomoros*, *sukos*, a fig) The tree into which Zacchæus climbed (Luke xix 4) to see Christ pass is wrongly called a sycamore or maple, as it was the sycomore or wild fig The French have translated the word correctly—"[*Il*] *montait sur un sycomore pour le voir.*"

Syc'ophant, from the Greek *sukophantēs*, "fig-blabbers" The men of Athens passed a law forbidding the exportation of figs; the law was little more than a dead letter, but there were always found mean fellows who, for their own private ends, impeached those who violated it, hence sycophant came to signify first a government toady, and then a toady generally.

> "I here use 'sycophant' in its original sense, as a wretch who flatters the prevailing party by informing against his neighbours, under pretence that they are exporters of prohibited figs" —*Coleridge Biographia*, vol iii chap x p 281

Syc'orax. A witch, whose son was Caliban. (*Shakespeare The Tempest*)

Syenite. A granite so called from Syene, in Egypt, its great quarry.

Syl'logism. The five hexameter verses which contain the symbolic names of all the different syllogistic figures are as follow —

> "Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio, *prioris*
> Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroko, *secundæ*
> *Tertia*, Darapti Disamis, Datisi, Felapton
> Bokardo, Ferio, *habet* Quarta insuper addit
> Bramantip Camenes, Dimaris, Fesapo, Fresison"

N B The vowel

A universal affirmative
E universal negative
I particular affirmative
O particular negative

Taking the first line as the standard, the initial letters of all the words below it show to which standard the syllogism is to be reduced, thus, Baroko is to be reduced to "Barbara," Cesare to "Celarent," and so on

Sylphs, according to Middle Age belief, are the elemental spirits of air, so named by the Rosicrucians and Cabalists, from the Greek *silphē* (a butterfly or moth) (*See* GNOMES)

Sylphs Any mortal who has preserved inviolate chastity may enjoy intimate familiarity with these gentle spirits All coquettes at death become sylphs, "and sport and flutter in the fields of air"

> "Whoever fair and chaste
> Rejects mankind, is by some sylph embraced
> *Pope Rape of the Lock*, i

Sylvam Lignum Ferre (*In*) To carry coals to Newcastle. The French say, "*Porter de l'eau à la rivière*" To do a work of supererogation; to paint the lily, or add another perfume to the violet, or perform any other superfluous or ridiculous excess

Sylvester (*St*) The pope who converted Constantine the Great and his mother by "the miracle of restoring to life a dead ox" The ox was killed by a magician for a trial of skill, and he who restored it to life was to be accounted the servant of the true God This tale

is manifestly an imitation of the Bible story of Elijah and the prophets of Baal (1 Kings xviii.)

Sylvius Bonus. Supposed to be Coel the Good, a contemporary of Ausonius, who often mentions him, but not even the titles of his works are known. He was a British writer.

Symbol originally meant the corresponding part of a tally, ticket, or coin cut in twain. The person who presented the piece which fitted showed a "symbol" of his right to what he claimed. (Greek, *sun ballo*, to put or cast together.)

Symbols of Saints.

SAINTS	SYMBOLS
Agatha	Carrying her breasts on a dish
Agnes	A book and crozier
Agnes	A lamb at her side
Anastasia	A palm branch
Andrew	A saltire cross
Anne	A book in her hand
Anthony	A tau cross, with a bell at the end, and a pig by his side
Apollonia	A tooth and palm branch. She is applied to by those who suffer from toothache
Asaph and *Aydan*	A crozier
Barbara	A book and palm branch
Barnabas	A staff in one hand and an open book in the other, or a rake
Bartholomew	A knife, or a processional cross
Blaise	Iron combs with which his body was torn to pieces
Brigid	A crozier and book
Catherine	An inverted sword, or large wheel
Cecilia	Playing on a harp or organ
Christopher	A gigantic figure carrying Christ over a river
Clare	A palm branch
Clement	A papal crown or an anchor. It was drowned with an anchor tied round his neck, also a pot
Crispin and *Crispian*	Two shoemakers at work
Cuthbert	St Oswald's head in his hand
David	A leek, in commemoration of his victory over the Saxons
Denys	Holding his mitred head in his hand
Dorothy	Carrying a basket of fruit
Edward the Confessor	Crowned with a nimbus, and holding a sceptre
Elizabeth	St John and the lamb at her feet
Faith	A gridiron
Felix	An anchor
Fiacre	Her head in her hand, and a flower sprouting out of her neck
Francis	A seraph inflicting the five wounds of Christ, or a lily and a trampled globe
Fyacre	Arrayed in a long robe, praying and holding his beads in one hand
Gabriel	A flower-pot full of lilies between him and the Virgin
George	Mounted on horseback, and transfixing a dragon
Giles	A hind, with its head in the saint's lap
Ignatius	The monogram I H S on the breast or in the sky, circled with a glory. Firbold says the mystery of the Trinity was thus revealed to him
James the Greater	A pilgrim's staff, or a scallop shell
James the Less	A fuller's pole. He was killed by Simon the fuller
John Baptist	A camel-hair garment, small rude cross, and a limb at his feet
John Evangelist	A chalice, out of which a dragon or serpent is issuing, and an open book, or a young man with an eagle in the background (Ezekiel vii. 1-10)
Jerome	A blue hat, and studying a large folio volume.
Jude	With a club or lance
Julian	Ferrying travellers across a stream
Laurence	A book and gridiron
Louis	A king kneeling, with the arms of France at his feet, a bishop blessing him, and a dove descending on his head
Loy	A crozier and hammer. He is the patron saint of smiths
Lucy	With a short staff in her hand, and the devil behind her, or with eyes in a dish (*see* Lucy)
Luke	Sitting at a reading-desk, beneath which appears an ox's head, or pictorially engaged upon a Bambino (Ezekiel vii. 1-10)
Margaret	Treading on a dragon, or piercing it with the cross
Mark	A lion seated writing, with a lion couchant at his feet
Martin	On horseback, dividing his cloak with a beggar behind him on foot
Mary the Virgin	Carrying the child Jesus, and a lily is somewhere displayed
Mary Magdalen	A box of ointment
Matthew	With a halberd, with which Nadabat killed him. As evangelist he holds a pen with which he is writing on a scroll. The most ancient symbol is a man's face (Ezekiel vii. 1-10)
Michael	In armour, with a cross, or else holding scales, in which he is weighing souls
Nicholas	A tub with naked infants in it. He is patron saint of children
Paul	A sword and a book. Dressed as a Roman
Peter	Keys and a triple cross, or a fish, or a cock
Philip	A pastoral staff, surmounted with a cross. He was hung on a tall pillar
Roche	A wallet and a dog with a loaf in its mouth sitting by. He shows a boil in his thigh
Sebastian	Bound to a tree, his arms tied behind him and his body transfixed with arrows. Two archers stand by his side, sometimes presenting a sheaf of arrows to the Lord
Simon	A saw, because he was sawn asunder
Stephen	A book and a stone in his hand
Theodora	The devil holding her hand, and tempting her
Theodore	Armed with a halberd in his hand and with a sabic by his side
Thomas	With a builder's rule, or a stone in his hand, or holding the lance with which he was slain at Meliapore
Thomas of Canterbury	Kneeling, and a man behind him striking at him with a sword
Ursula	A book and arrows. She was shot through with arrows by the Prince of the Huns

(*See* APOSTLES, EVANGELISTS, etc.)

Symbols of other sacred characters.

Abraham	An old man grasping a knife, ready to strike his son Isaac, who is bound on an altar. An angel arrests his hand, and a ram is caught in the thicket.
David	Kneeling, above is an angel with a sword. Sometimes he is represented playing a harp.
Isaac	With bow and arrows, going to meet Jacob.
Job	Sitting naked on the ground with three friends talking to him.
Joseph	Conversing with his brothers. Benjamin is represented as a mere boy.
Judas Iscariot	With a money bag. In the last supper he has knocked over the salt with his right elbow.
Judith	With Holofernes' head in one hand, and a sabre in the other.
Noah	Is represented as looking out of the ark window at a dove, which is flying to the ark, olive branch in its beak.
King Saul	Is represented as arrayed in a rich tunic and crowned. A harp is placed behind him.
Solomon	Is represented in royal robes, standing under an arch.

Symbolism of Colours, whether displayed in dresses, the background of pictures, or otherwise

Black typifies grief, death.

Blue, hope, love of divine works, (in dresses) divine contemplation, piety, sincerity.

Pale blue peace, Christian prudence, love of good works, a serene conscience.

Gold, glory and power.

Green, faith, gladness, immortality, the resurrection of the just; (in dresses) the gladness of the faithful.

Pale green, baptism.

Grey, tribulation.

Purple, justice, royalty.

Red, martyrdom for faith, charity; (in dresses) divine love.

Rose-colour, martyrdom. Innocent III says of martyrs and apostles, "*Hi et illi sunt flores rosarum et lilia convallium.*" (*De Sacr. alto Myst.*, i. 64.)

Saffron, confessors.

Scarlet, the fervour and glory of witnesses to the Church.

Silver, chastity and purity.

Violet, penitence.

White, purity, temperance, innocence, chastity, faith, (in dresses) innocence and purity.

Symbolism of Metals and Gems.

Amethyst typifies humility.

Diamond, invulnerable faith.

Gold, glory, power.

Sardonyx, sincerity.

Sapphire, hope.

Silver, chastity, purity.

Syrens of the Ditch. Frogs. So called by Tasso.

Syr'ia, says Richardson, derives its name from *Sura* (a delicate rose), hence *Suristan* (the land of roses). The Jews called Syria *Aram*.

Syrtis. A quicksand. Applied especially to a part of the African coast. (Greek *syrtis.*)

T

T, in music, stands for *Tutti* (all), meaning all the instruments or voices are to join. It is the opposite of S for *Solo*.

-t- inserted with a double hyphen between a verb ending with a vowel and the pronouns *elle, il,* or *on,* is called "euphelcystic," as, *aime-t-il, dine-t-on.* (*See* N, MARKS IN GRAMMAR.)

Marked with a T. Criminals convicted of felony, and admitted to the benefit of clergy, were branded on the brawn of the thumb with the letter T (*thief*). The law was abolished by 7 and 8 George IV., c. 27.

It fits to a T. Exactly. The allusion is to work that mechanics square with a T-rule, especially useful in making right angles, and in obtaining perpendiculars on paper or wood.

The saintly T's. Sir Tandey, Sir Tantony, Sir Tawdry, Sir Tausin, Sir Tedmund, and Sir Telders, otherwise St Andrew, St Anthony, St Audry, St Austin [Augustine], St Edmund, and St Ethelred. Tooley is St. Olaf.

T.Y.C., in the language of horse-racing, means the Two-Year-Old Course. Scurries. Under six furlongs.

T-Rule (*n.*) A ruler shaped like a Greek T. (*See above.*)

Tab. *An old Tab.* An old maid, an old tabby or cat. So called because old maids usually make a cat their companion.

Tab'ard. The *Tabard*, in Southwark, is where Chaucer supposes his pilgrims to have assembled. The tabard was a jacket without sleeves, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulder like a cape, and worn by military nobles over their armour. It was generally emblazoned with heraldic devices. Heralds still wear a tabard.

> "Item . . . a chascun ung grand tabart
> De cordelier, jusques aux pieds."
> *Le Petit Testament de Maistre François Villon.*

Tab'ardar. A sizar of Queen's College, Oxford So called because his gown has tabard sleeves—that is, loose sleeves, terminating a little below the elbow in a point.

Tab'arin. *He's a Tabarin*—a merry Andrew Tabarin was the fellow of Mondor, a famous vendor of quack medicines in the reign of Charles IX By his antics and coarse wit he collected great crowds, and both he and his master grew rich Tabarin bought a handsome château in Dauphiné, but the aristocracy out of jealousy murdered him

Tabby, a cat, so called because the markings of the tabby were thought to resemble the waterings of the silk of the name (French, *tabis*, Italian, etc, *tibi*, Persian, *retabi*, a rich figured silk)

"Demurest of the tabby kind
The pensive Selima reclined" *Gray*

Tabla Rasa (Latin) A clean slate on which anything can be written

"When a girl has been taught to keep her mind a *tabula rasa* till she comes to years of discretion she will be more free to act on her own natural impulses"—*Il & H*

Table. *Apellēs' table* A pictured table, representing the excellency of sobriety on one side and the deformity of intemperance on the other

Tables of Cebēs Cebes was a Theban philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, and one of the interlocutors of Plato's *Phædo* His *Tables* or *Tableau* supposes him to be placed before a tableau or panorama representing the life of man, which the philosopher describes with great accuracy of judgment and splendour of sentiment This tableau is sometimes appended to *Epictētus*

Table of Pythagoras The common multiplication table, carried up to ten The table is parcelled off into a hundred little squares or cells (*See* TABULÆ)

Knights of the Round Table A military order instituted by Arthur, the "first king of the Britons," A D 516 Some say they were twenty-four in number, some make the number as high as 150, and others reduce the number to twelve They were all seated at a round table, that no one might claim a post of honour

The Twelve Tables The tables of the Roman laws engraved on brass, brought from Athens to Rome by the decemvirs

Turning the tables Rebutting a charge by bringing forth a counter-charge. Thus, if a husband accuses his wife of extravagance in dress, she "turns the tables upon him" by accusing him of extravagance in his club The Romans prided themselves on their tables made of citron wood from Mauritania, inlaid with ivory, and sold at a most extravagant price—some equal to a senator's income When the gentlemen accused the ladies of extravagance, the ladies retorted by reminding the gentlemen of what they spent in tables Pliny calls this taste of the Romans *mensarum insania*

It is also used for "*ande alteram partem*," and the allusion is then slightly modified—"We have considered the wife's extravagance, let us now look to the husband's"

"We will now turn the tables and show the lexicometers in all their vision"—*The Times*

Table d'Hôte [*the host's table*] An ordinary In the Middle Ages, and even down to the reign of Louis XIV, the landlord's table was the only public dining-place known in Germany and France The first restaurant was opened in Paris during the reign of the *Grand Monarque*, and was a great success

Table Money. Money appropriated to the purposes of hospitality

Table-Turning. The presumed art of turning tables without the application of mechanical force Said by some to be the work of departed spirits, and by others to be due to a force akin to mesmerism Jackson Davis (the Seer of Poughkeepsie), a cobbler, professed, in 1848, to hear "spirit voices in the air" (*See* SPIRITUALISM)

Tableaux Vivants (French, *living pictures*) Representations of statuary groups by living persons, invented by Madame Genlis while she had charge of the children of the Duc d'Orleans

Tabooed. Devoted. Forbidden. This is a Polynesian term, and means consecrated or set apart Like the Greek *anathema*, the Latin *sacer*, the French *sacre*, etc, the word has a double meaning—one to consecrate, and one to mean the penalty of violating the consecration (*See* TAPU)

Taborites (3 syl) A sect of Hussites in Bohemia So called from the fortress Tabor, about fifty miles from Prague, from which Nicholas von Hussinecz, one of the founders, expelled the Imperial army They are now incorporated with the Bohemian Brethren

Tabouret. The right of sitting in the presence of the queen In the

ancient French court certain ladies had the *droit de tabouret* (right of sitting on a tabouret in the presence of the queen) At first it was limited to princesses, but subsequently it was extended to all the chief ladies of the queen's household and later still the wives of ambassadors dukes lord chancellor, and keeper of the seals enjoyed the privilege Gentlemen similarly privileged had the *droit de fauteuil*

'On me fist tout
Le marquise et le tabouret.'
Le Marquis et Griselidis

Tab'ulæ Toleta'næ. The astronomical tables composed by order of Alphonso X of Castile, in the middle of the thirteenth century, were so called because they were adapted to the city of Tole'do

'His tables Toletanes forth he brought
Full well corrected ne there lacked nought.'
Chaucer Canterbury Tales 11,585

Tace (2 syl) *Latin for candle* Silence is most discreet *Tace* is Latin for "be silent," and candle is symbolical of *light* The phrase means "keep it dark," do not throw light upon it Fielding, in his *Amelia* (chap x), says, "*Tace* madam, is Latin for candle" There is an historical allusion worth remembering It was customary at one time to express disapprobation of a play or actor by throwing a candle on the stage, and when this was done the curtain was immediately drawn down Oulton (vol i p 6), in his *History of the Theatres of London*, gives us an instance of this which occurred January 25th, 1772, at Covent Garden theatre, when the piece before the public was *An Hour Before Marriage* Someone threw a candle on the stage, and the curtain was dropped at once

'There are some mild stories that cannot be ripped up again with entire safety to all concerned *Tace* is Latin for a candle.'—*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet* chap xi (Sir Walter is rather fond of the phrase)

"Mum, Wilham mum *Tace* is Latin for a candle."—*W B Yeats Fairy Tales of the Irish Peasantry*, p 250

N B We have several of these old phrases, one of the best is, 'Brandy is Latin for goose" (*q v*)

Tache brune (2 syl) The horse of Ogier le Dane The word means "brown-spot" (*See* Horse)

Tænia Rationis. Show of argument. Argument which seems *prima facie* plausible and specious, but has no real depth or value.

Mr Spencer is again afflicted with his old complaint *tænia rationis* And takes big words for real things —*Fra Olla Mr Spencer's First Principles*

Tae'-pings. Chinese rebels The word means *Universal Peace*, and arose thus Hung-sew-tsenen, a man of humble birth, and an unsuccessful candidate for a government office was induced by some missionary tracts to renounce idolatry and found the society of Tae-ping, which came into collision with the imperial authorities in 1850 Hung now gave out that he was the chosen instrument in God's hands to uproot idolatry and establish the dynasty of Universal Peace he assumed the title of Tae-ping-wang (*Prince of Universal Peace*), and called his five chief officers princes. Nankin was made their capital in 1860, but Colonel Gordon (called Chinese Gordon) in 1864 quelled the insurrection, and overthrew the armies of Hung

Taffata or **Taffety.** A fabric made of silk, at one time it was watered, hence Taylor says, "No taffaty more changeable than they." "*Notre mot* taffetas *est formé, par onomatopée, du bruit que fait cette étoffe.*" (Francisque-Michel)

The fabric has often changed its character At one time it was silk and linen at another silk and wool In the eighteenth century it was lustrous silk, sometimes striped with gold

Taffata phrases Smooth sleek phrases, euphemisms We also use the words fustian, stuff, silken, shoddy, buckram, velvet, satin, lutestring, etc, etc, to qualify phrases and literary compositions spoken or written

"Taffata phrases silken terms precise
Three-piled hyperboles"
Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost v 2

Taffy. A Welshman So called from David, a very common Welsh name. David, familiarly Davy, becomes in Welsh Tafhd, Taffy

Tag Rag, and Bobtail. The *universus aquabile* A "tag" is a doe in the second year of her age, a "rag," a herd of deer at rutting time, "bobtail," a fawn just weaned

∴ According to Halliwell, a sheep of the first year is called a *tag* Tag is sometimes written *shag*

"It will swallow us all up sheep and men, shag, rag, and bobtail."—*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iv 3

Tag'hairm (2 syl) A means employed by the Scotch in inquiring into futurity A person wrapped up in the hide of a fresh-slain bullock was placed beside a waterfall, or at the foot of a precipice and there left to meditate on the question propounded Whatever his fancy suggested to him in this wild

situation passed for the inspiration of his disembodied spirit

"Last evening ta'e
Began an augury hath ratified
Of that kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremities,
The Taghairm called"
Sir Walter Scott, Lady of the Lake, iv 4

Taherites (*3 syl*) A dynasty of five kings who reigned in Khorassan for fifty-two years (821-872) So called from the founder, Taher, general of the Calif's army

Tail. *Lion's tail* Lions according to legend, wipe out their footsteps with their tail, that they may not be tracked

Twisting the lion's tail (*See* TWISTING)

He has no more tail than a Manx cat. There is a breed of cats in the Isle of Man without tails

Tails. The men of Kent are born with tails, as a punishment for the murder of Thomas à Becket (*Lambert Peramb.*) (*See the Spectator*, 173)

'For Becket's sake, Kent always shall have tails'
Andrew Marvel

Tails It is said that the Ghilane race, which number between 30,000 and 40,000, and dwell far beyond the Senaar," have tails three or four inches long Colonel du Couret tells us he carefully examined one of this race named Bellal, the slave of an emir in Mecca, whose house he frequented (*World of Wonders*, p 200)

The Niam-niams of Africa are tailed, so we are told.

Tails. The Chinese men were made to shave their heads and wear a queue or tail by the Manchu Tartars, who, in the seventeenth century, subdued the country, and compelled the men to adopt the Manchu dress The women were allowed to compress their feet as before, although the custom is not adopted by the Tartars

∴ "*Anglicus a tergo eundum gerit*" probably refers to the pigtails once worn

Tailors. *The three tailors of Tooley Street* Canning says that three tailors of Tooley Street, Southwark addressed a petition of grievances to the House of Commons, beginning—'We, the people of England" (*See* VAUGHAN)

Nine tailors make a man The present scope of this expression is that a tailor is so much more feeble than another man that it would take nine of them to make a man of average stature and strength There is a tradition that an orphan lad, in 1742, applied to a fashionable London tailor for alms There were nine journeymen in the establishment, each of whom contributed something to set the little orphan up with a fruit barrow The little merchant in time became rich and adopted for his motto, "Nine tailors made me a man," or 'Nine tailors make a man" This certainly is not the origin of the expression inasmuch as we find a similar one used by Taylor a century before that date, and referred to as of old standing, even then

'Some foolish knave I thinke at first began
The slander that three tailors is one man'
Taylor Works, ii 73 (1630)

∴ Another suggestion is this At the death of a man the tolling bell is rung thrice three tolls, at the death of a woman it is rung only three-two tolls Hence nine tolls indicate the death of a man Halliwell gives *telled* = told, and a tolling-bell is a teller In regard to "make," it is the French *faire*, as *On le fusait mort*, *i.e.* some one gave out or made it known that he was dead

'The fourme of the Pumitie was founded in manne Adam our fourfather and Eve of Adam the secunde person, and of them both was the third persone At the death of a manne thrice bells schulde be rongen as is usyd in worshipe of the Trinite—for a womanne who is the secunde persone of the Pumitie two bells schulde be rongen'—*An old English Homily for Trinity Sunday* (*See Strutt, Manners and Customs*, vol iii p 176)

Tailor's Sword (*A*), or **A Tailor's Dagger.** A needle

He tailors cross-legged on their boards
Needle armed, hand-steadied prepared
To stab the black cloth with their swords [to make up amount].
The instant that death is declared
Peter Pindar, Great City and Little Boo, Epist i

Take a Back Seat (*To*) To be set aside, to be deferred for the present A parliamentary phrase

'When there seemed to be a tendency to make the Irish question in the end of the day, 'Take a back seat,' I protest indignantly I knew no bounds'—*The Daily Graphic*, February 9th, 1880

Take a Hair of the Dog that Bit You. After a debauch, take a little wine the next day Take a cool draught of ale in the morning, after a night's excess The advice was given literally in ancient times, 'If a dog bites you put a hair of the dog into the wound' on the homœopathic principle of "*Similia similibus curantur*" (like cures like)

Take in Tow (*To*) To take under guidance A man who takes a land in tow acts as his guide and director To tow a ship or barge is to guide and draw it along by tow-lines

'Too proud for lairds to tak' me in tow my name'
Peter Pindar, Future Laureate, Part ii

Take Mourning (*To*). Attending church the Sunday after a funeral It is the custom, especially in the northern counties, for all the mourners, and sometimes the bearers also, to sit in a specific pew all together the Sunday after a funeral It matters not what place of worship they usually attend—all unite in the "taking mourning"

Take Tea with Him (*I*), *i e* I floor my adversary by winning every rubber. If he beats me in billiards, he "has me on toast" (*Indian slang*)

Takin' the Beuk. A Scotch phrase for family worship

Taking On. Said of a woman in hysterics, to fret, to grieve passionately, as, "Come, don't take on so!"

"Lance who . . . took upon himself the whole burden of Dame Debbitch's . . . 'taking on' in such fits of *passion hysterica passio* are usually termed" *Sir W Scott Peveril of the Peak*, chap xxvi

Taking a Sight. Putting the right thumb to the nose and spreading the fingers out This is done as much as to say, "Do you see any green in my eye?" "Tell that to the marines," "*Credat Judæus, non ego*" Captain Marryat tells us that some "of the old coins of Denmark represent Thor with his thumb to his nose, and his four fingers extended in the air," and Panurge (says Rabelais, *Pantagruel* book ii 19) "suddenly lifted his right hand, put his thumb to his nose, and spread his fingers straight out" to express incredulity

"The sacristan he gave no word that indicates a doubt,
But puts his thumb unto his nose, and spreads his fingers out" *Ingoldsby Will Cook*

Taking Time by the Forelock. Seize the present moment, "*Carpe diem*" Time personified is represented with a lock of hair on his forehead but none on the rest of his head, to signify that time past cannot be used, but time present may be seized by the forelock

Tal'botype (3 syl) A photographic process invented in 1839 by Fox Talbot, who called it "the Calotype Process" (*See* Daguerreotype)

Tale (1 syl) A tally; a reckoning In Exod v we have *tale of bricks* A measure by number, not by weight

An old wife's tale. Any marvellous legendary story

To tell tales out of school To utter abroad affairs not meant for the public ear

Tale of a Tub (*The*) A ridiculous narrative or tale of fiction The reference is to Dean Swift's tale so called

Talent, meaning cleverness or "grit" of intelligence, is a word borrowed from Matt. xxv. 14-30.

Ta'les (2 syl) Persons in the court from whom the sheriff or his clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been empanelled, but are not in attendance. It is the first word of the Latin sentence which provides for this contingency (*Tales de circumstantibus*)

"To serve for jurymen or tales"
Butler Hudibras part iii 3

To pray a tales To pray that the number of jurymen may be completed. It sometimes happens that jurymen are challenged, or that less than twelve are in the court When this is the case the jury can request that their complement be made up from persons in the court Those who supplement the jury are called *talesmen*, and their names are set down in a book called a *talesbook*

Tal'gol (in *Hudibras*), famous for killing flies, was Jackson, butcher of Newgate Street, who got his captain's commission at Naseby

Tal'isman. A figure cut or engraved on metal or stone, under the influence of certain planets. In order to free any place of vermin, the figure of the obnoxious animal is made in wax or consecrated metal, in a planetary hour, and this is called the talisman (*Warburton*)

"He swore that you had robbed his house,
And stole his talismanic louse"
S Butler Hudibras part iii 1

Talisman The Abraxas Stone is a most noted talisman. (*See* Abraxas) In Arabia a talisman is still used, consisting of a piece of paper, on which are written the names of the Seven Sleepers and their dog, to protect a house from ghosts and demons The talisman is supposed to be sympathetic, and to receive an influence from the planets, which it communicates to the wearer

Talk. *To talk over.* To discuss, to debate, also to gain over by argument

Talk Shop. (*See* Shop)

Talkee Talkee. (A reduplication of *talk* with termination *ee*, borrowed in ridicule from some attempt of dark races to speak English) A copius effusion of talk with no valuable result

Talking Bird. A bird that spoke with a human voice, and could call all other birds to sing in concert (*The Sisters who Envied their Younger Sister, Arabian Nights*) (*See* Green Bird)

Tall Men. Champions (a Welsh phrase), brave men

"You were good soldiers, and tall fellows."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, II 2

"The undaunted resolution and stubborn fierceness of Gwenwyn had long made him beloved among the Tall Men or champions of Wales."—*Sir W. Scott: The Betrothed*, chap 1

Talleyrand, anciently written *Taillerau*, is the sobriquet derived from the words "*tailler les rangs*," "cut through the ranks"

Tally (*A*) The price paid for picking a bushel of hops It varies (1891) from 1½d to 2½d

Tally. To correspond The tally used in the Exchequer was a rod of wood, marked on one face with notches corresponding to the sum for which it was an acknowledgment. Two other sides contained the date, the name of the payer, and so on The rod was then cleft in such a manner that each half contained one written side and half of every notch One part was kept in the Exchequer, and the other was circulated When payment was required the two parts were compared, and if they "tallied," or made a tally, all was right, if not, there was some fraud, and payment was refused Tallies were not finally abandoned in the Exchequer till 1834 (French, *tailler*, to cut.)

* In 1834 orders were issued to destroy the tallies There were two cartloads of them, which were set fire to at six o'clock in the morning, and the conflagration set on fire the Houses of Parliament, with their offices, and part of the Palace of Westminster

To break one's tally (in Latin, "*Confringere tesseram*") When public houses were unknown, a guest entertained for a night at a private house had a tally given him, the corresponding part being kept by the host It was expected that the guest would return the favour if required to do so, and if he refused he "violated the rites of hospitality," or *confregisse tesseram* The "white stone" spoken of in the Book of the Revelation is a tessera which Christ gives to His disciples

To live tally is to live unwed as man and wife A tally-woman is a concubine, and a tally-man is the man who keeps a mistress These expressions are quite common in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire In mines a tin label is attached to each tub of coals, bearing the name of the man who sent it to the bank, that the weighman may credit it to the right person As the tallies of the miner and weighman agree, so the persons who agree to live together tally with each other's taste.

Tally-ho! is the Norman hunting cry *Taillis au!* (To the coppice) The tally-ho was used when the stag was viewed in full career making for the coppice We now cry "Tally-ho!" when the fox breaks cover. The French cry is "*Tuaut!*"

Tallyman (*A*) A travelling draper who calls at private houses to sell wares on the tally system—that is, part payment on account, and other parts when the man calls again

Talmud (*The*) About 120 years after the destruction of the Temple, the rabbi Judah began to take down in writing the Jewish traditions, his book, called the *Mishna*, contains six parts (1) Agriculture and seed-sowing, (2) Festivals, (3) Marriage, (4) Civil affairs, (5) Sacrifices, and (6) what is clean and what unclean. The book caused immense disputation, and two Babylonish rabbis replied to it, and wrote a commentary in sixty parts, called the *Babylonian Talmud Gemara* (imperfect) This compilation has been greatly abridged by the omission of Nos 5 and 6

Talpot or **Talipot Tree.** A gigantic palm When the sheath of the flower bursts it makes a report like that of a cannon.

"They burst, like Ceylon's grant palm,
Whose buds fly open with a sound
That shakes the pigmy forest round
Moore: Fire Worshippers

Ceylon is Portuguese for Ceylon

Talus. *Sir Artegal's iron man* Spenser, in his *Faerie Queene*, makes Talus run continually round the island of Crete to chastise offenders with an iron flail. He represents executive power—"swift as a swallow and as hon strong" In Greek mythology, Talos was a man of brass, the work of Hephæstos (Vulcan), who went round the island of Crete thrice a day Whenever he saw a stranger draw near the island he made himself red-hot, and embraced the stranger to death

Tam-o'-Shanter's Mare. *Remember Tam-o'-Shanter's mare* You may pay too dear for your whistle, as Meg lost her tail, pulled off by Nannie of the "Cutty-sark"

"Think, ye may buy the joys owre dear—
Remember Tam-o'-Shanter's mare"
Burns.

Tamarisk, from a Hebrew word meaning to cleanse, so called from its abstersive qualities The Romans wreathed the brows of criminals with tamarisk The Arabs make cakes called *manna* of the hardened juice extracted from this tree

Tame Cat (*A*) A harmless dangler after a married woman, a cavalier servant, a cicisbeo

'He soon installed himself as a tame cat in the Mac Murrough household —*Irish* (*Queen Story*) ch ii

Tam'erlane (1351) A corruption of Timour *Lenglı* (Timour the Lame), one of the greatest warrior-kings that ever lived Under him Persia became a province of Tartary He modestly called himself *Amer* (chief) instead of sultan or shah (1380-1405)

Taming of the Shrew. The plot was borrowed from a drama of the same title, published by S Leacroft, of Charing Cross, under the title of *Six Old Plays on which Shakespeare Founded his Comedies* The induction was borrowed from Heuterus' *Rerum Burgundicarum* (lib iv), a translation of which was published in 1607 by L. Grimstone, and called *Admirable and Memorable Histories* Dr Percy thinks that the ballad of *The Frolicksome Duke, or the Tinker's Good Fortune*, published in the Pepys Collection, may have suggested the induction (*See* SLY)

Tammany (*St*) Tammany was of the Delaware nation in the seventeenth century, and became a chief, whose rule was wise and pacific He was chosen by the American democrats as their tutelary saint His day is May 1st Cooper calls him Tammenund, but the correct word is *Tamanend*

Tammany Ring. A cabal or powerful organisation of unprincipled officials, who enriched themselves by plundering the people So called from Tammany Hall, the head-quarters of the high officials of the U S whose nefarious practices were exposed in 1871

Tammuz. (*See* THAMMUZ)

Tan'cred (in *Jerusalem Delivered*) shows a generous contempt of danger Son of Eudes and Emma (sister of Robert Guiscard) Bremond or Bohemond was his cousin Tancred was the greatest of all the Christian warriors except Rinaldo His one fault was "woman's love," and that woman Clorinda a Pagan (bk i) He brought 800 horse from Tuscany and Campania to the allied Christian army. He slew Clorinda (not knowing her) in a night combat, and lamented her death with great lamentation (bk xii) Being wounded, he was nursed by Erminia, who was in love with him (bk xix).

Tan'dem. At length A pun applied to two horses driven one before the other This Latin is of a similar character to *plenum vel* (full butt).

Tandem D.O.M. *Tandem Deo optimo maximo* (Now at the end ascribe we praise to God, the best and greatest).

Tangie. The water sprite of the Orkneys, from Danish *tang* (sea-weed), with which it is covered The tangie sometimes appears in a human form, and sometimes as a little apple-green horse

Tanist (*A*) One who held lands in Ireland under the Celtic law of tanistry The chief or viceroy (Irish, *tanaiste*, heir apparent to a chief)

"Whoever stood highest in the estimation of the clans was nominated 'Tanist,' or successor — *E Taaffe's Story of Ireland*, chap iii p 27

Tanist Stone. A monolith erected by the Celts at a coronation We read in the Book of Judges (ix. 6) of Abimelech, that a "pillar was erected in Shechem" when he was made king, and (2 Kings xi 14) it is said that a pillar was raised when Joash was made king, "as the manner was" The *Lia Fail* of Ireland was erected in Icolmkil for the coronation of Fergus Ere This stone was removed to Scone, and became the coronation chair of Scotland. It was taken to Westminster by Edward I., and is the coronation chair of our sovereigns (Celtic, *Tanist*, the heir-apparent)

Tankard of October (*A*). A tankard of the best and strongest ale, brewed in October

'He was in high favour with St Geoffrey not merely on account of his sound orthodoxy and deep learning, but [also for] his eye, Bruce skill in jugging a buck, and his [various] conversation over a pipe and tankard of October —*Sir W Scott Peveril of the Peak* chap iv

Tanner. Sixpence (The Italian *danaro*, small change, Gipsy, *tanno*, little one Similarly a *thaler* is called a *dollar*)

Tanner. A proper name (*See* BREWER)

Tanner of Tamworth. Edward IV. was hunting in Drayton Basset when a tanner met him The king asked him several questions and the tanner, taking him for a highway robber, was very

chary. At last they swopped horses, the tanner gave the king his gentle mare Blocke, which cost 4s., and the king gave the tanner his hunter, which soon threw him. Upon this the tanner paid dearly for changing back again. Edward now blew his horn, and when his courtiers came up in obedience to the summons, the tanner, in great alarm, cried out, 'I *hope* I shall be hanged to-morrow" (*i.e.* I expect). But the king gave him the manor of Plumpton Park, with 300 marks a year. (*Percy Reliques, etc.*)

Tannhau'ser (3 syl.). A legendary hero of Germany, who wins the affections of Lisaura, but Lisaura hearing that Sir Tannhauser has set out for Venusberg to kiss the queen of love and beauty, destroys herself. After living some time in the cave-palace, Sir Tannhauser obtains leave to visit the upper world, and goes to Pope Urban for absolution. "No," said his holiness, "you can no more hope for mercy than this dry staff can be expected to bud again." On this the knight returned to Venusberg. In a few days the papal staff actually did bud, and Urban sent for Sir Tannhauser, but the knight was nowhere to be found.

Tansy. A corruption of the Greek word *athanasia*, immortality, as *thanesa, tansy*. So called because it is "a sort of everlasting flower." (*Hortus Anglicus*, vol. ii. p. 366.)

Tan'talise. To excite a hope and disappoint it. (*See next article.*)

Tan'talos (Latin *Tantalus*), according to fable, is punished in the infernal regions by intolerable thirst. To make his punishment the more severe, he is plunged up to his chin in a river, but whenever he bends forward to slake his thirst the water flows from him.

"So Jove's torn entrails Tantalus to drink,
While from his lips the liquid water shrunk;
Again the rising stream his breast o'erflows,
And thirst consumes him mid circumfluent waves."
Darwin, Loves of the Plants, i. 419.

Tantalus. Emblematical of a covetous man, who the more he has the more he craves. (*See* COVETOUS.)

Tantalus. A parallel story exists among the Chipewyans, who inhabit the deserts which divide Canada from the United States. At death, they say, the soul is placed in a stone ferry-boat, till judgment has been passed on it. If the judgment is averse, the boat sinks in the stream, leaving the victim chin-deep in water, where he suffers endless thirst, and makes fruitless attempts to escape to the Islands of the Blessed. (*Alexander Mackenzie, Voyages in the Interior of America.*) (1789, 1792, 1793.)

Tanthony (*St. Anthony*). In Norwich are the churches called Sin Telder's (*St. Ethelred's*), Sin Tedmund's (*St Edmund's*), Sin Tandrew's (*St Andrew's*), and Sin Tausin's (*St Austin's*). (*See* TAWDRY.)

Tantum Ergo. The most popular of the Eucharistic hymns sung in the Roman Catholic churches at Benediction with the Holy Sacrament. So called from the first two words of the last stanza but one of the hymn *Pange Lingua*.

Tao. The sect of Reason, founded in China by Laou-Tsze, a contemporary of Confucius. He was taken to heaven on a black buffalo. (B.C. 523.)

Tap the Admiral. To suck liquor from a cask by a straw. Hotten says it was first done with the rum-cask in which the body of Admiral Lord Nelson was brought to England, and when the cask arrived the admiral was found "high and dry."

Tap the Till (*To*). To pilfer from a till.

Tap-up Sunday. The Sunday preceding the fair held on the 2nd October, on St Catherine's Hill, near Guildford, and so called because any person, with or without a licence, may open a "tap," or sell beer on the hill for that one day.

Tapis. *On the tapis*. On the carpet, under consideration, now being ventilated. An English-French phrase referring to the tapis or cloth with which the table of the council-chamber is covered, and on which are laid the motions before the House.

"My business comes now upon the tapis."—*Farquhar, The Beaux Stratagem*, iii. 3.

Tapisserie. *Faire tapisserie*. To play gooseberry-picker, to be mere chaperon for the sake of 'propriety.' "*Se dit des personnes qui assistent à un bal ou à quelque autre grande réunion sans y prendre part.*"

'You accepted out of pure kindness *faire tapisserie*, Mrs Athalmont, you are too amiable.'—*Miss Edwardes' A Girton Girl*, chap. xxvi.

Tappit-hen (*A*). A huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts. Readers of *Waverley* will remember (in chap. xi.) the Baron Bradwardine's tappit-hen of claret from Bordeaux. To have a tappit-hen under the belt is to have swallowed three quarts.

of claret *A hen and chickens* means large and small drinking mugs of pewter pots A tappit was served from the tap (*See* JEROBOAM)

> Wee'l she loo'd a Hawick gill,
> And leugh to see't tappit hen"

Tapster, says E. Adams (*English Language*), properly means a bar-*maid*, "-*ster*" is the Anglo-Saxon feminine suffix -*estre*, which remains in *spin-ster* (a female spinner)

> This is only a half-truth After the thirteenth century the suffix -*ster* was used for an agent of either sex We have *barrister*, *minister*, *register*, etc and Wordsworth uses *monster* for a male singer (See *Dr Morris Historical Outlines* p 89)

Tapu, among the South Sea Islanders, means "devoted" in a religious sense Thus, a temple is *tapu*, and he who violates a temple is tapu Not only so, but everyone and everything connected with what is tapu becomes tapu also. Thus, Captain Cook was tapu because some of his sailors took nails from a "temple" of the Hawaiians to supply themselves with fuel, and, being devoted, he was slain Our *taboo* is the same word

Tarabolus or **Tantrabolus.** *We shall live till we die, like Tarabolus* [or *Tantrabolus*] Tarabolus, Ali Pacha, was grand vizier in 1693, and was strangled in 1695 by order of Mustapha II.

We shall live till we die, like Tantrabolus, is said to be a Cornish proverb There is a cognate saying, "Like Tantrabolus, who lived till he died"

Tantarabobs means the devil Noisily playful children are called Tantrabobs

Tarakee, the Brahmin, was the model of austere devotion He lived 1,100 years, and spent each century in some astounding mortification

1st century He held up his arms and one foot towards heaven, having his eyes on the sun the whole time

2nd century He stood on tiptoe the whole time

8th century He stood on his head, with his feet towards the sky

9th century He rested wholly on the palm of one hand

11th century He hung from a tree with his head downwards

> "One century he lived wholly on water, another wholly on air, another steeped to the neck in earth, and for another century he was always enveloped in fire I don't know if it the world has been benefited by such devotion"—*Maurice History of Hindostan*

Tarant'ism. The dancing mania, extremely contagious It broke out in Germany in 1374, and in France in the Great Revolution, when it was called the *Carmagnole*. Clergymen, judges, men and women even the aged, joined the mad dance in the open streets till they fell from exhaustion

Taran'tula. This word is derived from Taranto the city, or from Thara the river in Apulia, in the vicinity of which the venomous hairy spiders abound (*Kircher De Arte Mag*)

Tarentella or **Tarantella.** Tunes and dances in triplets, supposed to cure the dancing mania.

Tariff. A list in alphabetical order of the duties, drawbacks, bounties, etc, charged or allowed on exports and imports The word is derived from Tarifa, a seaport of Spain about twenty miles from Gibraltar, where the Moors during the supremacy in Spain, levied contributions according to a certain scale on vessels entering the Mediterranean Sea. (French, *tarif*, Spanish, *tarifa*)

Tarpaulins or **Tars.** Sailors, more frequently called *Jack Tars* Tarpaulins are tarred cloths used commonly on board ship to keep articles from the sea-spray, etc

> The more correct spelling is tar-pallin" from *pall*, Latin *pallium*, a cloak or cloth

Tarpe'ian Rock. So called from Tarpeia, a vestal virgin, the daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of the citadel on the Capit'oline Hill Tarpeia agreed to open the gates to the Sabines if they would give her "what they wore on their arms" (meaning their bracelets) The Sabines, "keeping their promise to the ear," crushed her to death with their shields, and she was buried in that part of the hill called the Tarpeian Rock. Subsequently, traitors were cast down this rock and so killed

> "Let him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
> Into destruction cast him"
> *Shakespeare Coriolanus*, iii 1

Tarred. *All tarred with the same brush.* All alike to blame, all sheep of the same flock. The allusion is to the custom of distinguishing the sheep of any given flock by a common mark with a brush dipped in tar

Tarring and Feathering. The first record of this punishment is in 1189 (1 Rich I) A statute was made that any robber voyaging with the crusaders "shall be first shaved, then boiling pitch shall be poured upon his head, and a cushion of feathers shook over it" The wretch was then to be put on shore at the very first place the ship came to. (*Rymer Fœdera*, i. 65.)

Tarrinzeau Field. The bowling-green of Southwark So called because it belonged to the Barons Hastings, who were Barons Tarrinzeau and Manchine.

Tartan Plaid. A plaid is a long shawl or scarf—some twelve yards of narrow cloth wrapped round the waist, or over the chest and one shoulder, and reaching to the knees It may be chequered or not, but the English use of the word in such a compound as Scotch-plaids, meaning chequered cloth, is a blunder for Scotch tartans The tartan is the chequered pattern, every clan having its own tartan A tartan plaid is a Scotch scarf of a tartan or checked pattern

Tartar, the deposit of wine, means "internal stuff," being derived from the word Tartaros (ἡ). Paracelsus says, "It is so called because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as the fires of Tartarus burn."

Tar'tarcs (Greek), **Tartarus** (Latin). That part of the internal regions where the wicked are punished. (*Classic mythology*)

∵ The word "Hell" occurs seventeen times in the English version of the New Testament In seven of these the original Greek is "Gehenna," in nine "Hadēs," and in one instance it is "Tartaros" (2 Peter ii 4) σειραῖς ζόφου ταρταρώσας, παρέδωκεν It is a very great pity that the three words are translated alike, especially as Gehenna and Hadēs are not synonymous, nor should either be confounded with Tartarus The Anglo-Saxon verb *hel-an* means to cover, hence *hell* = the grave or Hadēs

Tartuffe (2 syl) The principal character of Molière's comedy so called. The original was the Abbé de Roquette, a parasite of the Prince de Condé It is said that the name is from the Italian *tartuffoli* (truffles), and was suggested to Molière on seeing the sudden animation which lighted up the faces of certain monks when they heard that a seller of truffles awaited their orders Bickerstaff's play, *The Hypocrite*, is an English version of *Tartuffe*

Tassel-Gentle. The *tiercel* is the male of the goshawk So called because it is a *tierce* or third less than the female This is true of all birds of prey The tiercel-gentle was the class of hawk appropriate to princes (*See* HAWK)

> "O for a falconer's voice
> To lure this tassel-gentle back again!"
> *Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," ii 2*

Tasselled Gentleman. A fop, a man dressed in fine clothes A corruption of *Tercel-gentle* by a double blunder (1) Tercel, erroneously supposed to be *tassel*, and to refer to the tags and tassels worn by men on their dress, and (2) gentle corrupted into gentlemen, according to the Irish exposition of the verse, "The gentle shall inherit the earth"

Ta'tianists. The disciples of Tatian, who, after the death of Justin Martyr, "formed a new scheme of religion, for he advanced the notion of certain invisible æons, branded marriage with the name of fornication, and denied the salvation of Adam" (*Irenæus Adv Hæreses* (ed Grabe), pp 105, 106, 262)

∵ Two Tatians are almost always confounded as one person in Church history, although there was at least a century between them The older Tatian was a Platonic philosopher, born in Syria, and converted to Christianity by Justin the Martyr He was the author of a *Discourse to the Greeks*, became a Gnostic, and founded the sect of the Tatianists The other Tatian was a native of Mesopotamia, lived in the fourth century, and wrote in very bad Greek a book called *Diatessaron*, supposed to be based on four Gospels, but what four is quite conjectural

Tatterdemal'ion. A ragamuffin

Tattoo. A beat on the drum at night to recall the soldiers to their barracks It sounded at nine in summer and eight in winter (French, *tapoter* or *tapotez tous*)

The devil's tattoo Drumming with one's finger on the furniture or with one's toe on the ground—a monotonous sound, which gives the listener the "blue devils"

Tattoo (*To*) To mark the skin, especially the face, with indelible pigments rubbed into small punctures (Tahitan, *tatu*, from *tu*, mark)

Tau. *Marked with a tau, i.e* with a cross Tertullian says, "*Hæc est littera Græcorum τ, nostra autem T, species crucis.*" And Cyprian tells us that the sign of the cross on the forehead is the mark of salvation

"This reward (Ezek ix 4) is for those whose foreheads are marked with Tau —*Lyndwood's Provincials* (Luke xxii 12)

Taurus [*the Bull*] indicates to the Egyptians the time for ploughing the earth, which is done with oxen

Mount Taurus, in Asia In Judges xv. 3-19 we have an account of Samson

and the jawbone, but probably Chamoi (translated an *ass*) was the name of a hill or series of hills like Taurus, and should not have been translated Similarly, Lehi (translated *a jawbone*) is probably a proper name also, and refers to a part of Chamoi It so, the meaning is, When he (Samson) came to Lehi, the summit of Mount Chamor, seeing a moist boulder, he broke it off and rolled it on his foes. Down it bounded, crushing 'heaps upon heaps" of the Philistines Where the boulder was broken off a spring of water jetted out, and with this water Samson quenched his thirst.

∴ What is now called the Mountain of St Patrick was previously called "Mount Eagle"—in Irish, *Cruachan Aichl*

Tawdry. Showy, worthless finery, a corruption of St. Audrey At the annual fair of St Audrey, in the isle of Ely showy lace called St Audrey's lace was sold, and gave foundation to our word tawdry, which means anything gaudy, in bad taste, and of little value (*See* TANTHONY.)

'*Tawdry*. Articuments lumbrum seu fucosum, empta nundinis S Audreæ' " *Hamshire*
Come you promised me a tawdry lace and a pair of sweet gloves '—*Winter's Tale*, iv 4

Tawny (*The*) Alexandre Bonvicino the historian, called *Il Moretto* (1514-1564)

Taylor, called *The Water-Poet,* who confesses he never learnt so much as the accidence He wrote fourscore books, and afterwards opened an alehouse in Long Acre (1580-1654)

'Taylor (the learned Thames) lends us one,
Once swan of Thames, though now he sings no more' *Duncial* iii

Taylor's Institute. The Fitzwilliam Museum of Oxford So called from Sir Robert Taylor, who made large bequests towards its erection (1714-1788)

Tchin. The military system adopted in the municipal and domestic regimen of Russia

'Peter the Great established what is here [in Russia] the 'tchin, that is to say, he applied the military system to the general administration of the empire "—*De Custine Russia*, chap vii

Tchow Dynasty. The third imperial dynasty of China, which gave thirty-four kings, and lasted 866 years (B C 1122-256) It was so called from the seat of government

Te Deum, etc., is usually ascribed to St Ambrose, but is probably of a much later date It is said that St Ambrose improvised this hymn while baptising St Augustine. In allusion to this tradition, it is sometimes called "the Ambrosian Hymn."

Te Deum (of ecclesiastical architecture) is a "theological series" of carved figures in niches (1) of angels, (2) of patriarchs and prophets, (3) of apostles and evangelists, (4) of saints and martyrs, (5) of founders In the restored west front of Salisbury cathedral there is a "Te Deum," but the whole 123 original figures have been reduced in number

Te Igitur. One of the service-books of the Roman Catholic Church, used by bishops and other dignitaries So called from the first words of the canon, "*Te igitur, clem entissime Pater.*"

Oaths upon the Te Igitur Oaths sworn on the *Te Igitur* service-book, regarded as especially solemn

Teague (*A*) An Irishman, about equal to Pat or Paddy Sometimes we find the word Teague-lander. Teague is an Irish servant in Farquhar's *Twin Rivals*, in act iii 2 we find the phrase "a downright Teague," meaning a regular Irish character — blundering, witty, fond of whisky, and lazy The name is also introduced in Shadwell's play, *The Lancashire Witches*, and *Teague O'Divelly, the Irish Priest* (1688)

"Wast Carwell, brother Tories or Teague,
That made the Irish break the Triple League"
Rochester History of Insipids

Teakettle Broth consists of hot water, bread, and a small lump of butter, with pepper and salt The French *soupe maigre*

Tean or **Teian Poet.** Anacreon, who was born at Teos, in Ionia (B C 563-478)

Teanlay Night. The vigil of All Souls, or last evening of October, when bonfires were lighted and revels held for succouring souls in purgatory.

Tear (to rhyme with "snare") *To tear Christ's body* To use imprecations The common oaths of mediæval times were by different parts of the Lord's body hence the preachers used to talk of "tearing God's body by imprecations"

'Her othes been so grete and so dampnable
That it is grisly for to here hem swere
Our blisful Lordes body they to-tere"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, 13 660

Tear (to rhyme with "fear") *Tiar and tarme.* (Anglo-Saxon, *tæher*, Gothic, *tagr*; Greek, *dakru*, Latin, *lacrim-a*, French, *larme*)

Tears of Eos The dew-drops of the morning were so called by the Greeks Eos was the mother of Memnon (*q v.*), and wept for him every morning

St Laurence's tears Falling stars. St Lawrence was roasted to death on a gridiron and wept that others had not the same spirit to suffer for truth's sake as he had (*See* LAWRENCE)

Tear Handkerchief (*The*). A handkerchief blessed by the priest and given, in the Tyrol, to a bride, to dry her tears. At death, this handkerchief is laid in her coffin over the face of the deceased.

Teaspoon (*A*). £5,000 (*See* SPOON)

Teazle (*Lady*) A lively, innocent country maiden, married to Sir Peter, who is old enough to be her father Planted in the hotbed of London gaiety, she formed a *liaison* with Joseph Surface, but being saved from disgrace, repented and reformed (*Sheridan School for Scandal*) (*See* TOWNLY)

Teazle (*Sir Peter*) A man who had remained a bachelor till he had become old when he married a girl from the country, who proved extravagant, fond of pleasure, selfish, and vain Sir Peter was always giving his wife for her inferior rank, teasing her about her manner of life, and yet secretly liking what she did, and feeling proud of her. (*Sheridan School for Scandal*)

Teck (*A*) A detective Every suspicious man is a "teck" in the eyes of a thief. Of course, the word is a contraction of [de]tec[tive]

Teeth.

From the teeth outwards Merely talk, without real significance.

"Much of the talk about General Gordon lately was only from the teeth outwards."—*The Daily News*, 1885

To set one's teeth on edge. (*See* EDGE)

He has cut his eye-teeth He is "up to snuff," he has "his weather-eye open" The eye-teeth are cut late—

	Months.
First set—5 to 8 the four central incisors	
7 „ 10 „ lateral incisors	
14 „ 18 „ anterior molars	
16 „ 20 „ the eye-teeth	
	Years.
Second set—5 to 8 the anterior molars	
7 „ 8 „ incisors	
9 „ 10 „ bicuspids	
11 „ 12 „ eye-teeth	

In spite of his teeth. In opposition to his settled purpose or resolution Holinshed tells us of a Bristol Jew, who suffered a tooth to be drawn daily for seven days before he would submit to the extortion of King John (*See* JEW'S EYE)

"In despite of the teeth of all the rhyme and reason."—*Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*, v 5

To cast into one's teeth. To utter reproaches

'All his faults observed,
Set in a note-book learned, and conned by rote,
To cast into my teeth'
Shakespeare Julius Cæsar, iv 3

The skin of his teeth. (*See* SKIN)

Teeth. The people of Ceylon and Malabar used to worship the teeth of elephants and monkeys The Siamese once offered to a Portuguese 700,000 ducats to redeem a monkey's tooth

Wolf's tooth. An amulet worn by children to charm away fear

Teeth are Drawn (*His*) His power of doing mischief is taken from him The phrase comes from the fable of *The Lion in Love*, who consented to have his teeth drawn and claws cut, in order that a fair damsel might marry him When the teeth were drawn and claws cut off, the father of the maid fell on the lion and slew him

Teeth of the Wind (*In the*). With the wind dead against us, with the wind blowing in or against our teeth

"To strive with all the tempest in my teeth
Pope

Tectotal. Those who sign the abstinence pledge are entered with O P (*old pledge*) after their name Those who pledge themselves to abstain wholly from alcoholic drinks have a T (*total*) after their name Hence, T = total abstainer.

∴ The tale about Dick Turner, a plasterer or fish-hawker at Preston, in Lancashire, who stammered forth, 'I'll have nowt to do with the moderation botheration pledge, I'll be reet down t—total, that or nowt," is not to be relied on

It is said that Turner's tombstone contains this inscription 'Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Richard Turner, author of the word *Tectotal* as applied to abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Who departed this life on the 27th day of October, 1856, aged 56 years'

Tectotum (*A*) A working-man's club in which all intoxicants are prohibited

'You can generally depend upon getting your money's worth if you go to a tec otum"—*Stephen Remarx*, chap v

Teian Muse (*The*) Anacreon, a native of Teion, in Paphlagonia (B C 553-478)

Teinds. Tithes

Taking down from the window-seat that unwieldy folio (*The Scottish Coke upon Littleton*) he opened it, as if instinctively, at the tenth title of Book Second, of Teinds or 'Tythes.'—*Sir W Scott The Antiquary* chap xxvi

N B Those entitled to tithes were called in Scotland "teind-masters."

Telamones. Supporters (Greek, *telamōn*) Generally applied to figures of men used for supporters in architecture (*See* ATLANTES)

Telegram. *Milking a telegram* A telegram is said to be "milked" when the message sent to a specific party is surreptitiously made use of by others.

'They receive their telegrams in cipher to avoid the risk of them being 'milked' by rival journals.—*The Times*, August 11th, 1880

Telemachos. The only son of Ulysses and Penel'ope After the fall of Troy he went, under the guidance of Mentor, in quest of his father He is the hero of Fénelon's prose epic called *Télémaque*

Tell (*William*) The boldest of the Swiss mountaineers The daughter of Leu'thold having been insulted by an emissary of Albrecht Gessler, the enraged father killed the ruffian and fled William Tell carried the assassin across the lake, and greatly incensed the tyrannical governor The people rising in rebellion Gessler put to death Melch'tal, the patriarch of the district, and, placing the ducal cap of Austria on a pole, commanded the people to bow down before it in reverence Tell refused to do so, whereupon Gessler imposed on him the task of shooting an apple from his little boy's head Tell succeeded in this perilous trial of skill, but, letting fall a concealed arrow, was asked with what object he had secreted it "To kill thee, O tyrant," he replied, 'if I had failed in the task imposed on me" Gessler now ordered the bold mountaineer to be put in chains and carried across the lake to Kussnacht Castle "to be devoured alive by reptiles," but, being rescued by the peasantry, he shot Gessler and liberated his country. (*Rossini Guglielmo Tell, an opera*)

⁂ Kissling's monument at Altorf (1892) has four reliefs on the pedestal (1) Tell shooting the apple, (2) Tell's leap from the boat, (3) Gessler's death, and (4) Tell's death at Schachenbach.

William Tell The story of William Tell is told of several other persons:

(1) Egil, the brother of Wayland Smith One day King Nidung commanded him to shoot an apple off the head of his son Egil took two arrows from his quiver, the straightest and sharpest he could find When asked by the king why he took *two* arrows, the god-archer replied, as the Swiss peasant to Gessler, "To shoot thee, tyrant, with the second if the first one fails"

(2) Saxo Grammaticus tells nearly the same story respecting Toki, who killed Harald

(3) Reginald Scot says, "Puncher shot a penne on his son's head, and made ready another arrow to have slain the Duke Remgrave, who commanded it" (1584)

(4) Similar tales are told of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, William of Cloudeslie and Henry IV, Olaf and Eindridi, etc.

Tellers of the Exchequer. A corruption of *tallies—i e* tally-men, whose duty it was to compare the tallies, receive money payable into the Exchequer, give receipts, and pay what was due according to the tallies Abolished in the reign of William IV The functionary of a bank who receives and pays bills, orders, and so on, is still called a 'teller"

Tem'ora. One of the principal poems of Ossian, in eight books, so called from the royal residence of the kings of Connaught Cairbar had usurped the throne, having killed Cormac, a distant relative of Fingal, and Fingal raised an army to dethrone the usurper The poem begins from this point with an invitation from Cairbar to Oscar, son of Ossian, to a banquet Oscar accepted the invitation, but during the feast a quarrel was vamped up, in which Cairbar and Oscar fell by each other's spears When Fingal arrived a battle ensued, in which Fillan, son of Fingal, the Achilles of the Caledonian army, and Cathmor, brother of Cairbar, the bravest of the Irish army, were both slain. Victory crowned the army of Fingal, and Ferad-Artho, the rightful heir, was restored to the throne of Connaught

Temper. To make firm. The Italians say, *temperare la lira*, to tune the lyre, *temperare una penna*, to mend a pen, *temperare l'orinolo*, to wind up the clock In Latin, *temperare calamum* is "to mend a pen" Metal well tempered is metal made firm or meet for its use, and if not so it is called *ill-tempered* When Otway says, "Woman, nature made thee to temper man," he means to make him firm to soften his nature, to mend him.

Templars or **Knights Templars.** Nine French knights bound themselves, at the beginning of the twelfth century, to protect pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land, and received the name of Templars, because their arms were kept in a building given to them for the purpose by the abbot of the convent called the Temple of Jerusalem They used to call themselves the "Poor Soldiers of the Holy City." Their habit was a long white mantle, to which subsequently was added a red cross on the left shoulder Their famous war-cry was 'Beauseant," from their banner, which was striped black and white, and charged with a red cross, the word *Beauseant* is old French for a black and white horse

Seal of the Knights Templars (two knights riding on one horse) The first Master of the Order and his friend were so poor that they had but one horse between them, a circumstance commemorated by the seal of the order. The order afterwards became wealthy and powerful

Temple (*London*) was once the seat of the Knights Templars (*See above.*)

Temple. The place under inspection, from the Latin verb *tueor*, to behold, to look at It was the space marked out by the Roman augurs as the field of observation When augurs made their observations they marked out a space within which the sign was to occur Rather remarkable is it that the Greek *theos* and Latin *deus* are nouns from the verbs *theaomai* and *tueor*, meaning the 'presence" in this space marked out by the augurs

Temple (*A*) A kind of stretcher, used by weavers for keeping Scotch carpeting at its proper breadth during weaving The weaver's temple is a sort of wooden rule with teeth of a pothook form

Temple Bar, called "the City Golgotha," because the heads of traitors, etc, were exposed there (Removed 1878)

Temple of Solomon. Timbs, in his *Notabilia*, p 192, tells us that the treasure provided by David for this building exceeded 900 millions sterling (!) The building was only about 150 feet long and 105 wide. Taking the whole revenue of the British empire at 100 millions sterling annually, the sum stated by Timbs would exhaust nine years of the whole British revenue The kingdom of David was not larger than Wales, and by no means populous

Temples (*Pagan*) in many respects resembled Roman Catholic churches There was first the vestibule, in which were the piscina with lustral water to sprinkle those who entered the edifice, then the nave (or *naos*), common to all comers, then the chancel (or *adytum*) from which the general public was excluded In some of the temples there was also an *apsis*, like our apse and in some others there was a portico, which not unfrequently was entered by steps or "degrees", and, like churches, the Greek and Roman temples were consecrated by the pontiff

The most noted temples were that of Vulcan in Egypt, of Jupiter Olympus and of Apollo in Delphos, of Diana, in Ephesus, the Capitol and the Pantheon of Rome the Jewish temple built by Solomon, and that of Herod the Great

Tempora Mutantur. (*See* MUTANTUR)

Ten. Gothic, *tai-hun* (two hands), Old German, *ze-hen*, whence *zehn*, *zen*

Ten Commandments (*The*) The following rhyme was written under the two tables of the commandments —

"PRSVR Y PRFCT MN
VR KP THS PRCPTS TN
The Vowel E
Supplies the key"

Ten Commandments (*The*) Scratching the face with the ten fingers of an angry woman, or a blow with the two fists of an angry man, in which the "ten commandments are summarised into two."

"Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my ten commandments in your face"
Shakespeare 2 Henry VI, i 3

"'I dare you to touch him, spreading abroad her long and muscular fingers, garnished with claws, which a vulture might have envied I'll set my ten commandments on the face of the first man that lays a finger on him'—*Sir W Scott Waverley* chap xxx

Tench is from the Latin *tinc-a*, so called, says Aulus Gellius, because it is *tincta* (tinted)

Tend in the Eyes. Dutch, "*Iemand naar de oogen te zien*" The English equivalent is, "to wait on his nod" or beck.

'Her gentlewomen like the Nereides,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes'
Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra ii 2

Tendon. (*See* ACHILLES)

Ten'glio. A river in Lapland on whose banks roses grow

"I was surprised to see upon the banks of this river roses of as lively a red as any that are in our own gardens"—*V de Vaupertuis*

Teniers. Malplaquet, in France, famous for the victory of the Duke

of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French under Marshal Villars on September 11, 1709

"Hot combat tried
On Tenniers' dreadful field"
Thomson Autumn

The Scottish Tenniers Sir David Wilkie (1785-1841)

Tenner (*sl*) A ten-pound note A "fiver" is a five-pound note

Tennis Ball of Fortune. Pertinax, the Roman emperor, was so called He was first a seller of charcoal, then a schoolmaster, then a soldier, and lastly an emperor, but in three months he was dethroned and murdered

Tennyson (*Alfred*) *Bard of Arthurian Romance* His poems on the legends of King Arthur are—(1) *The Coming of Arthur*, (2) *Geraint and Enid*, (3) *Merlin and Vivien*, (4) *Lancelot and Elaine*, (5) *The Holy Grail*, (6) *Pelleas and Ettare*, (7) *Guinevere*, (8) *The Passing of Arthur* Also *The Morte d'Arthur*, *Sir Galahad*, *The Lady of Shallott* (1810-1892)

Tenpenny Nails. Very large nails, 1 000 of which would weigh 10 lbs Tom-penny nails are those which are much smaller, as 1,000 of them would weigh only 4 lbs, two-penny nails being half the size, 1,000 of them would weigh only 2 lbs Then we come to the ounce nails, 1,000 weighing only 8, 12, or 16 ounces, the standard unit being always 1,000 nails Penny is a corruption of pounder, *pownder*, *punder*, *penny*, as two penny nails, four-penny nails, ten-penny nails, etc, according to the weight of 1,000 of them

Tenson. A subdivision of the *chanzos* or poems of love and gallantry by the Troubadours When the public jousts were over, the lady of the castle opened her "court of love," in which the combatants *contended* with harp and song

Tent. *Father of such as dwell in tents* Jabal (Genesis iv 20)

Tent (*Shubbladra's*) would cover a whole army, and yet fold up into a parcel not too big for the pocket (*Arabian Nights*)

Ten'terden. *Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands* The reason alleged is not obvious, an apparent *non-sequitur* Mr More, being sent with a commission into Kent to ascertain the cause of the Goodwin Sands, called together the oldest inhabitants to ask their opinion. A very old man said, "I believe Tenterden steeple is the cause" This reason seemed ridiculous enough, but the fact is, the Bishop of Rochester applied the revenues for keeping clear the Sandwich haven to the building of Tenterden steeple. (*See* GOODWIN SANDS)

Some say the stone collected for strengthening the wall was used for building the church tower

Tenterhooks. *I am on tenterhook*, or *on tenterhooks of great expectation* My curiosity is on the full stretch I am most curious or anxious to hear the issue Cloth, after being woven, is stretched on "tenters" on hooks passed through the selvages (Latin, *tentus*, stretched, hence "tent," canvas stretched)

"He was not kept in suspense on the tenterhooks of inquietude longer than the appointed moment"—*Sir W Scott Fortunes*, chap xvi

Tenth Legion (*The*), or the *Submerged Tenth* The lowest of the proletariat class A phrase much popularised in the last quarter of the nineteenth century by "General" Booth's book, *In Darkest England* (*See* SUBMERGED)

Tenth Wave. It is said that every tenth wave is the biggest (*See* WAVE)

"At length, tumbling from the Gallic coast, the victorious tenth wave shall ride, like the last, over all the rest"—*Burke*

Tercel. The male hawk So called because it is one-third smaller than the female (French, *tiers*)

Terence. *The Terence of England, the mender of hearts*, is the exquisite compliment which Goldsmith, in his *Retaliation*, pays to Richard Cumberland, author of *The Jew*, *The West Indian*, *The Wheel of Fortune*, etc. (1732-1811)

Tere'sa (*St*) The reformer of the Carmelites, canonised by Gregory XV in 1621 (1515-1582.) (*See* SANCHO PANZA)

Term Time, called, since 1873, LAW SESSIONS.

Michaelmas Sessions begin November 2nd and end December 21st

Hilary Sessions begin January 11th, and end the Wednesday before Easter

Easter Sessions begin the Tuesday after Easter-week and end the Friday before Whit-sun-tide

Trinity Sessions begin the Tuesday after Whit-sun-week, and end August 8th

Term Time of our Universities. There are three terms at Cambridge in a year, and four at Oxford, but the two middle Oxford terms are two only in name, as they run on without a break The three Cambridge terms are Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas The four

Oxford terms are Lent, Easter + Trinity, and Michaelmas

LENT—
Cambridge, begins January 7th and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday
Oxford, begins January 14th and ends on the Saturday before Palm Sunday

EASTER—
Cambridge, begins on the Friday of Easter-week, and ends Friday nearest June 25th
Oxford, begins on the Wednesday of Easter-week, and ends Friday before Whit Sunday. The continuation called "Trinity term," runs on till the second Saturday of July

MICHAELMAS—
Cambridge, begins October 1st, and ends December 16th
Oxford, begins October 10th, and ends December 17th

Ter'magant. The author of *Jannes* says this was a Saxon idol, and derives the word from *tyr magan* (very mighty), but perhaps it is the Persian *tir-magian* (Magian lord or deity). The early Crusaders, not very nice in their distinctions, called all Pagans *Saracens*, and muddled together Magianism and Mahometanism in wonderful confusion, so that Termagant was called the god of the Saracens, or the co-partner of Mahound. Hence Ariosto makes Ferrau "blaspheme his Mahound and Termagunt" (*Orlando Furioso*, xii. 59), and in the legend of *Sir Guy* the Soudan of Sultain is made to say—

'Sythe me me Mahoune of might
And Termagaunt my God so bright'

Termagant was at one time applied to men. Thus Massinger, in *The Parliament*, says, "A hundred thousand Turks assailed him, every one a Termagant [Pagan]." At present the word is applied to a boisterous, brawling woman. Thus Arbuthnot says, "The eldest daughter was a termagant, an imperious profligate wretch." The change of sex arose from the custom of representing Termagant on the stage in Eastern robes, like those worn in Europe by females.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot [Douglas] had paid me scot and lot too."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

Outdoing Termagant (*Hamlet*, iii. 2). In the old play the degree of rant was the measure of villainy. Termagant and Herod, being considered the *beau-ideal* of all that is bad, were represented as settling everything with club law, and brawling so as to split the ears of the groundlings. Bully Bottom, having ranted to his heart's content, says, "That is Ercles' vein, a tyrant's vein" (*See* HEROD.)

Terpsichore (properly *Terp-sik'-o-re*, but often pronounced *Terp'-si-core*). The goddess of dancing. *Terpsichore'an*, relating to dancing. Dancers are called "the votaries of Terpsichore."

Terra Firma. Dry land, in opposition to water; the continents as distinguished from islands. The Venetians so called the mainland of Italy under their sway, as, the Duchy of Venice, Venetian Lombardy, the March of Treviso, the Duchy of Friuli, and Istria. The continental parts of America belonging to Spain were also called by the same term.

Terrestrial Sun (*That*). Gold, which in alchemy was the metal corresponding to the sun, as silver did to the moon. (*Sir Thomas Browne: Religio Medici*, p. 149, 3.)

Terrible (*The*). Ivan IV. [or II.] of Russia. (1532), 1533-1581.)

Terrier is a dog that "takes the earth," or unearths his prey. Dog Tray is merely an abbreviation of the same word. Terrier is also applied to the hole which foxes, badgers, rabbits and so on, dig under ground to save themselves from the hunters. The dog called a *terrier* creeps into these holes like a ferret to rout out the victim (Latin, *terra*, the earth). Also a land-roll or description of estates.

There are short- and long-haired terriers.
(1) *Short-haired*: the black-and-tan, the Skipperke, the bull-terrier and the fox-terrier.
(2) *Long-haired*: the Bedlington, the Dandy Dinmont, and the Irish, Scotch, and Yorkshire terrier.

Terry Alts. Insurgents of Clare, who appeared after the Union, and committed numerous outrages. These rebels were similar to "the Threshers" of Connaught, "the Caravats," the followers of "Captain Rock" in 1822, and the Fenians (1869).

Ter'tium Quid. A third party which shall be nameless. The expression originated with Pythagoras, who, defining bipeds, said—

'Sunt *bipes* homo et avis et tertium quid.'
A man is a biped, so is a bird and a third thing (which shall be nameless).'

Iamblichus says this third thing was Pythagoras himself (*Vita Pyth.*, cxxvi.)

In chemistry, when two substances chemically unite, the new substance is called a *tertium quid*, as a neutral salt produced by the mixture of an acid and alkali.

Terza Rima. A poem in triplets, in which the second or middle line rhymes with the first and third lines of the succeeding triplets. In the beginning of

the poem lines 1 and 3 rhyme independently, and the poem must end with the first line of a new triplet. Dante's *Divine Comedy* is in this metre, and Byron has adopted it in *The Prophecy of Dante*. The scheme is as follows —

—1a -
×2a - feel - - - - - - - (*a new rhyme for 1b and 3b*)
—3a -
1b - hell
×2b - - - - eles - - - - (*a new rhyme for 1c and 4c*)
3b - steel
1c - - - - skies
×2c - - - - - - - - plice - (*a new rhyme for 1d and 3d*)
3c - - - - tlise
1d - - - - - - - lace
×2d - - - - - - - - - - (*a new rhyme for 1e and 3e*)
3d - - - - - - slince
etc etc

Tessera'rian Art. The art of gambling. (Latin, *tessera*, a die.)

Tester. A sixpence. Called *testone* (*teste*, a head) because it was stamped on one side with the *head* of the reigning sovereign. Similarly, the head canopy of a bed is called its tester (Italian, *testa*, French, *teste*, *tête*). Copstick in Dutch means the same thing. Worth 12d in the reign of Henry VIII., but 6d in the reign of Elizabeth.

'Hold there's a tester for thee.'—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV*, iii 2.

Testers are gone to Oxford, to study at Braznose. When Henry VIII debased the silver testers, the alloy broke out in red pimples through the silver, giving the royal likeness in the coin a blotchy appearance, hence the punning proverb.

Tête-à-tête. A confidential conversation.

Tête Bottee [*Booted Head*]. The nickname of Philippe des Commes.

You, Sir Philip des Commes, were at a hunting-match with the duke your master, and when he slighted after the chase, he required your services in drawing off his boots. Reading in your looks some natural resentment, he ordered you to sit down in turn and rendered you the same office. . . but . . . no sooner had he plucked one of your boots off than he buntalls beat it about your head . . . and his privileged fool Le Glorieux gave you the name of *Tête Bottee*."—*Sir W. Scott: Quentin Durward*, chap. xxx.

Tete du Pont. The barbican or watch-tower placed on the head of a drawbridge.

Tether. *He has come to the end of his tether.* He has outrun his fortune, he has exhausted all his resources. The reference is to a cable run out to the bitter end (*see* BITTER END), or to the lines upon lines in whale fishing. If the whale runs out all the lines it gets away and is lost.

Horace calls the end of life "*ultima linea rerum*," the end of the goal, referring to the white chalk mark at the end of a racecourse.

Teth'ys. The sea, properly the wife of Oce'anos.

"The golden sun above the waters head
Of hoary Tethys raised his burning head."
Hoole's Ariosto, bk. viii.

Tetragram'maton. The four letters, meaning the four which compose the name of Deity. The ancient Jews never pronounced the word Jehovah composed of the four sacred letters JHVH. The word means 'I am," or "I exist" (Exod. iii. 14) but Rabbi Bechai says the letters include the three times—past, present, and future. Pythagoras called Deity a Tetrad or Tetractys, meaning the 'four sacred letters."

The words in different languages —

Arabic, ALLA
Assyrian, ADAD
Brahmins, JOSS
Danish, GODH
Dutch, GODT
East Indian, ZEUT and ESAI
Egyptian, ZEUS, AUMS, AMON
French, DIEU
German, GOTT
Greek, ZEUS
Hebrew, JHVH, ADON
Irish, DIUH
Italian, DIO
Japanese, ZAIN
Latin, DEUS
Malayan, EESF
Persian, SOUC, SYRA
Peruvian, LAN
Scandinavian, ODIN
Spanish, DIOS
Swedish, GODD, GOTH
Syriac, ADAD
Tahitian, ATUA
Tartarian, TYAN
Turkish, ADDI
Vandois, DIOU
Wallachian, SEUE

"Such was the sacred Tetragrammaton
Things with this silence must not be revealed."
Dryden: Britannia Redivivia.

[We have the Egyptian Θεους, like the Greek Θεος.]

Tetrapla. The Bible, disposed by Origen under four columns each of which contained a different Greek version. The versions were those of Aquila, Symmachus, Theodosian, and the Septuagint.

Teucer. Brother of Ajax *the Greater*, who went with the allied Greeks to the siege of Troy. On his return home, his father banished him the kingdom for not avenging on Ulysses the death of his brother. (*Homer: Iliad.*)

Teutons. Thuath-duinè (north men). Our word *Dutch* and the German *Deutsch* are variations of the same word, originally written *Theodisk*.

Teuton'ic Knights. An order which the Crusades gave birth to. Originally only Germans of noble birth were admissible to the order. (Abolished by Napoleon in 1800.)

Th (Θ, *theta*) The sign given in the verdict of the Areopagus of condemnation to death (θανατος)

"Ut potis es vitio nigrum prefigere theta" — *Persius*

T (τελεώσις) meant absolution, and A = *non liquet* In the Roman courts C meant condemnation, A absolution, and N L (*non liquet*) remanded

Tha'is (2 syl) An Athenian courtesan who induced Alexander, when excited with wine, to set fire to the palace of the Persian kings at Persepolis.

"The king seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy;
Thais led the way to light him to his prey,
And, like another Helen, fired another Troy"
Dryden Alexander's Feast

Thal'aba. The Destroyer, son of Hodeirah and Zeïnab (*Zeus'bia*); hero of a poem by Southey, in twelve books.

Thales. (*See* SEVEN SAGES)

Thales'tris. Queen of the Amazons, who went with 300 women to meet Alexander the Great, under the hope of raising a race of Alexanders.

"This was no Thalestris from the fields, but a quiet domestic character from the fireside" — *C Brontë's Shirley*, chap xxviii

Thali'a. One of the muses, generally regarded as the patroness of comedy She was supposed by some, also, to preside over husbandry and planting, and is represented leaning on a column holding a mask in her right hand, etc

Thames (1 syl). The Latin *Thamesis* (the broad Isis, where *esis* is a mere variation of *esk*, *ouse*, *usq*, etc., meaning water) The river Churn unites with the Thames at Cricklade, in Wiltshire, where it was at one time indifferently called the Thames, Isis, or Thamesis Thus, in the Saxon Chronicle we are told the East Anglians "overran all the land of Mercia till they came to Cricklade, where they forded the Thames." In Camden's *Britannia* mention is made of Summerford, in Wiltshire, on the east bank of the "Isis" (*cujus vocabulum Tamesi juncta tradunt, qui appellatus Summerford*). Canute also forded the Thames in 1016 in Wiltshire Hence Thames is not a compound of the two rivers Thame and Isis at their junction, but of Thamesis Tham is a variety of the Latin *amnis*, seen in such words as North-ampton, South-ampton, Tam-worth, etc Pope perpetuates the notion that Thames = Thame and Isis in the lines —

'Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
Who swell with tributary urns his flood —
First the famed authors of his ancient name,
The winding Isis and the fruitful Thame'
The Kennet swift for silver eels renowned,
The Loddon slow with verdant alders crowned,
Cole, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave,
And chalky Wey that rolls a milky wave,
The blue transparent Vandalis appears,
The gulphy Lee his sedgy tresses rears
And sullen Mole that hides his diving flood
And silent Darent stained with Danish blood"
Pope Windsor Forest

He'll never set the Thames on fire He'll never make any figure in the world, never plant his footsteps on the sands of time The popular explanation is that the word *Thames* is a pun on the word *temse*, a corn-sieve and that the parallel French locution *Il ne saurait mettre la Seine en feu* is a pun on *seine*, a drag-net, but these solutions are not tenable There is a Latin saw, '*Tiberim accendere nequaquam potest*," which is probably the *fons et origo* of other parallel sayings Then, long before our proverb we had "To set the Rhine on fire" (*Den Rhein anzunden*), 1630, and *Er hat den Rhein und das Meer angezundet*, 1580

There are numerous similar phrases as "He will never set the Liffey on fire," "to set the Trent on fire" "to "set the Humber on fire" etc Of course it is possible to set water on fire but the scope of the proverb has the other way, and it may take its place beside such sayings as "If the sky falls we may catch larks"

Tham'muz. The Syrian and Phœnician name of Ado'nis. His death happened on the banks of the river Adonis, and in summer-time the waters always become reddened with the hunter's blood (*See* Ezekiel viii. 14)

"Thammuz came next behind
Whose annual wound on Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day,
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea supposed with blood
Of Thammuz yearly wounded"
Milton Paradise Lost, bk i 446-452

Tham'yris. A Thracian bard mentioned by Homer (*Iliad*, ii 595) He challenged the Muses to a trial of skill, and, being overcome in the contest, was deprived by them of his sight and power of song He is represented with a broken lyre in his hand

"Blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides [Homer],
And Tiresias and Phineus, prophets old"
Milton Paradise Lost iii 35

"Tiresias" pronounce *Ti-re'-sias*, "Phineus" pronounce *Fi'nuse*

That. Seven "thats" may follow each other, and make sense

'For be it known that we may safely write
Or say that 'that *that* that that man wrote was right,
Nay, even that that *that*, that that THAT has followed,
Through six repeats, the grammar rule has hallowed,
And that that *that* that *that* 'that THAT' began
Repeated seven times is right demn'd who can"
"My lords with humble submission *that* that I say is this That that that 'that that' that gentleman has advanced is not *that* that he should have proved to your lordships' — *Spectator* No 86

That's the Ticket. That's the right thing to do, generally supposed to be a corruption of "That's the etiquette," or proper mode of procedure, according to the programme; but the expanded phrase "That's the ticket for soup" seems to allude to the custom of showing a ticket in order to obtain a basin of soup given in charity

Thatch. A straw hat A hat being called a tile, and the word being mistaken for a roof-tile, gave rise to several synonyms, such as roof, roofing, thatch, etc.

Thau'maturgus. A miracle worker; applied to saints and others who are reputed to have performed miracles (Greek, *thauma ergon*)

Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, whose power was looked upon as miraculous.

Apollonius of Tyana, *Cappadocia* (A D 3-98) (*See* his *Life*, by Philostratus)

St Bernard of Clairvaux, called "the Thaumaturgus of the West." (1091-1153)

St. Francis d'Assisi, founder of the Franciscan order. (1182-1226)

J. Joseph Gassner, of Bratz, in the Tyrol, who, looking on disease as a possession, exorcised the sick, and his cures were considered miraculous (1727-1779.)

Gregory, Bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, called emphatically 'the Thaumaturgus," from the numerous miracles he is reported to have performed (212-270)

St. Isidorus. (*See* his *Life*, by Damascius)

Jannes and *Jambres*, the magicians of Pharaoh who withstood Moses

Blaise Pascal. (1623-1662)

Plotinus, and several other Alexandrine philosophers (205-270) (*See* the *Life of Plotinus*, by Porphyry)

Proclus (412-485.) (*See* his *Life*, by Marinus)

Simon Magus, of Samaria, called "the Great Power of God" (Acts viii 10)

Several of the *Sophists* (See *Lives of the Philosophers*, by Eunapius)

Sospitra possessed the omniscient power of seeing all that was done in every part of the globe (*Lanapius Œdesius*)

Vincent de Paul, founder of the "Sisters of Charity" (1570-1660)

∴ Peter Schott has published a treatise on natural magic called *Thaumaturgus Physicus* (*See below*)

Thaumaturgus Filumena is called *Thaumaturga*, a saint unknown till 1802, when a grave was discovered with this inscription on tiles "LUMENA PAXTI CYMPI, which, being rearranged, makes *Pax tecum Filumena* Filumena was at once accepted as a saint, and so many wonders were worked by "her" that she has been called *La Thaumaturge du Dix-neuvième Siecle*.

Theag'enes and Chariclo'a. The hero and heroine of an erotic romance in Greek by Heliodorus, Bishop of Trikka (fourth century).

Theban Bard or **Eagle.** Pindar, born at Thebes (B.C. 518-439)

Theban Legion. The legion raised in the Thebais of Egypt and composed of Christian soldiers, led by St Maurice This legion is sometimes called 'the Thundering Legion" (*q. v.*)

Thebes (Egypt), called *The Hundred-Gated*, was not Thebes of Bœotia, but of Thebais of Egypt, which extended over twenty-three miles of land Homer says out of each gate the Thebans could send forth 200 war-chariots (Egyptian, *Tnape* or *Tuouab*, city of the sun)

> 'The world's great empress on the Egyptian plain
> That spreads her fond arms o'er a thousand states,
> And pours her heroes through a hundred gates,
> Two hundred horsemen and two hundred cars
> From each wide portal issuing to the wars.
> *Pope Iliad*, ix

Thec'la (*St*), styled in Greek martyrologies the *proto-martyress*, as St. Stephen is the *proto martyr* All that is known of her is from a book called the *Periods*, or *Acts of Paul and Thecla*, pronounced apocryphal by Pope Gelasius, and unhappily lost According to the legend, Thecla was born of a noble family in Iconium, and was converted by the preaching of St Paul

Theist, Deist, Atheist, Agnostic. *A theist* believes there is a God who made and governs all creation, but does not believe in the doctrine of the Trinity, nor in a divine revelation

A *deist* believes there is a God who created all things, but does not believe in His superintendence and government He thinks the Creator implanted in all things certain immutable laws, called the *Laws of Nature* which act *per se*, as a watch acts without the supervision of its maker Like the theist, he does not believe in the doctrine of the Trinity, nor in a divine revelation

The *atheist* disbelieves even the existence of a God He thinks matter is

eternal, and what we call "creation" is the result of natural laws

The *agnostic* believes only what is knowable He rejects revelation and the doctrine of the Trinity as "past human understanding" He is neither theist, deist, nor atheist, as all these are past understanding

Thelusson Act. The 39th and 40th George III, cap 98 An Act to prevent testators from leaving their property to accumulate for more than twenty-one years So called because it was passed in reference to the last will and testament of the late Mr Thelusson, in which he desired his property to be invested till it had accumulated to some nineteen millions sterling

Thes'act. An old shepherd who relates to Cuddy the fable of *The Oak and the Briar*, with the view of curing him of his vanity (*Spenser Shepherd's Calendar.*)

Theocritus. *The Scottish Theocritus* Allan Ramsay, author of *The Gentle Shepherd* (1685-1758)

Theodomas. A famous trumpeter at the siege of Thebes.

"At every court ther cam land monstralge
That never fromyed Jouk for to heete,
Ne he Theodomas yit half so cleere
At Thebes, when the cite was in doute"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, 9,592

Theodora (in *Orlando Furioso*), sister of Constantine, the Greek Emperor Greatly enraged against Rogero, who slew her son she vowed vengeance Rogero, captured during sleep, being committed to her hands she cast him into a foul dungeon, and fed him on the bread of affliction till Prince Leon released him

Theodoric. One of the heroes of the *Nibelung*, a legend of the Sagas This king of the Goths was also selected as the centre of a set of champions by the German minnesingers (*minstrels*), but he is called by these romancers Diderick of Bern (*Verona*).

Theon's Tooth. The bite of an ill-natured or carping critic "*Dente Theonino eruminoli*" to be nastily aspersed (*Horace Epistles*, i 18, 82) Theon was a carping grammarian of Rome

Theosophy (the society was founded in November, 1875) It means divine wisdom, the 'wisdom religion,' the "hidden wisdom" It is borrowed from Ammonius Saccas of the third century A D Theosophists tell us there has ever been a body of knowledge, touching the universe, known to certain sages, and communicated by them in doles as the world was able to bear the secrets Certainly Esdras supports this hypothesis. Of the two hundred books Jehovah said —

"The hi that thou hast written publish openly, that the worthy [scripture] and the unworthy [scripture] may read it: but keep the seventy last that thou mayst deliver them *only* to such as be wise among the people for in them is wisdom and the stream of knowledge" —2 Esdras xiv 45-47

'At my first approach to the Wisdom Religion' I rather resented the necessity of having to master the profusion of technical terms which Madame Blavatsky very freely sprinkles about her *Key to Theosophy* such as DAYACHAN, BUDDHI, ATMA, MANAS, SWABHAVIKA, etc — *E J Gould*

Therapeutæ. The Therapeutæ of Philo were a branch of the Essenes The word Essenes is Greek, and means 'doctors' (*essaioi*), and Therapeutæ is merely a synonym of the same word

Theresa. Daughter of the Count Palatine of Padolia, beloved by Mazeppa The count her father, was very indignant that a mere page should presume to fall in love with his daughter, and had Mazeppa bound to a wild horse and set adrift As to Theresa, Mazeppa never knew her future history Theresa was historically not the daughter, but the young wife, of the fiery count (*Byron Mazeppa*)

Thermidorians. Those who took part in the *coup d'état* which effected the fall of Robespierre, with the desire of restoring the legitimate monarchy So called because the Reign of Terror was brought to an end on the ninth Thermidor of the second Republican year (July 27th, 1794) Thermidor or 'Hot Month" was from July 19th to August 18th (*Dual Sonnets Thermidorians*)

Thersites. A deformed, scurrilous officer in the Greek army which went to the siege of Troy He was always railing at the chiefs, and one day Achilles felled him to the earth with his fist and killed him (*Homer Iliad*)

"He spurned, hitted Ulysses was behind
And punched before and on his tripping head
Grew into hot only of the thing set down
Him Greece had sent to Troy,
The miscreant, who shamed his country most"
Caxton's Translation book ii

A Thersites A dastardly, malevolent impudent railer against the powers that be. (*See above*)

Theseus (2 syl) Lord and governor of Athens, called by Chaucer Duke Theseus He married Hippolyta, and as he returned home with his bride, and Emily her sister, was accosted by a crowd of

female supplants, who complained of Creon, King of Thebes The Duke forthwith set out for Thebes, slew Creon, and took the city by assault Many captives fell into his hands, amongst whom were the two knights named Palamon and Arcite (*q v*) (*Chaucer The Knight's Tale*)

The Christian Theseus Roland the Paladin

Thes'pians. Actors (*See below*)

Thes'pis, Thes'pian. Dramatic Thespis was the father of Greek tragedy.

'The race of learned men,
oft they snatch the pen,
As if inspired, and in a Thespian rage,
Then write'
Thomson Castle of Indolence, c 1 52

"The spis, the first profession of our art,
At country wakes sing ballads from a cart"
Dryden Prologue to Sophonisba

Thessalian. Deceitful, fraudulent, hence Θεσσαλῶν νομισμα = fraud or deceit. Θεσσαλῶν σοφισμα = double dealing, referring to the double-dealing of the Thessalians with their confederates, a notable instance of which occurred in the Peloponnesian War where, in the very midst of the battle, they turned sides deserting the Athenians and going over to the Lacedæmonians The Locrians had a similar bad repute, whence Λοκρῶν συνθημα, but of all people, the Spartans were most noted for treachery

Thes'tylis. Any rustic maiden In the *Idylls* of Theocritos, Thestylis is a young female slave

"And then in haste her bower she leaves,
With Thestylis to bind the sheaves"
Milton L'Allegro

Thick *Through thick and thin* (Dryden). Through evil and through good report through stoggy mud and stones only thinly covered with dust

"Through perils both of wind and limb
she followed him through thick and thin"
Butler Hudibras

.: 'Thick and thin blocks' are pulley blocks with two sheaves of different thickness, to accommodate different sizes of ropes

Thick-skinnod. Not sensitive not irritated by rebukes and slanders **Thin-skinned**, on the contrary means impatient of reproof or censure, thin skin is so thin it annoys them to be touched

Thief (*See* Autolycus, Cacus, etc)

Thieves' Latin. Slang; dog, or dog's Latin, gibberish

'What did actually reach his ears was disguised so completely by the use of cant words and the thieves Latin called slang, that he could make no sense of the conversation —*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet*, chap xiii

"He can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can thieves' Latin"—*Sir W Scott Kenilworth*, chap xxix

Thieves on the Cross, called Gesmas (the impenitent) and Desmas (afterwards "St Desmas," the penitent thief) in the ancient mysteries Hence the following charm to scare away thieves

"Impartibus meritis pendent tres compatriotæ
Desmas et Gesmas, maledicat diabolus potestas,
Alta petit Desmas, infelix, infima, Gesmas
Nos et tos nostis conscivit summus potestis,
Hos versus dicas, ne tu furto tua perdas"

Thimble. Scotch, *Thummle*, originally "Thumb-bell," because it was worn on the thumb, as sailors still wear them thimbles It is a Dutch invention, introduced into England in 1695 by John Lofting, who opened a thimble manufactory at Islington

Thimble-rig A cheat The cheating game so called is played thus A pea is put on a table, and the conjurer places three or four thimbles over it in succession, and then sets the thimbles on the table. You are asked to say under which thimble the pea is, but are sure to guess wrong, as the pea has been concealed under the man's nail

Thin-skinned. (*See above*, Thick-skinned)

Thin Red Line (*The*) The old 93rd Highlanders were so described at the battle of Balaclava by Dr W H Russell, because they did not take the trouble to form into square 'Balaclava' is one of the honour-names on their colours, and their regimental magazine is named *The Thin Red Line*

Thin as a Whipping-post. As a lath, as a wafer. (*See* Similes)

"I assume you that, for many weeks afterwards I was as thin as a whipping-post'—*Kingston The Three Admirals*, chap vi

"I wish we had something to eat' said Tom 'I shall grow as thin as a whipping-post I suspect' —*Kingston The Three Admirals*, chap vi

Think about It (*I'll*) A courteous refusal When the sovereign declines to accept a bill, the words employed are *Le roi* (or *la reine*) s'avisera

Thirteen Unlucky. The Turks so dislike the number that the word is almost expunged from their vocabulary. The Italians never use it in making up the numbers of their lotteries In Paris no house bears the number, and persons, called Quatorziennes (*q v*), are reserved to make a fourteenth at dinner parties.

"Tu mas on ne devrait
se mettre à table trois,
Mais douze c'est infâme'
La Mascotte (*an opera*), i 5

Sitting down thirteen at dinner, in old Norse mythology, was deemed unlucky, because at a banquet in the Valhalla,

Loki once intruded, making thirteen guests, and Baldur was slain.

In Christian countries the superstition was confirmed by the Last Supper of Christ and His twelve apostles, but the superstition itself is much anterior to Christianity

Twelve at a dinner table, supposing one sits at the head of the table and one at the bottom gives a party to these two provided a couple is divided, but thirteen like any other odd number, is a unicorn

Thirteens. *Throwing the thirteens about* A thirteen is an Irish shilling, which, prior to 1825, was worth 13 pence, and many years after that date, although reduced to the English standard, went by the name of "thirteens" When Members of Parliament were chaired after their election, it was by no means unusual to carry a bag or two of "thirteens," and scatter the money amongst the crowd

Thirteenpence-halfpenny. A hangman So called because thirteenpence-halfpenny was at one time his wages for hanging a man (*See* HANGMAN)

Thirty. A man at thirty must be either a fool or a physician (*Tiberius*)

Thirty Tyrants. The thirty magistrates appointed by Sparta over Athens, at the termination of the Peloponnesian war This "reign of terror," after one year's continuance, was overthrown by Thrasybu'los (B C 403)

The Thirty Tyrants of the Roman empire So those military usurpers are called who endeavoured, in the reigns of Vale'rian and Gallie'nus (253-268), to make themselves independent princes The number thirty must be taken with great latitude, as only nineteen are given, and their resemblance to the thirty tyrants of Athens is extremely fanciful They were—

In the East	*Illyricum*
(1) Cyria'des	(11) Ingen'uus
(2) Macria'nus	(12) Regil'lianus
(3) Balista	(13) Aure'olus
(4) Odena'thus	*Promiscuous*
(5) Zeno'bia	(14) Saturni'nus in Pontus
In the West	(15) Trebelli'nus in Isauria
(6) Post'humus	(16) Piso in Thessaly
(7) Lolli'anus	(17) Valens in Achaia
(8) Victori'nus and his mother Victoria	(18) Æmili'anus in Egypt
(9) Marius	(19) Celsus in Africa
(10) Tetricus	

Thirty Years' War. A series of wars between the Catholics and Protestants of Germany in the seventeenth century. It began in Bohemia in 1618, and ended in 1648 with the "peace of Westphalia."

Thisbe. A Babylonish maiden beloved by Pyramus They lived in contiguous houses, and as their parents would not let them marry, they contrived to converse together through a hole in the garden wall On one occasion they agreed to meet at Ninus' tomb, and Thisbe, who was first at the spot, hearing a lion roar, ran away in a fright, dropping her garment on the way The lion seized the garment and tore it. When Pyramus arrived and saw the garment, he concluded that a lion had eaten Thisbe, and he stabbed himself Thisbe returning to the tomb, saw Pyramus dead, and killed herself also. This story is travestied in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, by Shakespeare

Thistle (*The*) The species called *Silybum Marianum*, we are told, owes the white markings on its leaves to the milk of the Virgin Mary, some of which fell thereon and left a white mark behind (*See* CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS)

Thistles are said to be a cure for stitch in the side, especially the species called "Our Lady's Thistle" According to the *Doctrine of Signatures*, Nature has labelled every plant, and the prickles of the thistle tell us the plant is efficacious for *prickles* or stitches in the side. (*See* TURMERIC)

Thistle Beds. Withoos, a Dutch artist, is famous for his homely pictures where thistle-beds abound.

Thistle of Scotland. The Danes thought it cowardly to attack an enemy by night, but on one occasion deviated from their rule On they crept, barefooted, noiselessly, and unobserved, when one of the men set his foot on a thistle, which made him cry out The alarm was given, the Scotch fell upon the night-party, and defeated them with terrible slaughter Ever since the thistle has been adopted as the insigna of Scotland, with the motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" This tradition reminds us of Brennus and the geese (*See also* STARS AND STRIPES)

Thistle. The device of the Scotch monarchs was adopted by Queen Anne, hence the riddle in Pope's pastoral proposed by Daphnis to Strephon

"Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily yields?"
Pope Spring

In the reign of Anne the Duke of Marlborough made the "lily" of France yield to the thistle of Queen Anne The lines are a parody of Virgil's *Eclogue*, iii 101-108.

Thomas (*St*) Patron saint of architects The tradition is that Gondofórus, king of the Indies gave him a large sum of money to build a palace St Thomas spent it on the poor, "thus erecting a superb palace in heaven"

The symbol of St Thomas is a builder's square, because he was the patron of masons and architects

Christians of St. Thomas In the southern parts of Malabar there were some 200,000 persons who called themselves "Christians of St Thomas' when Gama discovered India They had been 1,800 years under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Babylon, who appointed them meterene (archbishop). When Gama arrived the head of the Malabar Christians was Jacob, who style himself 'Metropolitan of India and China" In 1625 a stone was found near Siganto with a cross on it, and containing a list of the metereues of India and China

St Thomas The dogmatical prating square in Crabbe's *Borough* (letter x)

Thomas-a-Kempis. Thomas Hammerken of Kempen, an Augustinian, in the diocese of Cologne (1380-1471)

Thomas the Rhymer. Thomas Learmont of Ercildoune a Scotchman, in the reign of Alexander III., and contemporary with Wallace He is also called Thomas of Ercildoune Sir Walter Scott calls him the "Merlin of Scotland" He was magician prophet, and poet, and is to return again to earth at some future time when Shrove Tuesday and Good Friday change places

⁂ Care must be taken not to confound "Thomas the Rhymer" with Thomas Rymer the historiographer and compiler of the *Fœdera*

Thomasing. In some rural districts the custom still prevails of "Thomasing"- that is, of collecting small sums of money or obtaining drink from the employers of labour on the 21st of December—"St Thomas's Day" December 21st is still noted in London as that day when every one of the Common Council has to be either elected or re-elected, and the electors are wholly without restriction except as to age and sex The aldermen and their officers are not elected on St Thomas's Day

Thomists. Followers of Thomas Aquinas, who denied the doctrine of the immaculate conception maintained by Duns Scotus

"Scotus and Thomas now in peace remain"
Pope Essay on Criticism, iii

Thomson (*James*), author of *The Seasons* and *Castle of Indolence*, in 1729 brought out the tragedy of *Sophonisba*, in which occurs the silly line "O Sophonisba, Sophonisba, O!" which a wag in the pit parodied into "O Jemmy Thomson, Jemmy Thomson, O!" (1700-1748)

Thone (1 Sam) or **Thonis.** Governor of a province of Egypt His wife was Polydamna. It is said by post-Homeric poets that Paris took Helen to this province, and that Polydamna gave her a drug named nepenthes to make her forget her sorrows, and fill her with joy

"Not that nepenthes which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to love-born Helen known
Is of such power to stir up joy as this"
Milton Comus 665-667

Tho'pas (*Sir*) Native of Poperyng in Flanders, a capital sportsman, archer, wrestler, and runner. He resolved to marry no one but an "elf queen," and set out for fairy-land. On his way he met the three-headed giant Olifaunt, who challenged him to single combat. Sir Thopas got permission to go back for his armour and promised to meet him next day Here mine host interrupts the narrative as "intolerable nonsense," and the "rime" is left unfinished

"An elf queen will I have I wis,
For in this world no woman is
Worthy to be my mate"
Chaucer Rime of Sir Thopas

Thor. Son of Odin, and god of war

His *attendant* was THIALFI the swift runner
His *belt* was MEGINGARDIR or MEGINJARD which doubled his strength when he put it on
His *goats* were CRACK, GRIND, CRASH, and CRASP
His *hammer* or *mace* was MJOLNIR
His *palace* was BILSKIRNIR (Bright Space) where he received the warriors who had fallen in battle
His *realm* was THRUDVANG
His *wife* was SIF (Love)

⁂ He is addressed as *Asa Thor* or *Ring Thor* (Winged Thor, *i.e.* Lightning). (*Scandinavian mythology*)

The word enters into many names of places etc as Thorsby in Cumberland, Thunderhill in Surrey, Thurso in Caithness, Torthorwald (*i.e.* "Hill of Thorn-the-wood") in Dumfriesshire, Thursday, etc

Thorn. *The Conference of Thorn* met October, 1645, at Thorn, in Prussia, to remove the difficulties which separate Christians into sects It was convoked by Ladislas IV of Poland, but no good result followed the conference

Thorn in the Flesh (*A*) Something to mortify a skeleton in the cupboard The allusion is to a custom common

amongst the ancient Pharisees, one class of which used to insert thorns in the borders of their garments to prick their legs in walking and make them bleed (*See* PHARISEES)

Thorns. Calvin (*Admonitio de Reliquiis*) gives a long list of places claiming to possess one or more of the thorns which composed the Saviour's crown To his list may be added Glastonbury Abbey, where was also the spear of Longinus or Longinus, and some of the Virgin's milk.

The thorns of Dauphiné will never prick unless they prick the first day This proverb is applied to natural talent. If talent does not show itself early, it will never do so—the truth of which application is very doubtful indeed

"Si l'epine non picque quand naz,
A peine picque puis."
Proverb in Dauphiné

Thorps-men. Villagers This very pretty Anglo Saxon word is worth restoring (*Thorpe*, Anglo-Saxon, a village)

Thoth. The Hermes of Egyptian mythology. He is represented with the head of an ibis on a human body He is the inventor of the arts and sciences, music and astronomy, speech and letters The name means "Logos" or "the Word"

Though Lost to Sight, to Memory Dear. A writer in *Harper's Magazine* tells us that the author of this line was Ruthven Jenkyns, and that the poem, which consists of two stanzas each of eight lines, begins each stanza with "Sweetheart, good-bye," and ends with the line, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear" The poem was published in the *Greenock Magazine for Marines* in 1701 or 1702

Thousand. Everyone knows that a *dozen* may be either twelve or thirteen, a *score* either twenty or twenty-one, a *hundred* either one hundred or one hundred and twenty, and a thousand either one thousand or one thousand two hundred The higher numbers are the old Teutonic computations Hickes tells us that the Norwegians and Icelandic people have two sorts of decad, the lesser and the greater called "Toltræd" The lesser thousand = 10×100, but the greater thousand = 12×100 The word *tolf*, equal to *tolv*, is our *twelve* (*Institutiones Grammaticæ*, p. 43)

"Five score of men, money or pins,
Six score of all other things" *Old Saw*

Thousand Years as One Day (*A*) (1 Peter iii 8) Precisely the same is said of Brahma "A day of Brahma is as a thousand revolutions of the Yoogs, and his night extendeth also to a thousand more" (*Kreshna Bhagavat Geeta*)

Thrall. A slave, bondage, wittily derived from *drill*, in allusion to the custom of drilling the ear of a slave in token of servitude, a custom common to the Jews (Deut xv 17.) Our Saxon forefathers used to pierce at the church-door the ears of their bond-slaves (Anglo-Saxon, *thræl*, slave or bondman)

Thread. *The thread of destiny*—i.e. that on which destiny depends. The Greeks and Romans imagined that a grave maiden called Clotho spun from her distaff the destiny of man, and as she spun one of her sisters worked out the events which were in store, and Atropos cut the thread at the point when death was to occur

A St Thomas's thread The tale is that St Thomas planted Christianity in China, and then returned to Malabar Here he saw a huge beam of timber floating on the sea near the coast, and the king endeavouring, by the force of men and elephants, to haul it ashore, but it would not stir St Thomas desired leave to build a church with it, and, his request being granted, he dragged it easily ashore with a piece of packthread (*Faria y Sousa*)

Chief of the Triple Thread Chief Brahmin Osorius tells us that the Brahmins wore a symbolical Tessera of three threads, reaching from the right shoulder to the left Faria says that the religion of the Brahmins proceeded from fishermen, who left the charge of the temples to their successors on the condition of their wearing some threads of their nets in remembrance of their vocation, but Osorius maintains that the triple thread symbolises the Trinity.

"Terna filia ab humero dextero in latus sinistrum gerunt ut designent trinam in unitate divinitatem"

Threadneedle Street. A corruption of *Thyddanen* or *Thyddenal Street*, meaning third street from "Chepesyde" to the great thoroughfare from London Bridge to "Bushop Gate" (consisting of New Fyshe Streate, Gracious Streate, and Bushop Gate Streate) (Anglo-Saxon, *thydda* or *thyddle*, third)

Another etymology is *Three-needle* (three-needle street), from the three needles which the Needlemaker's Company bore in their arms It begins from

the Mansion House, and therefore the Bank stands in it

The Old Lady in Threadneedle Street. The directors of the Bank of England were so called by William Cobbett, because, like Mrs Partington, they tried with their broom to sweep back the Atlantic waves of national progress

"A silver curl-paper that I myself took off the shining locks of the ever-beautiful old lady of Threadneedle Street [a bank-note]"—*Dickens Dr Marigold*

Three. Pythagoras calls three the perfect number, expressive of "beginning, middle, and end," wherefore he makes it a symbol of Deity The world was supposed to be under the rule of three gods, viz Jupiter (heaven), Neptune (sea), and Pluto (Hades) Jove is represented with three-forked lightning, Neptune with a trident, and Pluto with a three-headed dog The Fates are three, the Furies three, the Graces three, the Harpies three, the Sibylline books three, the fountain from which Hylas drew water was presided over by three nymphs, and the Muses were three times three, the pythoness sat on a tripod Man is three-fold (body, soul, and spirit), the world is three-fold (earth, sea, and air), the enemies of man are three-fold (the world, the flesh, and the devil), the Christian graces are three-fold (Faith, Hope, and Charity), the kingdoms of Nature are threefold (mineral, vegetable, and animal), the cardinal colours are three in number (red, yellow, and blue), etc. (*See* NINE, which is three times three)

Even the Bible consists of the Old Testament, the New Testament, and the Apocrypha Our laws have to pass the Commons, Lords, and Crown

Three Bishoprics (*The*) So the French call the three cities of Lorraine, Metz, and Verdun, each of which was at one time under the lordship of a bishop They were united to the kingdom of France by Henri II in 1552 Since the Franco-German war they have been attached to Germany

Three-Decker (*A*) The pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk arranged in a church, towering one above the other Now an obsolete arrangement.

"In the midst of the church stands the offensive structure of pulpit reading-desk, and clerk's desk in fact a regular old three-decker in full sail we see it"—*The Christian Remembrancer* July, 1854, p 62

Three Chapters (*The*) Three books, or parts of three books—one by Theodore of Mopsuestia one by Theodoret of Cyprus, and the third by Ibas, Bishop of Edessa. These books were of a Nestorian bias on the subject of the incarnation and two natures of Christ The Church took up the controversy warmly, and the dispute continued during the reign of Justinian and the popedom of Vigilius In 553 the *Three Chapters* were condemned at the general council of Constantinople

Three Estates of the Realm are the nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty In the collect for *Gunpowder Treason* we thank God for 'preserving (1st) the king, and (2nd) the three estates of the realm;" from which it is quite evident that the sovereign is not one of the three estates, as nine persons out of ten suppose These three estates are represented in the two Houses of Parliament (*See* FOURTH ESTATE)

Three Holes in the Wall (*The*), to which Macaulay alluded in his speech, September 20th, 1831, are three holes or niches in a ruined mound in the borough of Old Sarum, which before the Reform sent two members to Parliament Lord John Russell (March, 1831) referred to the same anomaly (See *Notes and Queries*, March 14th, 1885, p. 213)

Three Kings' Day. Epiphany or Twelfth Day, designed to commemorate the visit of the "three kings" or Wise Men of the East to the infant Jesus. (*See under* KINGS)

Three-pair Back (*Living up a*) Living in a garret, which is got at by mounting to the third storey by a back staircase

Three-quarters or ¾ Rhyming slang for the neck This certainly is a most ingenious perversion. "Three-quarters of a *peck*" rhymes with *neck*, so, in writing, an expert simply sets down ¾. (*See* CHIVY)

Three R's (*The*) (*See under* R.)

Three Sheets in the Wind. Unsteady from over-drinking, as a ship when its sheets are in the wind The sail of a ship is fastened at one of the bottom corners by a rope called a "tack," the other corner is left more or less free as the rope called a "sheet" is disposed, if quite free, the sheet is said to be "in the wind," and the sail flaps and flutters without restraint If all the three sails were so loosened, the ship would 'reel and stagger like a drunken man"

"Captain Cuttle looking, candle in hand at Sunsby more attentively, perceived that he was three sheets in the wind, or, in plain words, drunk"—*Dickens Dombey and Son*

Three-tailed Bashaw (*See* BASHAW)

Three Tuns. A fish ordinary in Billingsgate, famous as far back as the reign of Queen Anne

Threshers. Members of the Catholic organisation instituted in 1806 One object was to resist the payment of tithes Their threats and warnings were signed "Captain Thresher."

Threshold. Properly the door-sill, but figuratively applied to the beginning of anything, as, the threshold of life (*infancy*), the threshold of an argument (*the commencement*), the threshold of the inquiry (*the first part of the investigation*) (Saxon, *thaerscwald*, door-wood, German, *thurschwelle*, Icelandic, *throskulldur*. From *thaer* comes our *door*)

Thrift-box. A money-box, in which thrifts or savings are put (*See* SPENDTHRIFT.)

Throgmorton Street (London) So named from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, head of the ancient Warwickshire family, and chief banker of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth

Through-stone (*s*) A flat gravestone, a stone coffin or sarcophagus, also a bond stone which extends over the entire thickness of a wall In architecture called "Perpent" or "Perpend Stones" or "Throughs" (French, *Pierre parpaine*)

"Od! he is not stirring yet, man than he were a through-stone —*Sir W. Scott The Monastery* (Introduction)

Throw. *To throw the helve after the hatchet* (*See* HELVE)

Throw. *Throw lots of dirt, and some will stick.* Find plenty of fault, and some of it will be believed In Latin, *Fortiter calumniare, aliquid adhærebit*

Throw Up the Sponge (*To*) (*See* SPONGE)

Throw your Eye on. Give a glance at In Latin, *oculos* [*in aliquem*] *conjicere.*

"Hubert, Hubert, throw thine eye
On yon young boy" *Shakespeare King John* iii 3

Throwing an Old Shoe for Luck. (*See under* SHOE)

'Now, for goode luck caste an old shoe after me'—*Haywood* (1538-1756)

"Ay, with all my heart, there's an old shoe after you —*The Parson's Wedding* (*Dodsley*, vol xi p 48)

Thrums. Weaver's ends and fag-ends of carpet, used for common rugs (The word is common to many languages, as Icelandic, *thraum;* German, *trumm*, Dutch, *drom*, Greek, *thrumma*, all meaning "fag-ends" or "fragments.")

"Come, sisters, come, cut thread and thrum,
Quail, crush, conclude and quell!"
Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream, v 1

Thread and thrum Everything, good and bad together

Thrummy Cap. A sprite described in Northumberland fairy tales as a "queer-looking little auld man," whose exploits are generally laid in the cellars of old castles

Thug [*a cheat*] So a religious fraternity in India was called Their patron goddess was Devi or Kali, wife of Si'va. The Thugs lived by plunder, to obtain which they never halted at violence or even murder In some provinces they were called "stranglers" (*phansigars*), in the Tamil tongue "noosers" (*arn tuluvar*), in the Canarese "catgut thieves" (*tanti kallaru*). They banded together in gangs mounted on horseback, assuming the appearance of merchants, some two or more of these gangs concerted to meet as if by accident at a given town They then ascertained what rich merchants were about to journey, and either joined the party or lay in wait for it. This being arranged, the victim was duly caught with a lasso, plundered, and strangled (Hindu, *thaga*, deceive)

Thuggee (2 syl). The system or secret assassination preached by Thugs, the practice of Thugs

Thuig or **Tuig** (Norse) The mounds raised by the old Scandinavians where their courts were held The word is met with in Iceland, in the Shetlands, and elsewhere in Scotland

Thule (2 syl.). Called by Drayton *Thuly*. Pliny, Solinus, and Mela take it for Iceland Pliny says, "It is an island in the Northern Ocean discovered by Pytheas, after sailing six days from the Orcades" Others, like Camden, consider it to be Shetland, still called Thylens-el (isle of Thylē) by seamen, in which opinion they agree with Marinus, and the descriptions of Ptolemy and Tacitus Bochart says it is a Syrian word, and that the Phœnician merchants who traded to the group called it *Gezirat Thulē* (isles of darkness) Its certain etymology is unknown; it may possibly be the Gothic *Tule*, meaning the "most remote land," and connected with the Greek *telos* (the end)

'Where the Northern Ocean in vast whirls,
Boils round the naked melancholy isles
Of farthest Thule.' *Thomson Autumn*

Ultima Thulē The end of the world, the last extremity Thule was the most northern point known to the ancient Romans

'To serve at Ultima Thule'
Virgil Georgics i 30

'Peshawar cantonment is the Ultima Thule of British India'—*Nineteenth Century*, Oct., 1893, p 653

Thumb. When a gladiator was vanquished it rested with the spectators to decide whether he should be slain or not If they wished him to live, they *shut up* their thumbs in their fists (*pollice compresso [aut] premebant*) If to be slain, they *turned out* their thumbs Adam in his *Roman Antiquities* (p 287), says, "If they wished him to be saved, they *pressed down* their thumbs, if to be slain, they *turned up* [he'd out] their thumbs" (*Pliny*, xxviii 2, *Juvenal*, iii 35 *Horace* 1 *Epist*, xviii 66)

* It is not correct to say, if they wished the man to live they held their thumbs *downwards*, if to be slain, they held their thumbs upwards "*Pollice compresso*" means to hold their thumbs *close*.

"Where influenced by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill"
Dryden Third Satire

By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes Another proverb says, "*My little finger told me that*" When your *ears burn hot and red*, it is to indicate that someone is speaking about you When a *sudden fit of "shivering"* occurs, it is because someone is treading on the place which is to form your grave When the *eyebrow itches*, it indicates the visit of a friend When the *palm itches*, it shows that a present will shortly be received When the *bone aches*, it prognosticates a coming storm Plautus says, "*Tumo quod rerum genetrix hic ita dolores totus pruit*" (*Miles Gloriosus*) All these and many similar superstitions rest on the notion that "coming events cast their shadows before," because our "angel," ever watchful, forewarns us that we may be prepared Sudden pains and prickings are the warnings of evil on the road, sudden glows and pleasurable sensations are the couriers to tell us of joy close at hand These superstitions are relics of demonology and witchcraft.

In ancient Rome the augurs took special notice of the palpitation of the heart, the flickering of the eye and the pricking of the thumb In regard to the last if the pricking was on the left hand it was considered a evil, bad sign, indicating loss [sic] at hand

Do you bite your thumb at me? Do you mean to insult me? The way of expressing defiance and contempt was by snapping the finger or putting the thumb in the mouth Both these acts are termed a *fico*, whence our expressions "Not worth a fig," "I don't care a fig for you" Decker, describing St Paul's Walk, speaks of the biting of thumbs to beget quarrels (*See* Glove)

'I see Contempt marching forth, giving me the fico with his thombe in his mouth'—*Hic Mercie* (1580)

I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them if they bear it'—*Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet*, i 1

Every honest miller has a thumb of gold Even an honest miller grows rich with what he prigs Thus Chaucer says of his miller—

'Wel cowde he stele and tollen thries,
And yet he had a thumb of gold pardie [was what is called an honest miller]'
Canterbury Tales (Prologue, &c.)

Rule of thumb Rough measure Ladies often measure yard lengths by their thumb Indeed the expression "sixteen nails make a yard" seems to point to the thumb-nail as a standard Countrymen always measure by their thumb

Tom Thumb (*See* Tom)

Under one's thumb Under the influence or power of the person named

Thumb-nail Legacies. Legacies so small that they could be written on one's thumb-nail

"He said some men may make their wills
On their thumb-nails, for in it they can
Bequeath"
Pot v Pandar Lord B and his Valours

Thumbikins or **Thumbscrew.** An instrument of torture largely used by the Inquisition. The torture was compressing the thumb between two bars of iron, made to approach each other by means of a screw. Principal Carstairs was the last person put to this torture in Britain, he suffered for half an hour at Holyrood, by order of the Scotch Privy Council to wring from him a confession of the secrets of the Argyll and Monmouth parties.

Thunder. The giant who fell into the river and was killed, because Jack cut the ropes that suspended the drawbridge, and when the giant ventured to cross it the bridge fell in (*Jack the Giant Killer*)

Thunder (*Sons of*) [*Boanerges*] James and John, the sons of Zebedee (Mark iii 17) So called because they asked to be allowed to consume with lightning those who rejected the mission of Christ (Luke ix 54, Mark iii 17)

Thunder and Lightning of **Tournant.** Stephen II. of Hungary (1090, 1111-1131)

Thunders of the Vatican. The anathemas and denunciations of the Pope, whose palace is the Vatican of Rome

Properly speaking, the Vatican consists of the papal palace, the court and garden of Belvedere, the library, and the museum, all on the right bank of the Tiber

Thunderbolt of Italy. Gaston de Foix, nephew of Louis XII (1489-1512)

Thunderbolts. Jupiter was depicted by the ancients as a man seated on a throne, holding a sceptre in his left hand and thunderbolts in his right Modern science has proved there are no such things as thunderstones though many tons of bolides (2 syl), aerolites (3 syl), meteors, or shooting stars (of stony or metallic substance) fall annually to our earth These "man-stones" however, have no connection with thunder and lightning

"Be resolv'd, gods with all your thunderbolts
Dash him to pieces!"
Shakespeare Julius Cæsar, iv 1

Thunderer (*The*) A name applied to *The Times* newspaper, in allusion to an article by Captain Ed Sterling, beginning thus —

We thunder forth this the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform."—*Times*

Thundering Legion. Under cover of a thunderstorm which broke over them they successfully attacked the Marcomanni. (*See* Legion, Theban Legion)

This is a mere legend of no historic value The legion was so called it bears a contry before the reign of Aurelius, probably because it bore on its shields or ensigns a representation of Jupiter Tonans

Thun'stone. The successor of King Arthur (*Nursery Tale Tom Thumb*)

Thursday. That is, Thor's day In French, *Jeudi*—*i e* Jove's day

Thursday. (*See* Black)

When three Thursdays meet. Never (*q v*) In French, "*Cela arrivera le semaine des trois jeudis*"

Maundy Thursday (*See* Maundy Thursday)

Tiara. A composite emblem Its primary meaning is purity and chastity —the foundation being of fine linen The gold band denotes supremacy The first cap of dignity was adopted by Pope Damasus II in 1048 The cap was surmounted with a high coronet in 1295 by Boniface VIII The second coronet was added in 1335 by Benedict XII, to indicate the prerogatives of spiritual and temporal power combined in the Papacy. The third coronet is indicative of the Trinity, but it is not known who first adopted it some say Urban V, others John XXII, John XXIII, or Benedict XII

"The symbol of my three-fold dignity is to be worn with mild and humble intentions."—*Pope Pius IX* (1871)

⁂ The triple crown most likely was in imitation of that of the Jewish high priest

"On his head was a white turban, and over this a second striped with dark blue On his forehead he wore a plate of gold, on which the name of Jehovah was inscribed and being, at once high priest and prince, this was connected with a triple crown on the temples and back of the head."—*Ekkhard the Pilgrim* chap v

Tib. *St Tib's Eve* Never. A corruption of St Ubes There is no such saint in the calendar as St Ubes, and therefore her eve falls on the "Greek Kalends" (*q v*), neither before Christmas Day nor after it

Tib and Tom. Tib is the ace of trumps, and Tom is the knave of trumps in the game of Gleek

"That game for needs must overcome,
That can play both Tib and Tom."
Randolph Hermaphrodite p 60

Tiber, called *The Yellow Tiber*, because it is discoloured with yellow mud

"Vertimus in ripidis, et multa flavus arena"
Virgil Æneid, viii 41

Tibul'lus. *The French Tibullus* Evariste Désiré Desforges, Chevalier de Parny (1753-1814).

Tibur'ce (3 syl) or **Tiburce** (2 syl) Brother of Valerian, converted by the teaching of St Cecilia, his sister-in-law and baptised by Pope Urban Being brought before Almachius the prefect, and commanded to worship the image of Jupiter, both the brothers refused, and were decapitated (*Chaucer Seconde Nonnes Tale*)

"At this thinge scho unto Tiburce told (3 syl)
And after this Tiburce, in good entente (3 syl),
With Valerian to Pope Urban wente"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales l 276

Tiburtius's Day (*St*) April 14th The cuckoo sings from St Tiburtius's Day (April 14th) to St John's Day (June 24th)

This most certainly is not correct, as I have heard the cuckoo even in August, but without doubt July is the month of its migration generally

The proverb says

"July prepares to fly, August go he must

⁂ It is said that he migrates to Egypt

Tick. *To go on tick*—on ticket In the seventeenth century, *ticket* was the ordinary term for the written acknowledgment of a debt, and one living on credit was said to be *living on tick* Betting was then, and still is to a great extent, a matter of tick—*i e*, entry of particulars in a betting-book We have an Act of Parliament prohibiting the use of betting tickets "Be it enacted, that if any person shall play at any of the said games . . (otherwise than with and for ready money), or shall bet on the sides of such as shall play . . a sum of money exceeding £100 at any one time upon ticket or credit . . he shall," etc (16 Car II cap 16)

"If a servant usually buy for the master upon tick and the servant buy some things without the master's order the master is liable"—*Chief Justice Holt (Blackstone*, chap xv p 468)

Ticket. *That's the ticket* or *That's the ticket for soup* That's the right thing The ticket to be shown in order to obtain something Some think that the word "ticket" in this phrase is a corruption of *etiquette*

What's the ticket? What is the arrangement?

"'Well,' said Bob Cross, 'what's the ticket, youngster? Are you to go aboard with us?'"—*Captain Marryat*

Ticket of Leave (*A*) A warrant given to convicts to have then liberty on condition of good behaviour

Tickle the Public (*To*) When an actor introduces some gag to make the audience laugh, "*il chatouille le public*" One of the most noted chatouilleurs was Odry, a French actor.

Tide-rode, in seaman phrase, means that the vessel at anchor is swung about by the force of the tide Metaphorically, a person is tide-rode when circumstances over which he has no control are against him, especially a sudden glut in the market Tide-rode, ridden at anchor with the head to the tide, *wind-rode*, with the head to the wind

Tide-waiters. Those who vote against then opinions S G O (the Rev Lord Osborne), or the *Times*, calls the clergy in Convocation whose votes do not agree with then convictions 'ecclesiastical tide-waiters"

Tidy means in *tide*, in season, in time We retain the word in even-tide, spring-tide, and so on. Tusser has the phrase, "If the weather be fair and tidy," meaning seasonable Things done punctually and in their proper season are sure to be done orderly, and what is orderly done is neat and well arranged Hence we get the notion of methodical, neat, well-arranged, associated with tidy. (Danish, *tidig*, seasonable, favourable)

How are you getting on? Oh! pretty tidily—favourably (*See above*)

A tidy fortune A nice little bit of money Tidy means neat, and neat means comfortable

Tied. *Tied to your mother's apron-strings* Not yet out of nursery government; not free to act on your own responsibility The allusion is to tying naughty young children to the mother's or nurse's apron

Tied House (*A*) A retail shop, stocked by a wholesale dealer, and managed by some other person not the owner of the stock The wholesale dealer appoints the manager

"There are tied houses in the drapery grocery, dairy, boot and shoe, and wine, liquor, and book trades Whiteley's, if rumour is to be trusted, is a tied house and the majority of fashionable restaurants in London begin by being tied to the Gaiety"—*Liberty Review*, 16th April, 1894, p 710, col 1

Tied-up. Married, tied up in the marriage-knot

"When first the marriage-knot was tied
Between my wife and me"
Walkingame's Arithmetic

Tiffin (Indian). Luncheon, refreshment (*Tiff*, a draught of liquor)

Ti'ger (*A*) properly means "a gentleman's attendant, and *page* a lady's attendant, but the distinction is quite obsolete, and any servant in livery who rides out with his master or mistress is so called, also a boy in buttons attendant on a lady, like a page, a parasite

"'Yes,' she cried gaily over the bannisters, 'my fiacre and my tiger are waiting'"—*A Fellow of Trinity*, chap xv

Tiger-kill (*A*) An animal tied up by hunters in a jungle to be killed by a tiger This is a lure to attract the tiger preparatory to a tiger-hunt

Tigers. The car of Bacchus was drawn by tigers, and tigers are generally drawn by artists crouching at the feet of Bacchus Solomon (Prov xx 1) says "Strong drink is raging" (like a tiger) In British India a tiger is called "Brother Stripes"

Tigernach. Oldest of the Irish annalists His annals were published in Dr. O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, at the expense of the Duke of Buckingham (1814-1826)

Tight. Intoxicated

Tigris [*the Arrow*] So called from the rapidity of its current. Hiddekel is

"The Dekel," or Diglath, a Semitic corruption of *Tigra*, Medo-Persic for arrow (Gen ii 14)

"Flu'mini a celerita'te qua definit Tigris nomen est quia Persica lingua, tigrim *sagittam* appellant —*Quintus Curtius*

Tike. *A Yorkshire tike* A clownish rustic. In Scotland a dog is called a tyke (Icelandic, *tik*), hence, a snarling, obstinate fellow

Tilbert (*Sir*). The cat in the tale of *Reynard the Fox* (*See* TIBALT)

Tile. A hat (Anglo-Saxon, *tigel*, Latin, *tego*, to cover)

Tile Loose. *He has a tile loose.* He is not quite *compos mentis*, he is not all there

Tile a Lodge, in Freemasonry, means to close the door, to prevent anyone uninitiated from entering Of course, to tile a house means to finish building it, and to tile a lodge is to complete it

Timber-toe (*A*) A wooden leg, one with a wooden leg

Time. *Time and tide wait for no man*

"I for the next inn he spurr'd amain,
In haste all bits and bridles slipp'd away—
But time and tide for no man stay"
Somerville The Sweet scented Miser

Take [or *Seize*] *Time by the forelock* (*Thalēs of Miletus.*) Time is represented as an old man, quite bald, with the exception of a single lock of hair on the forehead Shakespeare calls him "that bald sexton, Time" (*King John*, iii 1)

Time is, Time was, Time's past Friar Bacon made a brazen head, and it was said if he heard his head speak he would succeed in his work in hand, if not he would fail. A man named Miles was set to watch the head, and while Bacon was sleeping the head uttered these words "TIME IS," and half an hour afterwards it said "TIME WAS," after the expiration of another half-hour it said 'TIME'S PAST,' fell down, and was broken to pieces

"I like Friar Bacon's brazen head, I've spoken,
Time is time was, time's past"
Tyron Don Juan i 217-8

Time-bargain (*A*), in Stock, is a speculation, not an investment A time-bargain is made to buy or sell again as soon as possible and receive the difference realised An investment is made for the sake of the interest given

Time of Grace. The lawful season for venery, which began at Midsummer and lasted to Holyrood Day The fox and wolf might be hunted from the Nativity to the Annunciation the roebuck from Easter to Michaelmas, the roe from Michaelmas to Candlemas, the hare from Michaelmas to Midsummer, and the boar from the Nativity to the Purification. (*See* SPORTING SEASONS)

Time-honoured Lancaster. Old John of Gaunt His father was Edward III, his son Henry IV, his nephew Richard II. of England, his second wife was Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel of Castile and Leon his only daughter married John of Castile and Leon; his sister Johanna married Alphonso, King of Castile Shakespeare calls him "time-honoured and "old" honoured he certainly was, but was only fifty-nine at his death Hesiod is called *Old*, meaning "long ago"

Times (*The*) A newspaper, founded by John Walter In 1785 he established *The Daily Universal Register*, but in 1788 changed the name into *The Times*, or *Daily Universal Register*. (*See* THUNDERER)

Timo'leon. The Corinthian who so hated tyranny that he murdered his own brother Timoph'anēs when he attempted to make himself absolute in Corinth.

'The fair Corinthian boast
Timoleon happy temper mild and firm
Who wept the brother while the tyrant bled
Thomson Liberty

Timon of Athens. The misanthrope Shakespeare's play so called Lord Macaulay uses the expression to 'out-Timon Timon"—*i e* to be more misanthropical than even Timon

Tin. Money. A depreciating synonym for silver, called by alchemists "Jupiter"

Tine-man (*The*) The Earl of Douglas, who died 1424 (See *Sir W Scott Tales of a Grandfather*, chap. xvm)

Ting. The general assembly of the Northmen, which all capable of bearing arms were bound to attend on occasions requiring deliberation and action The words Volksthing and Storthing are still in use

'A shout filled all the Ting, a thousand swords
Clashed loud approval'
Frithiof-Saga (*The Parting*)

Tinker. The man who *tinks*, or beats on a kettle to announce his trade John Bunyan (1628-1688) was called *The inspired Tinker*)

Tintag'el or **Tintag'il.** A strong castle on the coast of Cornwall, the reputed birth-place of King Arthur

'When Uther in Tintagil passed away'
Tennyson The Coming of Arthur

Tin'tern Abbey. Wordsworth has a poem called *Lines Composed a few Miles above Tintern Abbey*, but these lines have nothing whatever to do with the famous ruin, not even once alluding to it

Tintoretto, the historical painter So called because his father was a dyer (*tintore*) His real name was Jacopo Robusti He was nicknamed *Il Furioso*, from the rapidity of his productions (1512-1594)

Tip. Private information, secret warning In horse-racing, it means such secret information as may guide the person tipped to make bets advantageously A "straight tip" comes straight or direct from the owner or trainer of the horse in question A man will sometimes give the police the "tip" of a hint where a gang of confederates be concealed, or where law-breakers may be found Thus, houses of ill fame and keepers of clandestine gaming houses in league with the police, receive the "tip" when spies are on them or legal danger is abroad

"If he told the police he felt assured that the tip would be given to the parties concerned and his efforts would be frustrated" —*Mr Stead's defence* November 2nd 1885

He gave me a tip—a present of money, a bribe (*See* Dibs)

Tip of my Tongue. *To have a thing on the tip of my tongue* means to have it so pat that it comes without thought, also, to have a thing on the verge of one's memory, but not quite perfectly remembered (In Latin, *in labris natat*)

Tip One the Wink (*To*) To make a signal to another by a wink Here tip means "to give" as tip in the previous example means "a gift"

Tiph'any, according to the calendar of saints, was the mother of the Three Kings of Cologne (*See* Cologne)

Tiphys. A pilot He was the pilot of the Argonauts

"Many a Tiphys or canny depth explores,
To open view conclusions were untried before"
Hoole's Ariosto Bk xiii

Tipperary Rifle (*A*) A shillelagh or stick made of blackthorn At Ballylinphy station an itinerant vendor of walking-sticks pushed up close to their Royal Highnesses [the Prince and Princess of Wales] The Prince asked him what he wanted, and the man replied, "Nothing, your honour, but to ask your honour to accept a present of a Tipperary rifle," and so saying he handed his Royal Highness a stout hawthorn The Prince sent the man a sovereign, for which a gentleman offered him 20s "No," said the man, "I would not part with it for twenty-five gold guineas" In a few minutes the man had sold *all* his sticks for princely prices. (April 25th, 1885)

Tippling Act (*The*), 21 Geo II chap 10, which restricted the sale of spirituous liquors retailed on credit for less than 20s at one time In part repealed A "tippler" originally meant a tavern-keeper or tapster, and the tavern was called a "tippling-house," At Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1577, five persons were appointed "tipplers of Lincoln beer," and no "other tippler [might] draw or sell beer" under penalties

Tippling House. A contemptuous name for a tavern or public-house.

Tipstaff. A constable so called because he carried a staff tipped with a bull's horn In the documents of Edward II allusion is often made to his staff (See *Rymer's Fœdera*)

Tiptoe of Expectation (*On the*) All agog with curiosity I am like one standing on tiptoe to see over the shoulders of a crowd

Tirer une Dent. To draw a man's tooth, or extort money from him The allusion is to the tale told by Holinshed of King John, who extorted 10,000 marks from a Jew living at Bristol by extracting a tooth daily till he consented to provide the money For seven successive days a tooth was taken, and then the Jew gave in

Tiresias. *Blind as Tiresias* Tiresias the Theban by accident saw Athena bathing, and the goddess struck him with blindness by splashing water in his face She afterwards repented doing so, and, as she could not restore his sight, conferred on him the power of soothsaying, and gave him a staff with which he could walk as safely as if he had his sight He found death at last by drinking from the well of Tilphosa

"Into the truth of what was said to-day
Let us as Heralds, not as Prophets, search
Tiresias, not the Gods, decide"
Addison Transformation of Tiresias

Tiring Irons. Iron rings to be put on or taken off a ring as a puzzle Lightfoot calls them "tiring irons never to be untied"

Tirled. *He tirled at the pin* He twiddled or rattled with the latch before opening the door Guillaume di Lorris,

in his *Romance of the Rose* (thirteenth century), says, "When persons visit a friend they ought not to bounce all at once into the room, but should announce their approach by a slight cough, or few words spoken in the hall, or a slight shuffling of their feet, so as not to take their friends unawares" The pin is the door-latch, and before a visitor entered a room it was, in Scotland, thought good manners to fumble at the latch to give notice of your intention to enter. (Tirl is the Anglo-Saxon *thirl-an*, to turn Dutch *dwarlen*, our twirl, etc., or Danish *trille*, German *trillen*, Welsh *trellio*, our *trill*, to rattle or roll)

"Right quickly he mounted up the stair,
And tirled at the pin"
Chaucer's Reeve's Tale

Tiro'nian Sign (*The*) The symbol (&) for "and" or the Latin *et* Said to have been invented by Tullius Tiro, Cicero's freed-man (*See* MARKS IN GRAMMAR)

Tiryns. An ancient city of Argolis in Greece, famous for its Cyclopean architecture The "Gallery of Tiryns" is the oldest and noblest structure of the heroic ages It is mentioned by Homer, and still exists

Tiryn'thian Swain. Hercules is so called by Spenser, but he is more frequently styled the *Tirynthian Hero*, because he generally resided at Tiryns, a town of Argolis

Tit. A horse

"They scorned the coach they scorned the mile,
Two spanking tits with streaming tails"
The Lad of All Ihaus

"What sumptuous need now for an untrimmed tit"
Lamentable Life of Private Shepherd (1591)

Tit for Tat. J Bellenden Ker says this is the Dutch "*Dit voor dat*" (this for that), "*Quid pro quo*" Heywood uses the phrase "tat for tat," perhaps the French phrase, "*mal pour mal*"

Ti'tan. The sun, so called by Ovid and Virgil

And flecked Darkness like a drunkard reels
From forth Day's path and Titan's fiery wheels
Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet, II 3

The Titans The children of Heaven and Earth, who, instigated by their mother, deposed their father, and incarcerated from Tartaros their brothers the Hundred-handed giants and the Cyclopes (*Classic mythology*)

Titan's War with Jove (*The*) The Titans set their brother Cronos on the throne of heaven, and Zeus [*Zuce*] tried to dethrone him The contest lasted ten years, when Zeus became the conqueror and hurled the Titans into hell

* This must not be confounded with the war of the giants, which was a revolt against Zeus, and was soon put down by the help of the other gods and the aid of Heracles (*See* GIANTS)

Titan'ia. Wife of Oberon, king of the fairies According to the belief in Shakespeare's age, fairies were the same as the classic nymphs, the attendants of Diana The queen of the fairies was therefore Diana herself, called Titania by Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, III 173) (*Keightley Fairy Mythology*)

Titho'nus. A beautiful Trojan beloved by Aurora He begged the goddess to grant him immortality which request the goddess granted, but as he had forgotten to ask for youth and vigour he soon grew old, infirm, and ugly When life became insupportable he prayed Aurora to remove him from the world; this, however she could not do, but she changed him into a grasshopper. Synonym for "an old man"

"An idle scene Tithonus acted
When to a grasshopper contracted"
Prior The Turtle and Sparrows

"Thinner than Tithonus was
Before he fell a victim to"
Tales of Mikitus, II

Titi (*Prince*) Frederick Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II Seward, a contemporary, tells us that Prince Frederick was a great reader of French memoirs, and that he himself wrote memoirs of his contemporaries under the pseudonym of "Prince Titi"

There was a political fury (by St Hilaire still (1681-1740) called the *History of Prince Titi* Hall has also wrote a *History of Prince Titi* These histories are manifestly covert reflections on George II and his belongings

Titian [*Tiziano Vecellio*] An Italian landscape painter, celebrated for the fine effects of his clouds (1477-1576)

"Not Titian's pencil ever could so array
So fleece with clouds the pure ethereal space"
Thomson Castle of Indolence canto I

The French Titian Jacques Blanchard, the painter (1600-1638)

The Titian of Portugal Alonzo Sanchez Coello (1515-1590).

Titivate (3 syl) To tidy up to dress up to set in order 'Titi' is a variant of *tidy*, and "vate" is an affix, from the Latin *vado* (to go), meaning "to go and do something"

Tittle Tattle. Tattle is prate. (Dutch *tateren*, Italian, *tatta-mella*) Tittle is

little, same as tit in titmouse, little tit, tit-bit

"Pish! Why do I spend my time in tittle-tattle?"
Otway Cheats of Scapin, i 1

Titus. The penitent thief, called Desmas in the ancient mysteries. (*See* DUMACHUS)

Titus the Roman Emperor was called "the delight of men." (40, 79-81)

"Titus indeed gave one short evening gleam,
More cordial felt, as in the midst it spread
Of storm and horror, the delight of men"
Thomson Liberty, iii

The Arch of Titus commemorates the capture of Jerusalem, A D 70

Tityos. A giant whose body covered nine acres of land He tried to defile Latōna, but Apollo cast him into Tartarus, where a vulture fed on his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured (*Greek fable*) (*See* GIANTS)

∵ Promētheus (3 syl) was chained to Mount Caucasus, and had his liver gnawed by a vulture or eagle (*See also* ST. GEORGE, who delivered Sabia, chained to a rock)

Tityre Tus. Dissolute young scapegraces, whose delight was to worry the watchmen, upset sedans, wrench knockers off doors, and be rude to pretty women, at the close of the seventeenth century. The name comes from the first line of Virgil's first Eclogue, "*Tityre tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi*" (Tityre Tus loved to lurk in the dark night looking for mischief) "Tus" = *tuze*.

Tityrus. Any shepherd So called in allusion to the name familiar from its use in Greek idyls and Virgil's first Eclogue In the *Shepherd's Calendar* Spenser calls Chaucer by this name.

"Heroes and their feats
Fatigue me never more, by the pipe
Of Tityrus assembling the sons
The rustic round beneath his favourite beech"
Cowper

Tizona. One of the favourite swords of the Cid, taken by him from King Bucar His other favourite sword was Cola'da. Tizona was buried with him (*See* SWORD)

Tizzy (*sl*). A sixpence A variant of *testy* In the reign of Henry VIII a "testone" was a shilling, but only sixpence in the reign of Elizabeth. (French, *teste, tête*, the [monarch's] head)

To (1) (to rhyme with *do*) To be compared to, comparable to Thus, Sir Thomas Browne (*Religio Medici*) says "There is no torture *to* the rack of a disease" (p 69, 20); and again, "No reproach *to* the scandal of a story." And Shakespeare says —

"There is no vice *to* his correction
Nor *to* his service no such joy on earth"
Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii 1

To. Altogether, wholly.

"If the podech be burned to we saye the bysshope hath put his foto in the potte"—*Tyndale*

To-do. *Here's a pretty to-do* Disturbance The French *affaire* i.e. *à faire* (to do).

To Rights. In apple-pie order *To put things to rights* To put every article in its proper place In the United States of America the phrase is used to signify directly. (Latin, *rectus*, right)

"I said I had never heard it so she began to rights and told me the whole thing"—*Story of the Sleigh-ride*

To Wit. For example. (Anglo-Saxon, *wit-an*, to know)

To (2) (to rhyme with *so, foe*, etc)

To En (*The*). The One—that is, the Unity This should be *To hen* properly.

To On (*The*) The reality.

To Pan (*The*) The totality

"so then he falls back upon force as the "ultimate of ultimates," as the TO EN the TO ON, and the TO PAN of creation"—*Fra Ollæ*

Toads. The device of Clovis was three toads (or botes, as they were called in Old French), but after his baptism the Arians greatly hated him, and assembled a large army under King Candat to put down the Christian king. While on his way to meet the heretics, he saw in the heavens his device miraculously changed into three lilies *or* on a banner *azure* He had such a banner instantly made, and called it his *oriflambe* Even before his army came in sight of King Candat, the host of the heretic lay dead, slain, like the army of Sennacherib by a blast from the god of battles (*Raoul de Presles Grans Croniques de France*)

"It is witnessyd of Maister Robert Grosmyne first bethe thyse dayes till Frenchmen vsed to bere in their armes in Tooles but after that holoveus had reconsised Cristes relygyon in Floure de lys were sent to him by diuyne power, sette in a shylde of azure, the whiche syns that haue borne of all Frenchmenes"—*Fabian's Chronicle*

The toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in its head Fenton says "There is to be found in the heads of old and great toads a stone they call borax or stelon, which, being used as rings, give forewarning against venom" (1569) These stones always bear a figure resembling a toad on their surface.

Lupton says. "A toad-stone, called *crapaudia*, touching any part envenomed by the bite of a rat, wasp, spider, or other venomous beast, ceases the pain and swelling thereof" In the Londesborough Collection is a silver ring of the fifteenth century, in which one of these toad-stones is set The stone was supposed to sweat and change colour when poison was in its proximity Technically called the Batrachyte or Batrachos, an antidote of all sorts of poison

Toads unknown in Ireland. It is said that St Patrick cleared the island of all "vermint" by his malediction

Toad-eater. At the final overthrow of the Moors, the Castilians made them their servants, and their active habits and officious manners greatly pleased the proud and lazy Spaniards, who called them *un todita* (my factotum) Hence a cringing officious dependent, who will do all sorts of dirty work for you, is called a *todita* or *toad-eater*

Pulteney's toad-eater Henry Vane So called by Walpole (1742)

Toady. (*See* TOAD-EATER)

Toast. A name given, to which guests are invited to drink in compliment The name at one time was that of a lady The word is taken from the toast which used at one time to be put into the tankard, and which still floats in the loving-cup, and also the cups called copus, bishop, and cardinal, at the Universities Hence the lady named was the toast or savour of the wine—that which gave the draught piquancy and merit. The story goes that a certain beau, in the reign of Charles II, being at Bath, pledged a noted beauty in a glass of water taken from her bath; whereupon another oysterer cried out he would have nothing to do with the liquor, but would have the toast—*i.e.* the lady herself (*Rambler*, No 24)

"Let the toast pass drink to the lass"—*Sheridan School for Scandal*

'Say, why are beauties praised and honoured most,
The wise man's passion and the vain man's toast" *Pope Rape of the Lock* Canto I

Tobit, sleeping one night outside the wall of his courtyard, was blinded by sparrows "muting warm dung into his eyes" His son Tobias was attacked on the Tigris by a fish, which leapt out of the water to assail him. Tobias married Sara, seven of whose betrothed lovers had been successively carried off by the evil spirit Asmode'us Asmodeus was driven off by the angel Azari'as, and, fleeing to the extremity of Egypt, was bound. Old Tobit was cured of his blindness by applying to his eyes the gall of the fish which had tried to devour his son (*Apocrypha Book of Tobit*)

Tobo'so. *Dulcin'ea del Toboso.* Don Quixote's lady Sancho Panza says she was "a stout-built sturdy wench, who could pitch the bar as well as any young fellow in the parish." The knight had been in love with her when he was simply a gentleman of the name of Quix'ada She was then called Aldonza Lorenzo (daughter of Lorenzo Corchuelo and Aldonza Nogales), but when the gentleman became a don, he changed the style of address of the village damsel into one more befitting his new rank (*Cervantes Don Quixote*, bk i chap 1)

"'Sir,' said Don Quixote 'she is not a descendant of the ancient Cati, Curtii, and Scipios of Rome, nor of the modern Colonas and Ursini, nor of the Rebellis and Villanovis of Valencia, neither is she a descendant of the Palafoxes Nevcrs, Rocabertis, Cordilas, Lunas, Alagons, Ureas, Fozes and Gurreis of Arragon neither does the Lady Dulcinea descend from the Cerdas, Manriques, Mendozas, and Guzmans of Castile nor from the Alencastros, Pallas, and Menezes of Portugal but she derives her origin from a family of Toboso, near Mancha'" (bk ii chap v).

⁂ In English the accent of Dulcinea is often on the second syllable, but in Spanish it is on the third

"Ask you for whom my tears do flow so?
Why, for Dulcinea del Toboso'
Don Quixote's Love-song

Tobo'sian. *The rampant Manchegan lion shall be united to the white Tobosian dove* Literally, Don Quixote de la Mancha shall marry Dulcinea del Toboso Metaphorically, "None but the brave deserve the fair"

Toby (*the dog*), in Punchinello, wears a frill garnished with bells, to frighten away the devil from his master This is a very old superstition. (*See* PASSING BELL)

The Chinese and other nations make a great noise to drive away evil spirits 'Keening' is probably based on the same superstition

Toby. *The high toby*, the high-road, *the low toby*, the by-road A highwayman is a "high toby man," a mere footpad is a "low toby man."

"So we can do a touch now as well as you grand gentlemen on the high toby"—*Lytton's Robbery under Arms*, chap xxvi

Toddy. A favourite Scotch beverage compounded of spirits, hot water, and sugar The word is a corruption of *tadi*, the Indian name for the saccharine juice of palm spathes The Sanskrit is *tolaka* or *tala*, from *tal* (palm-juice). (*Rhind's Vegetable Kingdom*)

Toes. The most dexterous man in the use of his toes in lieu of fingers was William Kingston, born without hands or arms (See *World of Wonders*, pt. x., *Correspondence*, p 65)

Tofana. An old woman of Naples immortalised by her invention of a tasteless and colourless poison, called by her the *Manna of St Nicola of Bari*, but better known as *Aqua Tofana* Above 600 persons fell victims to this insidious drug Tofana died 1730

Hieronyma Spara, generally called *La Spara*, a reputed witch, about a century previously, sold a similar elixir The secret was revealed by the father confessors, after many years of concealment and a frightful number of deaths.

Tog. *Tego*, dress (Latin, *toga*) "Togged out in his best" is dressed in his best clothes *Toggery* is finery

Toga. The Romans were called *togati* or *gens togata*, because their chief outer dress was a toga

Toga'd or **Togated Nation** (*The*) *Gens togata*, the Romans, who wore togas. The Greeks wore "palls," and were called the *gens pallata*, the Gauls wore breeches, and were called *gens braccata*. (*Toga*, *pallium*, and *braccæ*)

Tole'do. Famous for its swords "The temper of Tole'dan blades is such that they are sometimes packed in boxes, curled up like the mainsprings of watches" Both Livy and Polybius refer to them.

Tolmen (in French, *Dolmen*). An immense mass of stone placed on two or more vertical ones, so as to admit a passage between them (Celtic, *tol* or *dol*, table, *men*, stone)

The Constantine Tolmen, Cornwall, consists of a vast stone 33 feet long, 11½ deep, and 18½ across This stone is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks.

Tolo'sa. *He has got the gold of Tolosa.* (Latin proverb meaning "His ill-gotten wealth will do him no good") Cæpio, in his march to Gallia Narbonensis, stole from Toulouse (*Tolosa*) the gold and silver consecrated by the Cimbrian Druids to their gods In the battle which ensued both Cæpio and his brother consul were defeated by the Cimbrians and Teutons, and 112,000 Romans were left dead on the field. (B C. 106)

Tom. Between "Tom" and "Jack" there is a vast difference "Jack" is the sharp, shrewd, active fellow, but Tom the honest dullard Counterfeits are "Jack," but Toms are simply bulky examples of the ordinary sort, as Tom-toes No one would think of calling the thick-headed, ponderous male cat a Jack, nor the pert, dexterous, thieving daw a "Tom" The former is instinctively called a Tom-cat, and the latter a Jack-daw. The subject of "Jack" has been already set forth (*See* JACK) Let us now see how Tom is used

Tom o' Bedlam (*q. v.*). A mendicant who levies charity on the plea of insanity

Tom-cat The male cat.

Tom Drum's entertainment A very clumsy sort of horse-play.

Tom Farthing. A born fool.

Tom Fool A clumsy, witless fool, fond of stupid practical jokes, but very different from a "Jack Pudding," who is a wit and bit of a conjurer

Tom Long A lazy, dilatory sluggard.

Tom Lony. A simpleton.

Tom Noddy A puffing, fuming, stupid creature, no more like a "Jack-a-dandy" than Bill Sikes to Sam Weller

Tom Noodle A mere nincompoop

Tom the Piper's son A poor stupid thief who got well basted, and blubbered like a booby

Tom Thumb A man cut short or stinted of his fair proportions (For the Tom Thumb of nursery delight, *see next page*)

Tom Tidler An occupant who finds it no easy matter to keep his own against sharper rivals (*See* TOM TIDLER'S GROUND)

Tom Tiller. A hen-pecked husband

Tom Tinker The brawny, heavy blacksmith, with none of the wit and fun of a "Jack Tar," who can tell a yarn to astonish all his native village

Tom Tit The "Tom Thumb" of birds

Tom-Toe The clumsy, bulky toe, "bulk without spirit vast" Why the great toe? "For that being one o' the lowest, basest, poorest of this most wise rebellion, thou goest foremost" (*Shakespeare Coriolanus*, i. 1)

Tom Tug. A waterman, who bears the same relation to a Jack Tar as a cart-horse to an Arab (*See* TOM TUG)

Great Tom of Lincoln. A bell weighing 5 tons 8 cwt

Mighty Tom of Oxford A bell weighing 7 tons 12 cwt.

Old Tom A heavy, strong, intoxicating sort of gin.

Long Tom. A huge water-jug.

Tom Folio. Thomas Rawlinson, the bibliomaniac. (1681-1725)

Tom Fool's Colours. Red and yellow, or scarlet and yellow, the colours of the ancient motley.

Tom Foolery. The coarse, witless jokes of a Tom Fool. (*See above.*)

Tom Long. *Waiting for Tom Long*—*i.e.* a wearisome long time The pun, of course, is on the word *long*

Tom Raw. The griffin, applied at one time to a subaltern in India for a year and a day after his joining the army

Tom Tailor. A tailor.

'We lend our hearts and not our garments — "The better for yourselves, and the worse for Tom Taylor," as the baron"—*Sir W. Scott The Monastery* chap xxv

Tom Thumb, the nursery tale, is from the French *Le Petit Poucet,* by Charles Perrault (1630), but it is probably of Anglo-Saxon origin There is in the Bodleian Library a ballad about Tom Thumb, "printed for John Wright in 1630"

Tom Thumb. The son of a common ploughman and his wife, who was knighted by King Arthur, and was killed by the poisonous breath of a spider, in the reign of King Thunstone, the successor of Arthur (*Nursery tale.*)

Tom Tidler's Ground. The ground or tenement of a sluggard The expression occurs in Dickens's Christmas story, 1861 Tidler is a contraction of 'the idler" or *t'idler* The game so called consists in this. Tom Tidler stands on a heap of stones, gravel, etc., other boys rush on the heap crying, "Here I am on Tom Tidler's ground," and Tom bestirs himself to keep the invaders off

Tom Tug. A waterman In allusion to the tug or boat so called, or to tugging at the oars.

Tom and Jerry—*i.e.* Corinthian Tom and Jerry Hawthorn, the two chief characters in Pierce Egan's *Life in London,* illustrated by Cruikshank

Tom, Dick, and Harry. A set of nobodies, persons of no note, persons unworthy notice Jones, Brown, and Robinson are far other men they are the vulgar rich, especially abroad, who give themselves airs, and look with scorn on all foreign ways which differ from their own.

Tom o' Bedlams. A race of mendicants The Bethlem Hospital was made to accommodate six lunatics, but in 1644 the number admitted was forty-four, and applications were so numerous that many inmates were dismissed half-cured These "ticket-of-leave men" used to wander about as vagrants, chanting mad songs, and dressed in fantastic dresses, to excite pity. Under cover of these harmless "innocents," a set of sturdy rogues appeared, called Abram men, who shammed lunacy, and committed great depredations.

'With a sigh like Tom o' Bedlam"
Shakespeare King Lear, i 2

Tomboy. A romping girl, formerly used for a harlot. (Saxon, *tumbere,* a dancer or romper, Danish, *tumle,* "to tumble about," French, *tomber;* Spanish, *tumbar,* our tumble.) The word may either be tumbe-boy (one who romps like a boy), or a *tumber* (one who romps), the word *boy* being a corruption.

"A lady
So fair to be partner'd
With tomboys"
Shakespeare Cymbeline, i 6

Halliwell gives the following quotation.—

'Herodias daughter first was a tumbester and tumbled before [the king] and other great lords of the contre, he granted to geve hire whatever she would bydde'

Tomahawk. A war-hatchet. The word has slight variations in different Indian tribes, as *tomehagen, tummahagen, tamothecan,* etc. When peace was made between tribes in hostility, the tomahawks were buried with certain ceremonies, hence, to "bury the hatchet" means to make peace.

Tomb of Our Lord. This spot is now covered by "The Church of the Holy Sepulchre" A long marble slab is shown on the pavement as the tomb-stone Where the Lord was anointed for His burial three large candlesticks stand covered with red velvet. The identity of the spot is doubtful

Tommy Atkins (*sl*) A British soldier, as a Jack Tar is a British sailor The term arose from the little pocket ledgers served out, at one time, to all British soldiers In these manuals were to be entered the name, the age, the date of enlistment, the length of service, the wounds, the medals, and so on of each individual The War Office sent with each little book a form for filling it in, and the hypothetical name selected, instead of John Doe and Richard Roe (selected by lawyers), or M N (selected by the Church), was "Tommy Atkins"

The books were instantly so called, and it did not require many days to transfer the name from the book to the soldier

Tommy Dodd. The "odd" man who, in tossing up, either wins or loses according to agreement with his confederate There is a music-hall song so called, in which Tommy Dodd is the "knowing one"

Tommy Shop. Where wages are paid to workmen who are expected to lay out a part of the money for the good of the shop Tommy means bread or a penny roll, or the food taken by a workman in his handkerchief, it also means goods in lieu of money A Tom and Jerry shop is a low drinking-room

To morrow never Comes. A reproof to those who defer till to morrow what should be done to-day

"'I shall acquaint your mother, Miss May, with your pretty behaviour to-morrow' 'I suppose to-morrow come never,' answered Mrs Heidelberg" —*Le Faux The House in the Churchyard*, p 115

Tonans. *Delirium tonans* Loud talk, exaggeration, gasconade *Blackwood's Magazine* (1869) introduced the expression in the following clause:—

"Irishmen are the victims of that terrible malady that is characterised by a sort of subconscious raving and may for want of a better name, be called 'delirium tonans'"

Tongue of the Trump (*The*) The spokesman or leader of a party. The trump means a Jew's harp, which is vocalised by the tongue

"The tongue of the trump to them all" *Burns*

Tongues

The Italian is pleasant, but without sinews, as still fleeting water

The French—delicate, but like an overnice woman, scarce daring to open her lips for fear of marring her countenance

Spanish—majesticall, but fulsome running too much on the letter *o*, and terrible, like the devil in a play

Dutch—manlike, but withal very harsh, as one ready at every word to pick a quarrel

We (the English), in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian, the full sound of words to the French, the variety of terminations to the Spanish; and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch Thus, like bees, we gather the honey of their good properties and leave the dregs to themselves (*Camden*)

Tonna (*Mrs*), Charlotte Elizabeth, the author of *Personal Recollections* (1792-1846)

Ton'sure (2 syl). *The tonsure of St. Peter* consists in shaving the crown and back of the head, so as to leave a ring or "crown" of hair

The tonsure of James consists in shaving the entire front of the head This is sometimes called "the tonsure of Simon the Magician," and sometimes "the Scottish tonsure," from its use in North Britain

Tonsures vary in size according to rank

For *clerics* the tonsure should be 1 inch in diameter (*Constitutions* II sect 1 chap viii)
For those in *minor orders* it should be ½ inch (Council of Palencia under Urban VI)
For a *subdeacon* ¾ inch (*Constitutions*, xi sect 1 chap viii)
For a *deacon* 2 inches (*Constitutions*, xi sect 1 chap ix)
For a *priest* 2½ inches (Council of Palencia)

Tontino (2 syl.). A legacy left among several persons in such a way that as anyone dies his share goes to the survivors, till the last survivor inherits all So named from Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, who introduced the system into France in 1653

Tony Lumpkin. A young clownish bumpkin in *She Stoops to Conquer*, by Oliver Goldsmith.

Too Many for [Me] or *One too many for [me]* More than a match "*Il est trop fort pour moi*"

"The Irishman is cunning enough but we shall be too many for him" —*Miss Edgeworth*

Tooba or **Touba** [*eternal happiness*]. The tree Touba, in Paradise, stands in the palace of Mahomet (*Sale Preliminary Discourse to the Koran.*)

Tool. *To tool a coach* To drive one, generally applied to a gentleman Jehu, who undertakes for his own amusement to drive a stage-coach To tool is to use the tool as a workman a coachman's tools are the reins and whip with which he tools his coach or makes his coach go

Tooley Street. A corruption of St Olaf—*i e* 'T-olaf, Tolay, Tooly Similarly, Sise Lane is St Osyth's Lane

Toom Tabard [*empty jacket*] A nickname given to John Baliol because of his poor spirit, and sleeveless appointment to the throne of Scotland The honour was an "empty jacket," which he enjoyed a short time and then lost He died discrowned in Normandy.

Tooth. Greek, *odont'*, Latin, *dent'*, Sanskrit, *dant'*, Gothic, *tunth';* Anglo-Saxon, *tóth*, plural, *téth*

Golden tooth. (*See* GOLDEN)
Wolf's tooth (*See* TEETH)
In spite of his teeth (*See* TEETH)

Tooth and Egg. A corruption of *Tutanag*, a Chinese word for spelter, the metal of which canisters are made, and tea-chests lined. It is a mixture of English lead and tin from Quintang

Tooth and Nail. In right good earnest, like a rat or mouse biting and scratching to get at something.

Top. (*See* SLEEP.)

Top-heavy. Liable to tip over because the centre of gravity is too high Intoxicated

Top Ropes. *A display of the top-ropes.* A show of gushing friendliness, great promise of help. The top-rope is the rope used in hauling the top mast up or down

"This display of the top-ropes was rather new to me for time had blurred from my memory the 'General's' rhapsodies '—*C Thomson Autobiography*, p 189

Top-sawyer. A first-rate fellow. The sawyer that takes the upper stand is always the superior man, and gets higher wages

Topham. *Take him, Topham* Catch him if you can, lay hold of him, tipstaff. Topham was the Black Rod of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., very active in apprehending "suspects" during the supposed conspiracy revealed by Titus Oates. "Take him, Topham," became a proverbial saying of the time, much the same as "Who stole the donkey?" "How are your poor feet?" and so on

"Till 'Take him Topham' became a proverb and a formidable one in the mouth of the people' —*Sir Walter Scott Peveril of the Peak*, chap xx

To'phet. A valley near Jerusalem, where children were made to "pass through the fire to Moloch" Josiah threw dead bodies, ordure, and other unclean things there, to prevent all further application of the place to religious use (2 Kings xxiii 10, 11) Here Sennacherib's army was destroyed. (Isaiah xxx 31-33) The valley was also called "Gehinnom" (valley of Hinnom), corrupted into Gehenna, and Rabbi Kimchi tells us that a perpetual fire was kept burning in it to consume the dead bodies, bones, filth, and ordure deposited there (Hebrew, *toph* a drum When children were offered to Moloch, their shrieks were drowned by beat of drum.)

Top'ic. This word has wholly changed its original meaning It now signifies a subject for talk, a theme for discussion or to be written about; but originally "topics" were what we call *common-place books;* the "sentences" of Peter Lombard were theological topics (Greek, *topikos*, from *topos*, a place)

Topsy. A slave-girl, who impersonates the low moral development but real capacity for education of the negro race Her reply to Aunt Ophelia, who questioned her as to her father and mother, is worthy Dickens After maintaining that she had neither father nor mother, her solution of her existence was "I 'spects I growed" (*Mrs Beecher Stowe Uncle Tom's Cabin*)

Topsy-turvy. Upside down (Anglo-Saxon, *top side turn-awey*) As Shakespeare says, "Turn it topsy-turvy down." (*1 Henry IV*, iv 1) (*See* HALF-SEAS OVER)

Toralva. The licentiate who was conveyed on a cane through the air, with his eyes shut. In the space of twelve hours he arrived at Rome, and lighted on the tower of Nona, whence, looking down, he witnessed the death of the constable de Bourbon The next morning he arrived at Madrid, and related the whole affair. During his flight through the air the devil bade him open his eyes, and he found himself so near the moon that he could have touched it with his finger. (*Cervantes. Don Quixote*, pt. ii bk. iii chap. v)

Torne'a. A lake, or rather a river of Sweden, which rises from a lake in Lapland, and runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, at the town called Torne'a or Torne.

"Still pressing on beyond Tornea's lake"
Thomson Winter

Torqua'to—*See* Torquato Tasso, the poet. (1544-1595) (*See* ALFONSO)

"And see how deeply entered Torquato's fame"
Lord Byron, Childe Harold, iv 36

Torquema'da (Inquisitor-general of Spain, 1420-1498) A Dominican of excessive zeal, who multiplied confiscations, condemnations, and punishments to a frightful extent, and his hatred of the Jews and Moors was diabolical

"General Strelnikoff was the greatest scoundrel who defiled the earth since Torquemada."—*Stepniak. The Explosion of the Winter Palace*, February, 1880

Torr's MSS., in the library of the dean and chapter of York Minster. These voluminous records contain the clergy list of every parish in the diocese

of York, and state not only the date of each vacancy, but the cause of each removal, whether by death, promotion, or otherwise.

Torralba (*Doctor*), who resided some time in the court of Charles V of Spain He was tried by the Inquisition for sorcery, and confessed that the spirit Cequel took him from Vall'adolid to Rome and back again in an hour and a half (*Pelicer*)

Torre (*Sir*) (1 syl) Brother of Elaine, and son of the lord of Astolat A kind blunt heart, brusque in manners, and but little of a knight (*Tennyson Idyls of the King, Elaine.*)

Torricelli, an Italian mathematician (1608-47), noted for his explanation of the rise of water in a common barometer Galileo explained the phenomenon by the *ipse dixit* of "Nature abhors a vacuum"

Torso. A statue which has lost its head and members, as the famous "torso of Hercules." (Italian, *torso.*)

The *Torso Belvedere* the famous torso of Hercules in the Vatican was discovered in the fifteenth century It is said that Michael Angelo greatly admired it

Tortoise which Supports the Earth (*The*) is Chukwa, the elephant (between the tortoise and the world) is Maha-padma

Torturo (2 syl) The most celebrated instruments of torture were the *rack*, called by the English "the Duke of Exeter's daughter," the *thumbikins*, or thumbscrews, the *boots*, the *pincers*, the *manacles*, and the *scavenger's daughter* (*q v*).

To'ry. This word, says Defoe, is the Irish *toraigh*, used in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to signify a band of Catholic outlaws who haunted the bogs of Ireland. It is formed from the verb *toraighim* (to make sudden raids) Golius says—"Tory, *silvestris, montana, ursi, homo, et utrumque illius haud ibi est*" (Whatever inhabits mountains and forests is a Tory) Lord Macaulay says—"The name was first given to those who refused to concur in excluding James from the throne" He further says—"The bogs of Ireland afforded a refuge to Popish outlaws, called *tories*" Tory-hunting was a pastime which has even found place in our nursery rhymes—"I went to the wood and I killed a tory"

F Crossley gives as the derivation, *Tuobh-righ* (Celtic), "king's party"

H T Hore, in *Notes and Queries*, gives *Tuath-righ*, "partisans of the king."

G Borrow gives *Tar-a-ri*, "Come, O king"

'In 1832 after the Reform Act the Tory party began to call themselves 'Conservatives,' and after Gladstone's Bill of Home Rule for Ireland, in 1886 the Whigs and Radicals who objected to the bill joined the Conservatives and the two combined called themselves 'Unionists' In 1905 the Queen sent for Lord Salisbury, who formed a Unionist government

Totem Pole (*A*). A pole, elaborately carved, erected before the dwelling of certain American Indians. It is a sort of symbol, like a public house sign or flagstaff.

"Imagine a huge log forty or fifty feet high set up in stiff fashion in front of at the side of a low one-storied wooden house and carved in its whole height into immense but grotesque representations of man beast and bird [It is possible that of] family pride veneration of ancestors and legendary religion Sometimes (the totem) is only a massive pole with a bird or some weird animal at the top the rest of the chief by whose house it stands sometimes it was such as to allow a doorway to be cut through it Usually the whole pole was carved into a grotesque Babel one above the other and the effect heightened by dabs of paint—blue, red, and green"—*Nineteenth Century*, December, 1882, p 993

Totemism. Totem is the representation of a symbol by an animal, and totemism is the system or science of such symbolism Thus, in Egyptian mythology, what is represented as a pig or hippopotamus by one tribe, is (for some totemic reason) represented as a crocodile by another

"The apparent wealth of [Egyptian] mythology depends on the totemism of the inhabitants of the Nile Valley Each district had its own special animal as the emblem of the tribe dwelling in that locality"—*Lockyer Nineteenth Century*, July 1892, p 51

Toto Cœlo. Entirely. The allusion is to augurs who divided the heavens into four parts. Among the Greeks the left hand was unlucky, and the right lucky When all four parts concurred a prediction was certified *toto cœlo* The Romans called the east *Antica*, the west *Postica*, the south *Dextra*, and the north *Sinistra*.

'Even when they are relaxing those general requirements the education differs *toto cœlo* from instruction induced by the tests of an examining body'—*Nineteenth Century*, January, 1883, p 23

Totus Teres atque Rotundus. Finished and completely rounded off

Touch. *In touch with him* *En rapport*, in sympathy The allusion is to the touchstone, which shows by its colour what metal has touched it

Touch. *To keep touch* – faith, fidelity. The allusion is to "touching" gold and other metals on a touchstone to prove

them Shakespeare speaks of "friends of noble touch" (proof).

"And trust me on my truth,
If thou keep touch with me,
My dearest friend as my own heart,
Thou shalt right welcome be
George Barnwell (1730)

Touch At (*To*) To go to a place without stopping at it

"The next day we touched at Sidon '— Acts xxvii 3

Touch Bottom (*To*) To know the worst A sea-phrase

"It is much better for the ministry to touch bottom at once and know the whole truth, than to remain any longer in suspense."—*Newspaper paragraph*, January, 1886

Touch Up (*To*) To touch a horse with a whip for greater speed To touch up a picture, etc, is to give it a few touches to improve it

Touch and Go (*A*). A very narrow escape, a very brief encounter. A metaphor derived from driving when the wheel of one vehicle touches that of another passing vehicle without doing mischief. It was a touch, but neither vehicle was stopped, each went on its way.

Tou'chet. When Charles IX introduced Henri of Navarre to Marie Touchet, he requested him to make an anagram on her name, and Henri thereupon wrote the following —*Je charme tout.*

Touchstone. A dark, flinty schist, called by the ancients *Lapis Lydius*; called touchstone because gold is tried by it, thus: A series of needles are formed (1) of pure gold, (2) of 23 gold and 1 copper, (3) of 22 gold and 2 copper, and so on The assayer selects one of these and rubs it on the touchstone, when it leaves a reddish mark in proportion to the quantity of copper alloy Dr Ure says "In such small work as cannot be assayed . . the assayers . ascertain its quality by 'touch' They then compare the colour left behind, and form their judgment accordingly"

∴ The fable is, that Battus saw Mercury steal Apollo's oxen, and Mercury gave him a cow to secure his silence on the theft Mercury, distrustful of the man, changed himself into a peasant and offered Battus a cow and an ox if he would tell him the secret. Battus, caught in the trap, told the secret, and Mercury changed him into a touchstone (*Ovid: Metamorphoses*, ii)

"Gold is tried by the touchstone, and men by gold"—*Bacon.*

Touchstone. A clown whose mouth is filled with quips and cranks and witty repartees. (*Shakespeare: As You Like It*) The original one was Tarlton.

Touchy. Apt to take offence on slight provocation. *Ne touchez pas*, "*Noli me tangere*," one not to be touched

Tour. *The Grand Tour* Through France, Switzerland, Italy, and home by Germany Before railways were laid down this tour was made by most of the young aristocratic families as the finish of their education Those who merely went to France or Germany were simply tourists

Tour de Force. A feat of strength

Tourlourou. Young unfledged soldiers of the line, who used to be called "Jean-Jean"

"Les Tourlourous sont les nouveaux carolos, ceux qui n'ont pas encore de vieilles moustaches, et qui flânent sur les boulevards en regardant les mazes les parisiennes et marchands de paysages"—*Paul de Kock: Un Tourlourou* chap xiii

Tournament or **Tournay.** A tilt of knights, the chief art of the game being so to manœuvre or *tourn* your horse as to avoid the adversary's blow (French, *tournoiement*, verb, *tournoyer*)

Tournament of the Bruce A comic romance in verse by Sir David Lindsay, a ludicrous mock tournament

Tournament of Tottenham. A comic romance, printed in Percy's *Reliques*. A number of clowns are introduced, practising warlike games, and making vows like knights of high degree They ride tilt on cart-horses, fight with plough-shares and flails, and wear for armour wooden bowls and saucepan-lids It may be termed the "high life below stairs" of chivalry

Tour'nemine (3 syl) *That's Tournemine* Your wish was father to the thought Tournemine was a Jesuit of the eighteenth century, of a very sanguine and dreamy temperament

Tours. Geoffrey of Monmouth says "In the party of Brutus was one Turonus, his nephew, inferior to none in courage and strength, from whom Tours derived its name, being the place of his sepulture Of course, this fable is wholly worthless historically Tours is the city of the Turonēs, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis

Tout (pronounce *toot*). To ply or seek for customers "A touter" is one who touts. (From Tooting, where

persons on their way to the court held at Epsom were pestered by "touts."

"A century or two ago, when the court took up its quarters at Epsom [many of] the inhabitants used to station themselves at the point where the roads fork off to Epsom by Tooting and Merton, and 'tout' the travellers to pass through Tooting It became a common expression for carrying-folk to say 'The Toots are on us again'"—*Walford Greater London*, vol ii p 539

Tout Ensemble (French) The whole massed together, the general effect

Tout est Perdu Hormis L'Honneur, is what François I wrote to his mother after the battle of Pa'via

Tout le Monde. Everyone who is anyone

Tower of Hunger. Guilandi. (*See* UGOLINO)

Tower of London. The architect of this remarkable building was Gundulphus, Bishop of Rochester, who also built or restored Rochester keep, in the time of William I In the Tower he buried Anne Boleyn and her brother, the guilty Catherine Howard, and Lady Rochford her associate, the venerable Lady Salisbury, and Cromwell the minister of Henry VIII, the two Seymours, the admiral and protector of Edward VI, the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Sussex (Queen Elizabeth's reign), the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., the Earls of Balmerino and Kilmarnock, and Lord Lovat, Bishop Fisher and his illustrious friend More

Towers of Silence. Towers in Persia and India, some sixty feet in height, on the top of which Parsees place the dead to be eaten by vultures The bones are picked clean in the course of a day, and are then thrown into a receptacle and covered with charcoal

"A procession is then formed, the friends of the dead following the priests to the Towers of Silence on Malabar Hill"—*Col Floyd-Jones*

The Parsees will not burn or bury their dead because they consider a dead body impure and they will not suffer themselves to defile any of the elements They carry their dead on a bier to the Towers of Silence At the entrance they look their last on the dead and the corpse-bearers carry the dead body within the precincts and lay it down to be devoured by vultures which crowd the tower (*Nineteenth Century*, Oct, 1885, p 611)

Town (*A*) is the Anglo-Saxon *tún*, a plot of ground fenced round or enclosed by a hedge, a single dwelling, a number of dwelling-houses enclosed together forming a village or burgh

"Our ancestors in time of war would cast a ditch or make a strong hedge about their houses, and houses so environed got the name *tunes* annexed unto their names Cotes-tun now Cotton, the cote or house fenced in or *tuned* about, Northtun now Norton South-tun, now Sutton) In troublous times whole 'thorpes' were fenced in, and took the name of *tunes* (towns) and then 'stedes' (now *cities*), and 'thorpes' (villages), and *burghs* (burrows) got the name of townes'—*Restitution*, p 32

Town and Gown Row (*A*) A collision, often leading to a fight, in the English universities between the students or gownsmen, and non-gownsmen—principally bargees and roughs. (*See* PHILISTINES)

Toyshop of Europe (*The*) So Burke called Birmingham Here "toy" does not refer to playthings for children, but small articles made of steel "Light toys" in Birmingham mean mounts, small steel rings, sword hilts, and so on, while "heavy steel toys" mean champagne-nippers, sugar cutters, nut-crackers, and all similar articles

* A whim or fancy is a toy Halliwell quotes (*MS Harl* 1888), "For these causes she ran at random as the toy took her"

It also means an anecdote or trifling story Hence Latimer (1550) says, "And here I will tell you a merry toy"

Tracing of a Fortress (*The*). The outline of the fortification, that is, the directions in which the masses are laid out

Tracts for the Times. Published at Oxford during the years 1833-1841, and hence called the *Oxford Tracts*.

A *i.e.* Rev John Keble, M A, author of the *Christian Year*, fellow of Oriel, and formerly Professor of Poetry at Oxford

B Rev Isaac Williams, Fellow of Trinity, author of *The Cathedral, and other Poems*

C. Rev E B Pusey, D D, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church.

D. Rev John Henry Newman, D D, Fellow of Oriel, writer of the celebrated Tract No 90, which was the last

E Rev Thomas Keble

F Sir John Provost, Bart

G Rev R F Wilson, of Oriel

Tractarians. Those who concur in the religious views advocated by the *Oxford Tracts*

Tracy. *All the Tracys have the wind in their faces* Those who do wrong will always meet with punishment William de Traci was the most active of the four knights who slew Thomas a Becket, and for this misdeed all who bore the name were saddled by the Church with this ban "Whenever by sea or land they go, the wind in their face shall

ever blow." Fuller, with his usual *naïveté*, says, "So much the better in hot weather, as it will save the need of a fan"

Trado. (*See* BALANCE)

Trade Mark. A mark adopted by a manufacturer to distinguish his productions from those made by other persons

Trade Winds. Winds that trade or tread in one uniform track In the northern hemisphere they blow from the *north-east*, and in the southern hemisphere from the *south-east*, about thirty degrees each side of the equator In some places they blow six months in one direction, and six in the opposite. It is a mistake to derive the word from *trade* (commerce), under the notion that they are "good for trade" (Anglo-Saxon, *tredde-wind*, a treading wind—*i.e.* wind of a specific 'beat' or tread, *tredan*, to tread)

Trade follows the Flag. Colonies promote the trade of the mother country The reference is to the custom of planting the flag of the mother country in every colony

Tradesmen's Signs, removed by Act of Parliament, 1761 The London Paving Act, 6 Geo III 26, 17.

Traditions. (*See* CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS)

Trafa Meat. Meat prohibited as food by Jews from some ritual defect It was sold cheap to general butchers, but at one time the law forbade the sale. In 1285 Roger de Likenham of Norwich, was fined for selling "Trafa meat"

Tragedy. The goat-song (Greek, *tragos-ōdē*) The song that wins the goat as a prize This is the explanation given by Horace (*De Arte Poetica*, 220) (*See* COMEDY)

Tragedy The first English tragedy of any merit was *Gorboduc* written by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville (*See Ralph Roister Doister*)

The Father of Tragedy Æschylos the Athenian (B C 525-426) Thespis, the Richardson of Athens, who went about in a waggon with his strolling players was the first to introduce dialogue in the choral odes, and is therefore not unfrequently called the 'Father of Tragedy or the Drama"

> 'Thespis was first who all besmeared with lee,
> Began this pleasure for posterity
> *Dryden Art of Poetry (Tragedy)*, c iii

Father of French Tragedy Garnier (1534-1590)

Trail. *The trail of the serpent is over them all* Sin has set his mark on all (*Thomas Moore Paradise and the Peri*)

Traitors' Bridge. *A loyal heart may be landed under Traitors' Bridge* Traitor's Bridge, in the Tower, was the way by which persons charged with high treason entered their prison

Traitors' Gate opens from the Tower of London to the Thames, and was the gate by which persons accused of treason entered their prison

Trajan's Column commemorates his victories over the Dacians It was the work of Apollodorus The column of the *Place Vendôme*, Paris, is a model of it.

Trajan's Wall A line of fortifications stretching across the Dobrudscha from Czernavoda to the Black Sea

Tram (*s*) A car which runs on a tramway (*q v*) Trams in collieries were in use in the seventeenth century, but were not introduced into our streets till 1868

Tramway or **Tram Rails.** A railway for tram-carts or waggons, originally made of wooden rails Iron rails were first laid down in 1738, but apparently were called "dram-roads" (Greek, *dram-ein*, to run) We are told there were waggons called drams (or trams). Benjamin Outram, in 1800, used *stone* rails at Little Eaton, Derbyshire; but the similarity between *tram* and *Outram* is a mere coincidence Perhaps he was the cause of the word *dram* being changed to *tram*, but even this is doubtful (*See Rees' Cyclopædia*)

> 'Trams new kind of sledge on which coals are brought from the place where they are hewn to the shaft A tram has four wheels but a sledge is without wheels —*Brand History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, vol ii p 681 n (1789)

Trameeksan and Slameeksan. The high heels and low heels, the two great political factions of Lilliput The high heels are the Tories and the low heels the Radicals of the kingdom "The animosity of these two factions runs so high that they will neither eat, nor drink nor speak to each other" The king was a low heel in politics, but the heir-apparent a high heel (*Swift Gulliver's Travels, Voyage to Lilliput*, chap iv)

Trammel means to catch in a net (French, *tramail*, *trame*, a woof, verb, *tramer*, to weave)

Tra'montane (3 syl). The north wind, so called by the Italians because to them it comes over the mountains The Italians also apply the term to German, French, and other artists born north of the Alps French lawyers, on the other hand, apply the word to *Italian* canonists, whom they consider too Romanistic We in England generally call overstrained Roman Catholic notions "Ultramontane"

Translator (*l*). A cobbler, who translates or transmogrifies two pairs of worn out shoes into one pair capable of being worn, a reformer, who tries to cobble the laws

"The dull *a la mode* reformers or translators have pulled the church all to pieces and know not how to patch it up again —*Hermanus Pragmaticus* (March, 1617, No 27)

Translator-General. So Fuller, in his *Worthies*, calls Philemon Holland, who translated a huge number of the Greek and Latin classics (1551-1636)

Trap. A carriage, especially such as a phaeton, dog-cart, commercial sulky, and such like It is not applied to a gentleman's close carriage Contraction of *trappings* (whatever is "put on," furniture for horses, decorations, etc)

"The trap in question was a carriage which the Major had bought for six pounds sterling —*Thackeray Vanity Fair*, chap lxvii

Traps Luggage, as "Leave your traps at the station," "I must look after my traps," etc. (*See above*)

"The traps were picked up as quickly as possible, and the party drove away" —*Daily Telegraph*

Trapa'ni. The Count de Trapani was the ninth child of Mary Isabel and Ferdinand II of the two Sicilies He married the Archduchess Mary, daughter of Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany N B Francis de Paul, usually called Louis-Emmanuel, Count of Trapani, was born in 1827.

Trapan. The Spaniards, in pitiless raillery of the Spanish marriages, called the *trapos* or dishclouts used by waiters in the *cafés* to wipe down the dirty tables *trapani*

Trapper, in America, is one whose vocation is to set traps for wild animals for the sake of their furs

The Trapper. (*See* NATTY BUMPPO)

Trappists. A religious order, so called from La Trappe, an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded in the middle of the twelfth century.

Tras'go. Same as Duende (*q.v.*)

Travels in the Blue A brown study, in cloudland

"Find me him gone for travels in the blue" I respected his mood and did not recall his form, mutism —*Remin'sc Annual*, 1891 p 61

Traveller's Licence. The long bow; exaggeration

"If the captain has not taken 'traveller's licence' we have in Norway a most successful development of peasant proprietorship" —*H Baerman*

Travia'ta. An opera representing the progress of a courtesan The libretto is borrowed from a French novel, called *La Dame aux Camélias* by Alexandre Dumas, jun It was dramatised for the French stage The music of the opera is by Giuseppe Verdi

Tre, Pol, Pen.

"By them Tre, then Pol, and Len
Ye shall know the Cornishmen"

The extreme east of Cornwall is noted for *Tre*, the extreme west for *Pol*, the centre for *Pen*

On December 19th, 1891, the following residents are mentioned by the *Launceston Weekly News* as attending the funeral of a gentleman who lived at Tre-hunnet House, Tresmere —Residents from Trevell, Tresmarrow, Treglith, Trebarrow, Treludick, etc, with Treleaven the Mayor of Launceston

Treacle [*tree-k'l*] properly means an antidote against the bite of wild beasts (Greek, *thēriaka* [pharmăka], from *thēr* a wild beast) The ancients gave the name to several sorts of antidotes, but ultimately it was applied chiefly to Venice treacle (*theriaca andriachi*), a compound of some sixty-four drugs in honey.

∴ Sir Thomas More speaks of "a most strong treacle (*i.e* antidote) against these venomous heresies" And in an old version of Jeremiah viii 22, "balm" is translated treacle—"Is there no treacle at Galeal? Is there no physitian there?"

Treading on One's Corns. (*See* CORNS)

Treasures. *These are my treasures*, meaning the sick and poor So said St Lawrence when the Roman praetor commanded him to deliver up his treasures He was then condemned to be roasted alive on a gridiron (258)

One day a lady from Campania called upon Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, and after showing her jewels, requested in return to see those belonging to the famous mother-in-law of Africanus.

Cornelia sent for her two sons, and said to the lady, "These are my jewels, in which alone I delight"

Treasury of Sciences. Bokhara (Asia), the centre of learning It has 103 colleges, with 10,000 students, besides a host of schools and 360 mosques.

Tree. The oldest in the world—

(1) De Candolle considers the deciduous *cypress of Chapultepec*, in Mexico, one of the oldest trees in the world.

(2) The *chestnut-trees on Mount Etna*, and the Oriental *plane-tree* in the valley of Bujukdere, near Constantinople, are supposed to be of about the same age

(3) The Rev W. Tuckwell says the 'oldest tree in the world is the *Somma cypress* of Lombardy It was forty years old when Christ was born"

Trees of a patriarchal age

I Oaks

(1) *Damorey's Oak*, Dorsetshire, 2,000 years old. Blown down in 1703

(2) The great *Oak of Saintes*, in the department of Charente Inférieure, is from 1,800 to 2,000 years old

(3) The *Wingathing Oak*, Norfolk, and the *Bentley Oak* were 700 years old at the time of the Conquest

(4) *Cowthorpe Oak*, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, according to Professor Burnet, is 1,600 years old

(5) *William the Conqueror's Oak*, Windsor Great Park, is at least 1,200 years old

(6) The *Bull Oak*, Wedgenock Park, and the *Pastor Oak*, Colborne, were in existence at the time of the Conquest.

(7) The *Oak of the Partisans*, in the forest of Parey, St. Ouen, is above 650 years old. *Wallace's Oak*, at Ellersley, near Ousley, was probably fifty years older Blown down in 1859

(8) *Owen Glendower's Oak*, Shelton, near Shrewsbury, is so called because that chieftain witnessed from its branches the battle between Henry IV and Harry Percy, in 1403 Other famous oaks are those called *The Twelve Apostles* and *The Four Evangelists*

(9) In the Dukeries, Nottinghamshire, are some oaks of memorable age and renown (*a*) In the Duke of Portland's Park is an oak called *Robin Hood's Larder* It is only a shell, held together with strong iron braces

The *Parliament Oak*, Clipston, Notts, is said to be above 1,000 years old We are told that Edward I, hunting in Sherwood Forest, was informed of the Welsh revolt, and summoned a "parliament" of his barons under this oak, and it was agreed to make war of extermination on Wales Others say it was under this tree that King John assembled his barons and decreed the execution of Prince Arthur The Parliament Oak is split into two distinct trees, and though both the trunks are hollow, they are both covered with foliage and acorns atop during the season

The *Major Oak*, in the park of Lord Manvers, is a veritable giant In the hollow trunk fifteen persons of ordinary size may find standing room At its base it measures 90 feet, and at 5 feet from the ground about 35 feet Its head covers a circumference of 270 yards

Another venerable oak (some say 1,500 years old) is *Greendale Oak*, about half a mile from Welbeck Abbey It is a mere ruin supported by props and chains It has a passage through the bole large enough to admit three horsemen abreast, and a coach-and-four has been driven through it

The *Seven Sisters Oak*, in the same vicinity, is so called because the trunk was composed of seven stems. It still stands, but in a very dilapidated state

II Yews.

(1) Of *Braburn*, in Kent, according to De Candolle, is 3,000 years old

(2) The *Scotch yew at Fortingal*, in Perthshire, is between 2,500 and 3,000 years.

(3) Of *Darley churchyard*, Derbyshire, about 2,050 years

(4) Of *Crowhurst*, Surrey, about 1,400

(5) The three at *Lonsdales Abbey*, in Yorkshire, at least 1,200 years Beneath these trees the founders of the abbey held their council in 1132

(6) The yew grove of *Norbury Park*, Surrey, was standing in the time of the Druids

(7) The yew-trees at *Kingsley Bottom*, near Chichester, were standing when the sea-kings landed on the Sussex coast

(8) The yew-tree of *Harlington churchyard*, Middlesex, is above 850 years old

(9) That at *Ankerwyke House*, near Staines, was noted when Magna Charta was signed in 1215, and it was the trysting tree for Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

III Miscellaneous.

(1) The *eight olive-trees on the Mount of Olives* were flourishing 800 years ago, when the Turks took Jerusalem

(2) The *lime-tree in the Grisons* is upwards of 500 years old

* The *spruce* will reach to the age of 1,200 years.

¶ *The poet's tree.* A tree grows over the tomb of Tan-Sein, a musician of incomparable skill at the court of Akbar, and it is said that whoever chews a leaf of this tree will have extraordinary melody of voice (*W. Hunter*)

"His voice was as sweet as if he had chewed the leaves of that enchanted tree which grows over the tomb of the musician Tan Sein"—*Moore Lalla Rookh*

¶ *The singing tree.* Each leaf was a mouth, and every leaf joined in concert (*Arabian Nights*)

He is altogether up the tree. Quite out of the swim, nowhere in the competition list

Up a tree. In a difficulty, in a mess. It is said that Spurgeon used to practise his students in extempore preaching, and that one of his young men, on reaching the desk and opening the note containing his text, read the single word "Zacchæus" as his text. He thought a minute or two and then delivered himself thus—"Zacchæus was a little man, so am I. Zacchæus was up a tree, so am I; Zacchæus made haste and came down, and so do I."

Tree of Buddha (*The*). The bo-tree

Tree of Knowledge (*The*). Genesis ii. 9

Tree of Liberty. A tree set up by the people, hung with flags and devices and crowned with a cap of liberty. The Americans of the United States planted poplars and other trees during the war of independence, "as symbols of growing freedom." The Jacobins in Paris planted their first tree of liberty in 1790. The symbols used in France to decorate their trees of liberty were tricoloured ribbons, circles to indicate unity, triangles to signify equality, and a cap of liberty. Trees of liberty were planted by the Italians in the revolution of 1818.

Tree of Life. Genesis ii. 9

Trees. *Trees burst into leaf—*

Ash	earliest May 13th,	latest June 14th
Beech	" April 14th,	" May 7th
Damson	" March 28th,	" May 13th
Horse-chestnut	" March 17th	" April 19th
Larch	" March 21st,	" April 14th
Lime	" April 9th	" May 2nd
Mulberry	" May 12th,	" June 2nd
Oak	" April 24th,	" May 26th
Poplar	" March 9th	" April 19th
Spanish chestnut	" April 20th,	" May 2nd
Sycamore	" March 28th,	" April 23rd

¶ *Trees of the Sun and Moon.* Oracular trees growing "at the extremity of India," mentioned in the Italian romance of Guerino Meschino.

Tregea'gle. *To roar like Tregeagle*—very loudly. Tregeagle is the giant of Dosmary Pool, on Bodmin Downs (Cornwall), whose allotted task is to bale out the water with a limpet-shell. When the wintry blast howls over the downs, the people say it is the giant roaring (*See* GIANTS)

Tregetour. A conjurer or juggler (From Old French, *tresgeter* = a juggling trick.) The performance of a conjurer was anciently termed his "minstrelsy," thus we read of Jamio the juggler—"Jamio le tregettour, facienti ministralsium suam coram rege . . 20s." (*Lib. Comput. Garderobæ, an* (1 Edw. II. fol. 86), *MS. Cott. Nero*, chap. vii.)

Tremont'. Boston in Massachusetts was once so called, from the three hills on which the city stands.

Trench-the-Mer. The galley of Richard *Cœur de Lion*; so called from its "fleetness." Those who sailed in it were called by the same name.

Trencher. *A good trencher-man.* A good eater. The trencher is the platter on which food is cut (French, *trancher*, to cut), by a figure of speech applied to food itself.

He that waits for another's trencher, eats many a late dinner. He who is dependent on others must wait, and wait, and wait, happy if after waiting he gets anything at all.

"Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours!
There is, betwixt that smile he would aspire to
That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women have."
Shakespeare. Henry VIII, iii. 2

Trencher Cap. The mortar-board cap worn at college, so called from the trencher or split boards which form the top. Mortar-board is a perversion of the French *mortier*.

Trencher Friends. Persons who cultivate the friendship of others for the sake of sitting at their board, and the good things they can get.

Trencher Knight. A table knight, a sutler from cupboard love.

Trenchmore. A popular dance in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Nimble-heeled mariners . . . capering sometimes a Morisco, or Trenchmore of forty miles long."—*Taylor the Water-Poet*

Tres'sure (2 syl.). A border round a shield in heraldry. The origin of the tressure in the royal arms of Scotland is traced by heralds to the ninth century. They assert that Charlemagne granted it

to King Achaius of Scotland in token of alliance, and as an assurance that "the lilies of France should be a defence to the lion of Scotland." Chalmers insinuates that these two monarchs did not even know of each other's existence.

Trèves (1 syl) *The Holy Coat of Trèves.* A relic preserved in the cathedral of Trèves It is said to be the seamless coat of our Saviour, which the soldiers would not rend, and therefore cast lots for. (John xix 23, 25) The Empress Helena, it is said, discovered this coat in the fourth century

Trevéthy Stone. St Clear, Cornwall A cromlech Trevédh, in British, means a *place of graves.*

Tria Juncta in Uno. The motto of the Order of the Bath.

Triads. Three subjects more or less connected formed into one continuous poem or subject thus the *Creation, Redemption* and *Resurrection* would form a triad The conquest of England by the *Romans, Saxons,* and *Normans* would form a triad *Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar,* and *Napoleon Bonaparte* would form a triad So would *Love, Physic,* and *Divinity* The Welsh triads are collections of historic facts, mythological traditions, moral maxims, or rules of poetry disposed in groups of three

Trials at Bar. Trials which occupy the attention of the four judges in the superior court, instead of at *Nisi Prius* These trials are for very difficult causes, and before special juries (See *Whar ton Law Lexicon,* article "Bar.")

Tri'amond. Son of Agʻapē, a fairy, very daring and very strong He fought on horseback, and employed both sword and shield He married Canʻacē. (*Spenser Faerie Queene,* bk iv) (*See* Priamond)

Triangles. *Tied up at the triangles* A machine to which a soldier was at one time fastened when flogged.

"He was tied up at the triangles and branded 'D'"—*Ouida Under Two Flags,* chap vii

Triangular Part of Man (*The*) The body Spenser says, "The divine part of man is *circular,* but the mortal part is triangular." (*Faerie Queene,* book ii, 9)

Tribune. *Last of the Tribunes* Cola di Rienzi, who assumed the title of "Tribune of liberty, peace, and justice" Rienzi is the hero of one of Lord Lytton's most vigorous works of fiction (1313-1354)

Tribune of the People (*A*). A democratic leader.

"Delmar had often spoken of Alman and of his power in the East End and she had come to the conclusion that he was no ordinary man, this tribune of the people"—*T Terrill Lady Delmar,* bk ii chap viii

Trice. *I'll do it in a trice* The hour is divided into minutes, seconds, and trices or thirds I'll do it in a minute, I'll do it in a second, I'll do it in a trice

Trick *An old dog learns no tricks.* When persons are old they do not readily conform to new ways. The Latin proverb is "*Senex puttatem neglegit feriam,*" the Greeks said, "*Nekron nat'reneen kai gunaika nan'thanein tauton esti,*" the Germans say, "*Ein alter hund ist nicht gut kindlyen.*"

Tricolour. Flags or ribbons with three colours, assumed by nations or insurgents as symbols of political liberty The present European tricolour ensigns are, for—

Belgium, black, yellow, red, divided vertically

France, blue, white, red, divided vertically (*See below*)

Holland, red, white, blue, divided horizontally

Italy, green, white, red, divided vertically.

Tricolour of France The insurgents in the French Revolution chose the three colours of the city of Paris for their symbol The three colours were first devised by Mary Stuart, wife of François II The *white* represented the royal house of France, the *blue,* Scotland; and the *red,* Switzerland, in compliment to the Swiss guards, whose livery it was The heralds afterwards tinctured the shield of Paris with the three colours, thus expressed in heraldic language "*Paris portant de gueules, un vaisseau d'argent, flottant sur des ondes de même, le chef cousu de France*" (a ship with *white* sails, on a *red* ground, with a *blue* chief) The usual tale is that the insurgents in 1789 had adopted for their flag the two colours *red and blue,* but that Lafayette persuaded them to add the Bourbon *white,* to show that they bore no hostility to the king The first flag of the Republicans was *green.* The tricolour was adopted July 11th, when the people were disgusted with the king for dismissing Necker.

"If you will wear a livery, let it at least be that of the city of Paris—blue and red"—*Dumas Ten Years Afterwards,* chap xv

Trieste (2 syl). Since 1816 it has

borne the title of "the most loyal of towns"

Tri'gon. The junction of three signs The zodiac is partitioned into four trigons, named respectively after the four elements, the *watery* trigon includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, the *fiery*, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, the *earthy*, Taurus, Virgo and Capricornus, and the *airy*, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius

Trilogy. A group of three tragedies Everyone in Greece who took part in the poetic contest had to produce a trilogy and a satyric drama. We have only one specimen, and that is by Æschylos, embracing the *Agamemnon*, the *Choëphoræ*, and the *Eumenides*

Trimilki. The Anglo-Saxon name for the month of May, because in that month they began to milk their kine three times a day

Trimmer. One who runs with the hare and holds with the hounds Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, adopted the term in the reign of Charles II to signify that he was neither an extreme Whig nor an extreme Tory. Dryden was called a *trimmer*, because he professed attachment to the king, but was the avowed enemy of the Duke of York

Trin'culo. A jester in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

Trine. In astrology, a planet distant from another one-third of the circle is said to be in trine; one-fourth, it is in square, one-sixth or two signs, it is in sextile; but when one-half distant, it is said to be "opposite."

"In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite
Of noxious efficacy."
Milton Paradise Lost, x 659

N B. Planets distant from each other six signs or half a circle have opposite influences, and are therefore opposed to each other

Trin'ity. Tertullian (160-240) introduced this word into Christian theology The word triad is much older Almost every mythology has a threefold deity. (*See* THREE.)

American Indians Otkon, Messou, and Atahensic
Brahmins Their "three-headed deity, representing Brahma (as creator), Vishnu (as preserver), and Siva (as destroyer)
Celts Hu, Ceridwen, and Crawn
Chermes A three-headed god called Trigla
Chinese have the triple goddess Pussa
Druids Taulac Fan and Mollac
Egyptians Osiris, Isis, and Horus
Eleusinian Mysteries Bacchus, Persephone (Kore), and Demeter
Gothic Woden, Frigga, and Thor
Greek (ancient) Zeus (Jove), Aphrodite, and Apollo
Icelandic Edda Odin, Vile, and Ve
Japanese Ten-Sio-Dai-Sin, Tsuki-Yomi, and Sosanowo
Jews of Persia Oel Kethi, and Issua
Mexicans Vitzputzli, Tlaloc, and Tezcatlipoca
Peruvians Apomti, Chuicomti, and Intecapacapa
Persians (ancient) Their "Triplasian deity" was Oromasdes, Mithras, and Ariamanes
Phœnicians Asdrubal Mikoun, and Chemoth
Romans (ancient) Jupiter (divine power) Minerva (divine Logos or wisdom), and Juno (ethical "amor et delectum Jovis")—*Lessons in Theologia Gentili*, viii 12 Their three chief deities were Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto
Scandinavians Odin (who gave the breath of life), Hœnir (who gave sense and motion), and Lodur (who gave blood, colour, speech, sight, and hearing)
Tyrians Belus, Venus, and Tamuz, etc.
Orpheus (Egypt) His triad was Phanes, Uranus, and Kronos
Plato His triad was To Agathon (Goodness), Nous or Eternal Wisdom or archetype of the World (see Proverbs iii 19) and Psyche (the mundane soul)
Pythagoreans His triad was the Monad or Unity, Nous or Wisdom, and Psyche

Trinobantes (Lat.). Inhabitants of Middlesex and Essex, referred to in Cæsar's *Gallic Wars* This word, converted into Trinovantes, gave rise to the myth that the people referred to came from Troy

Trino'da Necessitas. The three contributions to which all lands were subject in Anglo-Saxon times, viz — (1) *Brygg-bot*, for keeping bridges and high roads in repair, (2) *Burg-bot*, for *Fyrd*, for maintaining the military and keeping fortresses in repair, and (3) naval force of the kingdom.

Tripit'aka means the "triple basket," a term applied to the three classes into which the canonical writings of the Buddha are divided—viz. the Soutras, the Vina'ya, and the Abidharma. (*See these words*)

Triple Alliance.

A treaty entered into by England, Sweden, and Holland against Louis XIV. in 1668. It ended in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (*See next page*)

A treaty between England, France, and Holland against Charles XII This league was called the Quadruple after Germany joined it (1717)

A third (1789) between Great Britain, Holland, and Russia, against Catherine of Russia in defence of Turkey

A fourth in 1883, between Germany, Italy, and Austria, against France and Russia.

Tripos. A Cambridge term, meaning the *three honour classes* into which the best men are disposed at the final examination, whether of Mathematics Law, Theology, or Natural Science, etc The word is often emphatically applied to the voluntary classical examination

Trismegistus [*three greatest*]. Hermēs, the Egyptian philosopher, or Thoth, counsellor of Osiris, King of Egypt, to whom is attributed a host of inventions amongst others the art of writing in hieroglyphics, the first code of Egyptian laws, harmony, astrology, the lute and lyre, magic, and all mysterious sciences

Tristram (*Sir*). *Tristrem*, *Tristan*, or *Tristam* Son of Roukaad Rise, Lord of Ermonie, and Blanche Fleur, sister of Marke, King of Cornwall Having lost both his parents, he was brought up by his uncle Tristram, being wounded in a duel, was cured by Ysolde, daughter of the Queen of Ireland, and on his return to Cornwall told his uncle of the beautiful princess Marke sent to solicit her hand in marriage, and was accepted Ysolde married the king, but was in love with the nephew, with whom she had guilty connection Tristram being banished from Cornwall, went to Brittany, and married Ysolt *of the White Hand*, daughter of the Duke of Brittany. Tristram then went on his adventures, and, being wounded, was informed that he could be cured only by Ysolde. A messenger is dispatched to Cornwall, and is ordered to hoist a white sail if Ysolde accompanies him back. The vessel came in sight with a white sail displayed, but Ysolt *of the White Hand*, out of jealousy, told her husband that the vessel had a *black* sail flying, and Tristram instantly expired Sir Tristram was one of the knights of the Round Table Gotfrit of Strasbourg, a German *minnesanger* (minstrel) at the close of the twelfth century composed a romance in verse, entitled *Tristan et Isolde* It was continued by Ulrich of Turheim, by Henry of Freyberg, and others, to the extent of many thousand verses The best edition is that of Breslau, two vols. 8vo, 1823 (*See* YSOLT, HERUITE)

Sir Tristram's horse. Passe-partout

Triton. Son of Neptune, represented as a fish with a human head It is this sea-god that makes the roaring of the ocean by blowing through his shell

"Hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn [hear the sea roar]" *Wordsworth*

A Triton among the minnows The sun among inferior lights *Luna inter minores ignes*

Triumph. A word formed from thriambos, the Dionysiac hymn

"Some have assigned the origin of triumphal processions to the mythic pomps of Dionysus, after his conquests in the East, the very word *triumph* being the Dionysiac hymn."—*Pater Marius the Epicurean*, chap xii

Trivet. *Right as a trivet.* (*See* RIGHT)

Tri'via. Goddess of streets and ways. Gay has a poem in three books so entitled

"Thou, Trivia, aid my song,
Through spacious streets conduct thy bard along
To pave thy realm, and smooth the broken ways,
Earth from her womb a flinty tribute pays"
Gay Trivia, bk i

Trivial, strictly speaking, means "belonging to the beaten road." (Latin, *trivium*, which is not *tres viæ* [three roads], but from the Greek *tribo* [to rub], meaning the worn or beaten path) As what comes out of the road is common, so trivial means of little value. Trench connects this word with *trivium* (*tres viæ* or cross ways), and says the gossip carried on at those places gave rise to the present meaning of the word.

Trivium. The three elementary subjects of literary education up to the twelfth century—Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic (*See* QUADRIVIUM)

N B Theology was introduced in the twelfth century

Troc'hilus (*The*), says Barrow, "enters with impunity into the mouth of the crocodile This is to pick from the teeth a leech which greatly torments the creature.

"Not half so bold
The pard [or] that dares, with fearless limb
Within the crocodile's stretched jaws to come"
Thomas Moore Lalla Rookh, pt i

Trog'lodytes (3 syl) A people of Ethiopia, south-east of Egypt Remains of their cave dwellings are still to be seen along the banks of the Nile. There were Troglodytes of Syria and Arabia also, according to Strabo Pliny (v 8) asserts that they fed on serpents (Greek, *trog'lē*, a cave, *duo*, to get into)

"King François, of eternal memory . . . laboured these hypocritical snake-eaters"—*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel* (*Ep Ded* iv)

Trog'lodyte A person who lives so secluded as not to know the current events of the day, is so self-opinionated as to condemn everyone who sees not eye to eye with himself, and scorns everything that comes not within the scope of his own approval; a detractor, a critic. The *Saturday Review* introduced this use of the word (*See above*)

⁂ Miners are sometimes facetiously called Troglodytes

Troilus (3 syl) The prince of chivalry, one of the sons of Priam, killed by Achilles in the siege of Troy (*Homer's Iliad*) The loves of Troilus and Cressida, celebrated by Shakespeare

and Chaucer, form no part of the old classic tale

As true as Troilus Troilus is meant by Shakespeare to be the type of constancy, and Cressid the type of female inconstancy. (*See* CRESSIDA.)

"After all comparisons of truth
As true as Troilus shall crown up the verse,
And sanctify the numbers."
Troilus and Cressida, iii 2

Troilus and Cressida (*Shakespeare*). The story was originally written by Lollius, an old Lombard author, and since by Chaucer (*Pope*). Chaucer's poem is from Boccaccio's *Filostrato*

Trois pour Cent. A cheap hat.

"Running with bare head about,
While the town is tempest-tost,
Prentice lads unbridled shout
'Thirt then three-pence—cut the lost.'"
Desaugiers Le Fêtier du Café

Trojan. *He is a regular Trojan.* A fine fellow, with good courage and plenty of spirit, what the French call a *brave homme*. The Trojans in Homer's *Iliad* and Virgil's *Æneid* are described as truthful, brave, patriotic, and confiding.

"There they say right and like true Trojans"
Butler Hudibras, I 1

Trojan War (*The*) The siege of Troy by the Greeks After a siege of ten years the city was taken and burnt to the ground The last year of the siege is the subject of Homer's *Iliad*, the burning of Troy and the flight of Æneas is a continuation by Virgil in his *Æneid*

The Trojan War, by Henry of Veldig, (Waldeck), a minnesinger (twelfth century) is no translation of either Homer or Virgil, but a German adaptation of the old tale. By far the best part of this poetical romance is where Lavinia tells her tale of love to her mother.

Trolls. Dwarfs of Northern mythology, living in hills or mounds; they are represented as stumpy, misshapen, and humpbacked, inclined to thieving, and fond of carrying off children or substituting one of their own offspring for that of a human mother They are called hill-people, and are especially averse to noise, from a recollection of the time when Thor used to be for ever flinging his hammer after them. (Icelandic, *troll*.) (*See* FAIRY.)

"Out then spake the tiny Troll,
No big-er than an emmet he"
Danish ballad, Elfine of Villenskov

Trolly. A cart used in mines and on railways A railway trolly is worked by the hand, which moves a treadle, a coal-mine trolly used to be pushed by trolly-boys; ponies are now generally employed instead of boys. (Welsh, *trol*, a cart, *trolio*, to roll or trundle, whence "to troll a catch"—*i e* to sing a catch or round.)

Trompée. *Votre religion a été trompée* You have been greatly imposed upon Similarly, "*Surprendre la religion de quelqu'un*" is to deceive or impose upon one Cardinal de Bonnechose used the former phrase in his letter to *The Times* respecting the Report of the Œcumenical Council, and it puzzled the English journals, but was explained by M Nottercelle (See *The Times*, January 1st, 1870.)

* We use the word *faith* both for "credulity" and "religion"—*i e* "Your faith (credulity) has been imposed upon" The "Catholic faith," "Mahometan faith," "Brahminical faith," etc, virtually mean "religion"

Tronoss, Tronis, or **Trophy Money,** or **Trophy Tax.** "A duty of fourpence [in the pound] paid annually by housekeepers or their landlords, for the drums, colours [trophies], etc, of the companies or regiments of militia" (*Dr Scott's Bailey's Dictionary*.)

Troopers mean troopships, as "Indian troopers," ships for the conveyance of troops to India, especially between February and October, when the annual reliefs of British forces in India are made Similarly, whaler is a ship for whaling.

Troops of the Line. All numbered infantry or marching regiments, except the foot guards.

Tropho'nios (Greek), Latin, *Tropho'nius* *He has visited the cave of Trophonius* (Greek). Said of a melancholy man. The cave of Trophonius was one of the most celebrated oracles of Greece The entrance was so narrow that he who went to consult the oracle had to lie on his back with his feet towards the cave, whereupon he was caught by some unseen force and violently pulled inside the cave After remaining there a time, he was driven out in similar fashion and looked most ghastly pale and terrified, hence the proverb

Trou'badours (3 syl.) Minstrels of the south of France in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, so called from the Provençal verb *troubar* (to invent) Our word *poet* signifies exactly the same thing, being the Greek for "creator." (*See* TROUVÈRES.)

Trouble means a moral whirlwind (Latin, *turbo*, a whirlwind, Italian, *turbare*; French, *troubler*) Disturb is from the same root The idea pervades all such words as *agitation*, *commotion*, *vexation*, a tossing up and down, etc

Troui llogan's Advice. Do and do not, yes and no When Pantag'ruel asked the philosopher Trouillogan whether Panurge should marry or not, the philosopher replied "Yes" "What say you?" asked the prince 'What you have heard," answered Trouillogan. "What have I heard," said Pantagruel "What I have spoken," rejoined the sage "Good," said the prince, 'but tell me plainly, shall Panurge marry or let it alone?' "Neither," answered the oracle "How?" said the prince; "that cannot be." "Then both," said Trouillogan (*Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel*, iii 35.)

Trout is the Latin *trocht-a*, from the Greek *troktēs*, the greedy fish (*trogo*, to eat) The trout is very voracious, and will devour any kind of animal food

'[Roland] was engaged in a keen and animated discussion about Lochleven trout and sea trout, and river trout and bull trout, and char which never rise to the fly and par which some suppose [to be] infant salmon, and herlings which frequent the Nith, and vendisses which are only found in the castle loch of Lochmaben "—*Sir W Scott The Abbot*, chap xxii

Trouveres (2 syl) were the troubadours of the *north* of France, in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries So called from *trouver*, the Walloon verb meaning "to invent" (*See* TROUBADOURS)

Trovato're (*Il*) (4 syl) Manrico, the son of Garzia, brother of the Comte di Luna Verdi's opera so called is taken from the drama of Gaigia Guttierez, which is laid in the fifteenth century. Trovatore means a troubadour

Trows. Dwarfs of Orkney and Shetland mythology, similar to the Scandinavian Trolls There are land-trows and sea-trows "Trow tak' thee" is a phrase still used by the island women when angry with their children

Troxar'tas [*bread-eater*] King of the mice and father of Psycar'pax, who was drowned.

"Fix their council
Where great Troxartas crowned in glory reigns
Psycar'pax' father, father now no more!"
Parnell Battle of the Frogs and Mice, bk i.

Troy-Novant (London). This name gave rise to the tradition that Brute, a Trojan refugee, founded London and called it New Troy, but the word is British, and compounded of *Tri-nouhant* (inhabitants of the new town). Civitas Trinobantum, the city of the Trinobantes, which we might render "Newtownsmen."

'For noble Britons sprong from Trojans bold,
And Troy-novant was built of old Troyes ashes cold"
Spenser Faerie Queene, iii 9

Troy-town has no connection with the Homeric "Troy," but means a maze, labyrinth, or bower (Welsh *troi*, to turn, *troedle*, a trodden place [? street], whence the archaic *trode*, a path or track; Anglo-Saxon *thrau-an*, to twist or turn) There are numerous Troys and Troy-towns in Great Britain and North America The upper garden of Kensington Palace was called "the siege of Troy."

∴ A Troy-town is about equivalent to "Julian's Bower," mentioned in Halliwell's *Archaic Dictionary*.

Troy Weight means "London weight" London used to be called *Troy-novant* (*See above*) The general notion that the word is from *Troyes*, a town of France, and that the weight was brought to Europe from Grand Cairo by crusaders, is wholly untenable, as the term Troy Weight was used in England in the reign of Edward the Confessor Troy weight is old London weight, and Avoirdupois the weight brought over by the Normans (*See* AVOIRDUPOIS)

Truce of God. In 1040 the Church forbade the barons to make any attack on each other between sunset on Wednesday and sunrise on the following Monday, or upon any ecclesiastical fast or feast day. It also provided that no man was to molest a labourer working in the fields, or to lay hands on any implement of husbandry, on pain of excommunication (*See* PEACE OF GOD)

Truces. *Faithless and fatal truces*

The Emperor Antonius Caracalla destroyed the citizens of Alexandria, at one time, and at another cut off the attendants of Artabanus, King of Persia, under colour of marrying his daughter.

Jacob's children destroyed the Shechemites to avenge the rape of Dinah

Gallienus, the Roman Emperor, put to death the military men in Constantinople

Antonius, under colour of friendship, enticed Artavasdes of Armenia, then, binding him in heavy chains, put him to death

Truchue'la. A very small trout with which Don Quixote was regaled at the road-side inn where he was dubbed knight (*Cervantes: Don Quixote*, bk. i. chap. iii.)

True Blue—that is, "Coventry blue," noted for its fast dye. An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity.

True-lovers' Knot is the Danish *trolovelses knot*, "a betrothment bond," not a compound of *true* and *love*. Thus in the Icelandic Gospel the phrase, 'a virgin espoused to a man,' is, *er trulofad var einum manne*.

"Three times a true-love's knot I tie secure,
Time be the knot, firm may his love endure."
Gay's Pastorals: The Spell

True as Touch. The reference is to gold tested by the touchstone (*q. v.*).

"If thou lovest me too much
It will not prove as true as touch."
Love me Little, Love me Long (1570)

True Thomas and the Queen of Elfland. An old romance in verse by Thomas the Rhymer.

True Thomas. Thomas the Rhymer was so called from his prophecies, the most noted of which was the prediction of the death of Alexander III of Scotland, made to the Earl of March in the Castle of Dunbar the day before it occurred. It is recorded in the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun. (1430.) (*See* RHYMER.)

Truepenny. Hamlet says to the Ghost, "Art thou there, Truepenny?" Then to his comrades, "You hear this fellow in the cellarage?" (i. 5). And again, "Well said, old mole; canst work?" Truepenny means *earth-borer* or *mole* (Greek, *trupanon*, *trupao*, to bore or perforate), an excellent word to apply to a ghost "boring through the cellarage" to get to the place of purgatory before cock-crow. Miners use the word for a run of metal or metallic earth, which indicates the presence and direction of a lode.

Trulli. Female spirits noted for their kindness to men. (*Randle Holme's Academy of Armory.*)

Trump. *To trump up.* To devise or make up falsely; to concoct.

Trump Card. The French *carte de triomphe* (card of triumph).

Trumpet. *To trumpet one's good deeds.* The allusion is to the Pharisaic sect called the *Almsgivers*, who had a trumpet sounded before them, ostensibly to summon the poor together, but in reality to publish abroad their abnegation and benevolence.

You sound your own trumpet. The allusion is to heralds, who used to announce with a flourish of trumpets the knights who entered a list.

Trumpeter. *Your trumpeter is dead*—*i.e.* you are obliged to sound your own praises because no one will do it for you.

Trumpets (*Feast of*). A Jewish festival, held on the first two days of Tisri, the beginning of the ecclesiastical year.

Trundle. A military earthwork above Goodwood. The area is about two furlongs. It has a double vallum. The situations of the portæ are still to be traced in the east, west, and north. The fortifications of the ancient Britons being circular, it is probable that the Trundle is British. The fortified encampments of the Romans were square; examples may be seen at the Broyle, near Chichester, and on Ditching Hill.

Truss his Points (*To*). To tie the points of hose. The points were the cords pointed with metal, like shoe-laces, attached to doublets and hose; being very numerous, some second person was required to "truss" them or fasten them properly.

"I hear the gull [Sir Pierce] clamorous for someone to truss his points. He will find himself fortunate if he lights on any one here who can do him the office of groom of the chamber."—Sir W. Scott: *The Monastery*, chap. xvi.

Trusts. The combinations called rings or corners in the commercial world. The chief merchants of an article (say sugar, salt, or flour) combine to fix the selling price of a given article and thus secure enormous profits. These enterprises are technically called "trusts," because each of the merchants is on trust not to undersell the others, but to remain faithful to the terms agreed on.

Truth. *Pilate said, "What is truth?"* This was the great question of the Platonists. Plato said we could know truth if we could sublimate our minds to their original purity. Arcesilaos said that man's understanding is not capable of knowing what truth is. Carneades maintained that not only our understanding could not comprehend it, but even our senses are wholly inadequate to help us in the investigation. Gorgias the Sophist said, "What is right but what we prove to be right?" and what is truth but what we believe to be truth?"

Truth in a Well. This expression is attributed both to Clean'thēs and to Democ'ritos the derider.

'Naturam accusa quæ in profundo veritatem (ut ait Democritus) penitus abstruserit.'—*Cicero Academicus*, i 10

Try'anon. Daughter of the fairy king who lived on the island of Oléron. "She was as white as lily in May," and married Sir Launfal, King Arthur's steward, whom she carried off to "Oh-roun her joli isle," and, as the romance says—

"Since saw him in this land no man,
Ne no more of him tell I can
For soothe without lie"
Thomas Chestre Sir Launfal (13th century)

Trygon. A poisonous fish It is said that Tele'gonos, son of Ulysses by Circē, coming to Ith'aca to see his father was denied admission by the servants; whereupon a quarrel ensued, and his father, coming out to see what was the matter, was accidentally struck with his son's arrow, pointed with the bone of a trygon, and died.

"The lord of Ithaca
Struck by the poisonous trygon's bone expired"
Best *Triumphs of the Gout* (*Lucian*)

Tsin Dynasty. The fourth Imperial Dynasty of China, founded by Tchao siang-wâng, prince of Tsin, who conquered the "fighting kings" (*q v*). He built the Wall of China (B C 211).

Tsong Dynasty. The nineteenth Imperial Dynasty of China, founded by Tchao-quang-yn, the guardian and chief minister of Yông-tee He was a descendant of Tchuang-tsong, the Tartar general, and on taking the yellow robe assumed the name of Tae-tsou (great ancestor) This dynasty, which lasted 300 years, was one of the most famous in Chinese annals (960-1276)

Tu Autem. Come to the last clause. In the long Latin grace at St John's College, Cambridge, the last clause used to be "*Tu autem miserere nobis, Domine. Amen*" It was not unusual, when a scholar read slowly, for the senior Fellow to whisper "*Tu autem*"—*i e.* Skip all the rest and give us only the last sentence

Tu l'as Voulu, George Dandin (*'Tis your own fault, George Dandin*) You brought this upon yourself, as you have made your bed so you must lie on it (*See* DANDIN)

Tu Quoque. *The tu quoque style of argument* Personal invectives, argument of personal application, *argumentum ad hominem*

"We miss in this work his usual *tu quoque* style"—*Public Opinion.*

Tu-ral-lu, the refrain of comic songs, is a corruption of the Italian *tu lun u*, and the French *tu lu eau* or *tu elure* 'Loure" is an old French word for a bagpipe, and "toure loure" means a refrain on the bagpipe. The refrain of a French song published in 1697 is—

"Toure loure, tourinette,
Launfa, toure lourira"
Suite du Théatre Italien iii p 453.

Tub. *A tale of a tub.* A cock-and-bull story a rigmarole, nonsensical romance The *Tale of a Tub* is a religious satire by Dean Swift

Throw a tub to the whale. To create a diversion in order to avoid a real danger, to bamboozle or mislead an enemy In whaling, when a ship is threatened by a whole school of whales, it is usual to throw a tub into the sea to divert their attention, and to make off as fast as possible

A tub of naked children Emblematical of St Nicholas, in allusion to two boys murdered and placed in a pickling tub by a landlord, but raised to life again by this saint (*See* NICHOLAS)

Tub, Tubbing. Tubs, in rowing slang, are gig pairs of college boat clubs, who practice for the term's races They are pulled on one side when a pair-oar boat in uniform makes its appearance Tubbing is taking out pairs under the supervision of a coach to train men for taking part in the races

Tub-woman (*A*). A drawer of beer at a country public-house.

"The common people had always a tradition that the queen's [Anne] grandmother had been a washerwoman or, as Cardinal York asserted a tub woman—that is a drawer of beer at a country public house"—*Howell History of England, Anne*, p 171

Tuba [*happiness*] A tree of Paradise, of gigantic proportions, whose branches stretch out to those who wish to gather their produce, not only all luscious fruits, but even the flesh of birds already cooked, green garments, and even horses ready saddled and bridled From the root of this tree spring the rivers of Paradise, flowing with milk and honey, wine and water, and from the banks of which may be picked up inestimable gems.

Tuck. A long narrow sword (Gaelic, *tuca*, Welsh *tuca*, Italian *stocco*, German *stock*, French *estoc*) In *Hamlet* the word is erroneously printed "stuck," in Malone's edition.

"If he by chance escape your venomous tuck,
Our purpose may hold there." Act iv 7.

A good tuck in or *tuck out.* A good feed To *tuck* is to full, a *tucker* is a fuller. Hence, to cram. The fold of a dress to allow for growth is called a *tuck*, and a little frill on the top thereof is called a *tucker* (Anglo-Saxon, *tuc-ian*)

I'll tuck him up. Stab him, do for him Tuck is a small dirk used by artillerymen. (*See above.*)

Tucker. Food. "A tuck in," a cram of food (*See above*)

"'No,' said Pelham, 'we've no food' 'By Jove!' said the other, 'I'll search creation for tucker to-night Give me your gun' —*Watson The Web of the Spider*, chap xii

Tuffet (*A*) A small tuft or clump. Strange that this word, so universally known, has never been introduced into our dictionaries, to the best of my knowledge

"Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet
Eating her curds and whey "
Nursery Rhymes

Tuft. A nobleman or fellow commoner So called at Oxford because he wears a gold tuft or tassel on his college cap.

Tuft-hunter. A nobleman's toady, one who tries to curry favour with the wealthy and great for the sake of feeding on the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table A University term (*See above*)

Tug. A name by which collegers are known at Eton Either from *tog* (the gown worn in distinction to Oppidans), or from "*tough mutton.*"

"A name in college handed down
From mutton tough or ancient gown"
The World, February 17, 1883 (p 31)

Tug of War (*The*), a rural sport, in which a number of men or boys, divided into two bands, lay hold of a strong rope and pull against each other till one side has tugged the other over the dividing line.

Tuileries (*Paris*) [*tile-kilns*]. The palace was on the site of some old tile-kilns (*See* SABLONNIÈRE)

Tulcan Bishops. Certain Scotch bishops appointed by James I, with the distinct understanding that they were to hand over a fixed portion of the revenue to the patron A *tulcan* is a stuffed calf-skin, placed under a cow that withholds her milk The cow, thinking the "tulcan" to be her calf, readily yields her milk to the milk-pail

Tulip. The *turban plant;* Persian, *thoulyb'* (*thoulyban*, a turban), by which name the flower is called in Persia.

My tulip. A term of endearment to animals, as "Gee up, my tulip'" or "Kim up, my tulip'" Perhaps a pun suggested by the word *tool.* A donkey is a costermonger's tool

Tulip Mania. A reckless mania for the purchase of tulip-bulbs in the seventeenth century. Beckmann says it rose to its greatest height in the years 1634-1637 A root of the species called Viceroy sold for £250, Semper Augustus, more than double that sum. The tulips were grown in Holland, but the mania which spread over Europe was a mere stock-jobbing speculation

Tumbledown Dick. Anything that will not stand firmly Dick is Richard, the Protector's son, who was but a tottering wall at best.

Tun. Any vessel, even a goblet or cup (Anglo-Saxon *tunne*)

"Tun, such a cup as jugglers use to show divers tricks by" —*Minsheu Spanish Dictionary*

Tunding. A thrashing with ashen sticks given to a school-fellow by one of the monitors or "præfects" of Winchester school, for breach of discipline (Latin *tundo*, to beat or bruise)

Tune the Old Cow Died of (*The*) Advice instead of relief remonstrance instead of help As St. James says (ii 15, 16), "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say to them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" Your words are the tune the old cow died of The reference is to the well-known song—

"There was an old man, and he had an old cow,
But he had no fodder to give her,
So he took up his fiddle and played her the tune—
'Consider, good cow, consider,
This isn't the time for the grass to grow
Consider, good cow, consider'"

Tuneful Nine. The nine Muses Calli'opē (*epic poetry*), Clio (*history*) Era'to (*elegy* and *lyric poetry*), Euterpē (*music*), Melpom'enē (*tragedy*), Poly-hym'nia (*sacred song*), Terpsic'horē (*dancing*), Thali'a (*comedy*), Ura'nia (*astronomy*).

Tuning Goose. The entertainment given in Yorkshire when the corn at harvest was all safely stacked.

Tunis'ian. The adjective form of Tunis

Tun'kers. A politico-religious sect of Ohio. They came from a small

German village on the Eder They believe all will be saved, are Quakers in plainness of dress and speech, and will neither fight, nor go to law. Both sexes are equally eligible for any office Celibacy is the highest honour, but not imperative They are also called Tumblers, and incorrectly Dunkers Tunket means "to dip a morsel into gravy," "a sop into wine," and as they are Baptists this term has been given them, but they call themselves "the harmless people" (*W. Hepworth Dixon New America*, ii 18.)

Tur'caret. One who has become rich by hook or by crook, and, having nothing else to display, makes a great display of his wealth. A chevalier in Le Sage's comedy of the same name

Tureen'. A deep pan for holding soup (French, *terrine*, a pan made of *terre*, earth)

Turf (*The*). The racecourse, the profession of horse-racing, which is done on turf or grass One who lives by the turf, or whose means of living is derived from running horses or betting on races

"All men are equal on the turf and under it"—*Lord George Bentinck*

Turk. Slave, villain A term of reproach used by the Greeks of Constantinople

You young Turk, a playful reprimand to a young mischievous child

Turk Gregory. Gregory VII., called Hildebrand, a furious Churchman, who surmounted every obstacle to deprive the emperor of his right of investiture of bishops. He was exceedingly disliked by the early reformers

'Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day'—*1 Henry IV*, v 3

Turkey. The bird with a red wattle. A native of America, at one time supposed to have come from Turkey.

Turkish Spy was written by John Paul Marana, an Italian, who had been imprisoned for conspiracy. After his release he retired to Monaco, where he wrote the *History of the Plot*. Subsequently he removed to Paris, and produced his *Turkish Spy*, in which he gives the history of the last age.

Turlupin, a punster or farceur, with *turlupinade*, and the verb *turlupiner* It was usual in the 17th century for play-writers in Italy and France to change their names. Thus Le Grand called himself Belleville in tragedy, and Turlupin in farce; Hugues Guéret took the name of Fléchelles, and Jean Baptiste Poquelin called himself Molière, but there was a Molière before him who wrote plays

Turmeric, like berberry, being yellow, was supposed to cure the yellow jaundice. According to the *doctrine of signatures*, Nature labels every plant with a mark to show what it is good for Red plants are good for fever, white ones for rigor Hence the red rose is supposed to cure hæmorrhage (*See* THISTLES)

Turncoat. As the dominions of the duke of Saxony were bounded in part by France, one of the early dukes hit upon the device of a coat *blue* one side, and *white* the other. When he wished to be thought in the *French* interest he wore the white outside; otherwise the outside colour was blue Whence a Saxon was nicknamed Emmanuel Turncoat (*Scots' Magazine*, October, 1747)

Without going to history, we have a very palpable etymon in the French *tourne-côte* (turn-side) (*See* COAT)

Turning the Tables. (*See under* TABLES)

Turnip-Garden (*The*) So called by the Jacobites. George II. was called the "Turnip-houghei" [hoer], and his having of troops was spoken of as "selling the turnips," or "trying to sell his roots" Hanover at the time was eminently a pastoral country

Turnip Townsend. The brother-in-law of Sir Robert Walpole, who, after his retirement from office in 1731, devoted himself to the improvement of agriculture.

Turnspit Dog. One who has all the work but none of the profit, he turns the spit but eats not of the roast The allusion is to the dog used formerly to turn the spit in roasting Topsel says, "They go into a wheel, which they turn round about with the weight of their bodies, so diligently . . . that no drudge . . . can do the feate more cunningly" (1697)

Turpin, *Archbishop of Rheims* A mythological contemporary of Charlemagne. His chronicle is supposed to be written at Vienne, in Dauphiny, whence it is addressed to Leoprandus, Dean of Aquisgranensis (Aix-la-Chapelle). It was not really written till the end of the eleventh century, and the probable author was a canon of Barcelona.

The romance turns on the expedition of Charlemagne to Spain in 777, to defend one of his allies from the aggressions of some neighbouring prince Having conquered Navarre and Aragon, he returned to France The chronicle says he invested Pampeluna for three months without being able to take it, he then tried what prayer could do, and the walls fell down of their own accord, like those of Jericho Those Saracens who consented to become Christians were spared; the rest were put to the sword. Charlemagne then visited the sarcophagus of James, and Turpin baptised most of the neighbourhood The king crossed the Pyrenees, but the rear commanded by Roland was attacked by 50,000 Saracens, and none escaped

Turtle Doves. Rhyming slang for a pair of gloves. (*See* CHIVY.)

Tussle. A struggle, a skirmish. A corruption of *touzle* (German, *zausen*, to pull), hence a dog is named *Towser* (pull 'em down) In the *Winter's Tale* (iv. 4), Autolycus says to the Shepherd, 'I *toze* from thee thy business" (*pump or draw out of thee*). In *Measure for Measure*, Escalus says to the Duke, "We'll *touze* thee joint by joint" (v 1)

Tut. A word used in Lincolnshire for a phantom, as the *Spittal Hill Tut. Tom Tut will get you* is a threat to frighten children *Tut-gotten* is panic-struck Our *tush* is derived from the word *tut*.

Tutivillus. The demon who collects all the words skipped over or mutilated by priests in the performance of the services. These literary scraps or shreds he deposits in that pit which is said to be paved with "good intentions" never brought to effect. (*Piers Plowman*, p 547, *Townley Mysteries*, pp 310, 319, etc).

Twa Dogs of Robert Burns, perhaps suggested by the Spanish *Colloquio de Dos Perros*, by Cervantes.

Twangdillo, the fiddler, lost one leg and one eye by a stroke of lightning on the banks of the Ister.

"Yet still the merry bard without regret
Bears his own ills, and with his sounding shell
And comic phiz relieves his drooping friends
He tickles every string, to every note
He bends his pliant neck, his single eye
Twinkles with joy, his active stump beats time"
Somerville Hobbinol.

Tweeds. Checked cloths for trousers, etc. The origin of this name is supposed to have been a blunder for "tweels," somewhat blotted and badly written in 1829 The Scotch manufacturer sent a consignment of these goods to James Locke, of London, who misread the word, and as they were made on the banks of the Tweed, the name was appropriated and accordingly adopted.

"However, the Anglo-Saxon *twaed* (duplex), which gave rise to *twadden* cloth (that is tweeled), and *twedden sheets*, is more likely to have given rise to the word In fact *tweels* and *twadden* both mean cloth in which the woof crosses the warp vertically

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

"Some say compared to Bononcini
That mighty rival's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee'
J Byrom

This refers to the feud between the Bononcinists and Handelists. The Duke of Marlborough and most of the nobility took Bononcini by the hand, but the Prince of Wales, with Pope and Arbuthnot, was for Handel. (*See* GLUCKISTS)

Twelfth (*The*), the 12th of August The first day of grouse-shooting.

Twelfth Cake. The drawing for king and queen is a relic of the Roman Saturnalia At the close of this festival the Roman children drew lots with beans to see who would be king Twelfth Day is twelve days after Christmas, or the Epiphany.

Twelfth Night (*Shakespeare*) The serious plot is taken from Belleforest's *Histoires Tragiques* The comic parts are of Shakespeare's own invention. (*See* BLEANA)

Twelve. *Each English archer carries twelve Scotchmen under his girdle.* This was a common saying at one time, because the English were unerring archers, and each archer carried in his belt twelve arrows (*Sir Walter Scott Tales of a Grandfather*, vii)

The Twelve All the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church Of course the Twelve Apostles

"The Pope identifies himself with the 'Master,' and addresses those 'prelates as the Twelve' —*The Times*, December 11, 1869

Twelve Tables. The earliest code of Roman law, compiled by the Decemviri, and cut on twelve bronze tables or tablets (*Livy*, iii 57, *Diodorus*, xii. 56.)

Twickenham. *The Bard of Twickenham.* Alexander Pope, who lived there for thirty years. (1688-1744.)

Twig. *I twig you, do you twig my meaning?* I catch your meaning, I understand (Irish, *tuigim*, I notice)

Twinkling. (*See* BED-POST)

Twins. One of the signs of the constellation (May 21st to June 21st).

"When now no more the alternate twins are fired,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night."
Thomson Summer

Twist (*Oliver*) A boy born in a workhouse, starved and ill-treated, but always gentle, amiable, and pure-minded Dickens's novel so called

Twisting the Lion's Tail. Seeing how far the "Britishers" will bear provocation. "To give the lion's tail another twist" is to tax the British forbearance a little further. No doubt the kingdom is averse to war with civilised nations, and will put up with a deal rather than apply to the arbitration of arms Even victory may be bought too dearly Such provocation may provoke a growl, but there will the matter end.

Twitcher. *Jemmy Twitcher* A name given to John, Lord Sandwich (1718-1792), noted for his *liaison* with Miss Ray, who was shot by the Rev. "Captain" Hackman out of jealousy His lordship's shambling gait is memorialised in the *Heroic Epistle*

"See Jemmy Twitcher shambles—stop, stop thief!"

Twitten. A narrow alley

Two. The evil principle of Pythagoras Accordingly the second day of the second month of the year was sacred to Pluto, and was esteemed unlucky.

Two an unlucky number in our dynasties. Witness Ethelred II. *the Unready*, forced to abdicate, Harold II., slain at Hastings, William II, shot in New Forest, Henry II, who had to fight for his crown, etc., Edward II, murdered at Berkeley Castle, Richard II, deposed, Charles II., driven into exile, James II forced to abdicate, George II. was worsted at Fontenoy and Lawfeld, his reign was troubled by civil war, and disgraced by General Braddock and Admiral Byng.

It does not seem much more lucky abroad Charles II. of France, after a most unhappy reign, died of poison; Charles II. of Navarre was called *The Bad*, Charles II of Spain ended his dynasty, and left his kingdom a wreck, Charles II. of Anjou (*le Boiteux*) passed almost the whole of his life in captivity; Charles II of Savoy reigned only nine months, and died at the age of eight

François II of France was peculiarly unhappy, and after reigning less than two years, sickened and died, Napoleon II never reigned at all, and Napoleon III, really the second emperor, was a most disastrous prince; Franz II of Germany lost all his Rhine possessions, and in 1806 had to renounce his title of emperor

Friedrich II, Emperor of Germany, was first anathematised, then excommunicated, then dethroned, and lastly poisoned.

Jean II. of France, being conquered at Poitiers, was brought captive to England by the Black Prince, Juan II. of Aragon had to contend for his crown with his own son Carlos

It was Felipe II of Spain who sent against England the "Invincible Armada", it was Francesco II of the Two Sicilies who was driven from his throne by Garibaldi, it was Romulus II in whom terminated the empire of the West, Peter II of Russia died at the age of fifteen, and he was a disgrace to the name of Menschikoff, Pietro II de Medicis was forced to abdicate, and died of shipwreck, James II. of Scotland was shot by a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh, James II. of Majorca, after losing his dominions, was murdered. Alexander II of Scotland had his kingdom laid under an interdict; Alexander II, the Pope, had to contend against Honorius II, the anti-pope; Alexis II, Emperor of the East, was placed under the ward of his father and mother, who so disgusted the nation by their cruelty that the boy was first dethroned and then strangled; Andronicus II., Emperor of Greece, was dethroned; Henri II of France made the disastrous peace called *La Paix Malheureuse*, and was killed by Montgomery in a tournament; etc. etc. (*See* JANE *and* JOHN.)

Two Eyes of Greece. Athens and Sparta

Two Fridays. *When two Fridays come together* Never (*q.v.*).

Two Gentlemen of Verona. The story of Proteus and Julia was borrowed from the pastoral romance of *Diana*, by George of Montemayor, a Spaniard, translated into English by Bartholomew Younge in 1598 The love adventure of Julia resembles that of Viola, in *Twelfth Night*.

Two Strings to his Bow (*He has*). He is provided against contingencies; if one business or adventure should fail,

he has another in reserve, two sweethearts, two devices, etc

Latin "Duabus anchoris nititur" (*i.e.* "He is doubly moored"), or "Duabus anchoris sis fultus"

Greek "Επι δυοιν αγκυραιν"

French "Il a deux cordes à son arc"

Italian "Navigar per piu venti"

Two of a Trade never agree. The French say, *Fin contre fin n'est bon à faire doublage—i.e.* Two materials of the same nature never unite well together.

"Even a beggar sees with woe
A beggar to the house-door go."

Greek "Kai ptōchos ptōcho phthonei" (*Hesiod.*)

Latin "Etiam mendicus mendico invidet" "Figulus figulo invidet, faber fabro" ("Potter envies potter, and smith smith")

Twopenny Dám (*A*) A dám was an Indian coin and weight Originally a gold mohur contained sixteen dáms, a punchee was = the quarter of a dam, and a barahgáni = half a punchee Putting this in a tabular form, it would be thus —

2 bárahgánis	=	1 punchee.
4 punchees	=	1 dam (worth in its diminished value about 2 pence)
16 dams	=	1 gold mohur

Tyb'alt. A Capulet; a "fiery" young noble (*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet.*)

It is the name given to the *cat* in the story of *Reynard the Fox* Hence Mercutio says, "Tybalt, you rat-catcher, will you walk?" (iii 1); and again, when Tybalt asks, "What wouldst thou have with me?" Mercutio answers, "Good king of cats! nothing but one of your nine lives" (iii 1)

Tyburn is *Tua-burne*, the "two rivulets," so called because two small rivers met in this locality

Tyburn's triple tree. A gallows, which consists of two uprights and a beam resting on them Previous to 1783 Tyburn was the chief place of execution in London, and a gallows was permanently erected there In the reign of Henry VIII the average number of persons executed annually in England was 2,000. The present number is under twelve

Kings of Tyburn. Public executioners. (*See* HANGMEN)

Tyburn Ticket. Under a statute of William III. prosecutors who had secured a capital conviction against a criminal were exempted from all parish and ward offices within the parish in which the felony had been committed. Such persons obtained a Tyburn Ticket, which was duly enrolled and might be sold The *Stamford Mercury* (March 27th, 1818) announces the sale of one of these tickets for £280 The Act was repealed by 58 Geo III, c 70.

Tyburnia (London) Portman and Grosvenor Squares district, described by Thackeray as "the elegant, the prosperous, the polite Tyburnia, the most respectable district of the habitable globe."

T'Year—*i.e.* to-year, as, *to-day, to-night, to-morrow.* (Anglo-Saxon, *to dæge, to-geare*)

Tyke. (*See* TIKE)

Tyler Insurrection. *Wat Tyler's insurrection* An insurrection headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in consequence of a poll-tax of three groats to defray the expenses of a war with France (1381.)

Tyl'wyth Teg [*the Fair Family*], A sort of Kobold family, but not of diminutive size They lived in the lake near Brecknock (*Davies Mythology, etc., of the British Druids*)

Type. Pica (*large type*), *litera picta*, the great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy

Brevier' (*small type*), used in printing the breviary

Primer, now called "long primer," (*small type*), used in printing small prayer-books called *primers*

A fount of types A complete assortment contains 1,117,000 pieces of type.

a	8,500	h	6,400	o	8,000	v	1,200
b	1,600	i	8,000	p	1,700	w	2,000
c	4,000	j	400	q	500	x	400
d	4,400	k	800	r	6,200	y	2,000
e	12,000	l	4,000	s	8,000	z	200
f	2,300	m	3,000	t	9,000	,	4,400
g	1,700	n	8,000	u	3,400	.	2,000

Typhœus. A giant with a hundred heads, fearful eyes, and a most terrible voice He was the father of the Harpies. Zeus [*Zuee*] killed him with a thunderbolt, and he lies buried under Mount Etna. (*Hesiod Theogony*) (*See* GIANTS)

Ty'phon. Son of Typhœus, the giant with a hundred heads He was so tall that he touched the skies with his head His offspring were Gorgon, Geryon, Cerberus, and the hydra of Lernē. Like his father, he lies buried under Etna. (*Homer. Hymns.*) (*See* GIANTS.)

Typhoon'. The evil genius of Egyptian mythology, also a furious whirling wind in the Chinese seas (Typhoon or typhon, the whirling wind, is really the Chinese *t'ai-fun* [the great wind])

"Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe,
The circling Typhon, whirled from point to point,
Exhausting all the rage of all the sky,
And dire Ecnephia reign"
Thomson Summer

Tyr. Son of Odin, and younger brother of Thor The wolf Fenrir bit off his hand (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Tyrant did not originally mean a despot, but an absolute prince, and especially one who made himself absolute in a free state. Napoleon III. would have been so called by the ancient Greeks Many of the Greek tyrants were pattern rulers, as Pisis'tratos and Pericles, of Athens, Per'iander, of Corinth, Dionysios the Younger, Gelon, and his brother Hi'ero, of Syracuse; Polyc'ratēs, of Samos; Phi'dion, of Argos, etc. etc (Greek, *turannos*, an absolute king, like the Czar of Russia)

Tyrant of the Chersonese. Miltı'adēs was so called, and yet was he, as Byron says, "Freedom's best and bravest friend" (*See* THIRTY TYRANTS)

A tyrant's vein. A ranting, bullying manner. In the old moralities the tyrants were made to rant, and the loudness of their rant was proportionate to the villainy of their dispositions Hence to out-Herod Herod is to rant more loudly than Herod, to o'erdo Termagant is to rant more loudly than Termagant. (*See* PILATE, VOICE)

Tyre, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, means Holland; Egypt means France.

"I mourn, my country men, your lost estate
Now all your liberties a spoil are made
Egypt and Tyrus intercept your trade"
Part i 740-707

Tyrtæus. *The Spanish Tyrtæus* Manuel José Quinta'na, whose odes stimulated the Spaniards to vindicate their liberty at the outbreak of the War of Independence (1772-1857)

U

U.S. The United States of North America.

Ube'da. Orbaneja, painter of Ubeda, sometimes painted a cock so preposterously designed that he was obliged to write under it, "This is a cock" (*Cervantes, Don Quixote*, pt. ii. bk. i. 3)

Udal Tenure. The same as "allodial tenure," the opposite of "feudal tenure" Feudal tenure is the holding of a tenement of land under a feudal lord Udal tenure is a sort of freehold, held by the right of long possession. (Icelandic, *othal*, allodial)

Ugly means hag-like. Mr Dyer derives it from *ouph-lic*, like an ough or goblin The Welsh *hagl*, ugly, would rather point to *hag-lic*, like a hag, but we need only go to the Old English verb *ugge*, to feel an abhorrence of, to stand in fear of (Icelandic, *uggligr*, *uggr*, horror)

"For the paynes are so felle and harde
That ilk man may ugge bothe yhowng and awlde"
Hampole, MS Bowes, p 189

Ugly. (*See* PIERRE *du Coignet*)

Ugly as Sin.

"Sin is a creature of such hideous mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen"
Pope

Ugolı'no, Count of Pisa, deserted his party the Ghibellines, and with the hope of usurping supreme power in Pisa formed an alliance with Giovanni Visconti, the head of the Guelphic party, who promised to supply him secretly with soldiers from Sardinia The plot was found out, and both were banished. Giovanni died, but the latter joined the Florentines, and forced the Pisans to restore his territories. In 1284 Genoa made war against Pisa, and Count Ugoli'no treacherously deserted the Pisans, causing their total overthrow At length a conspiracy was formed against him, and in 1288 he was cast with his two sons and two grandsons into the tower of Gualandi, where they were all starved to death Dante, in his *Inferno*, has given the sad tale an undying interest

N B Count Ugolino was one of the noble family of Gheradesca, and should be styled Ugolino Count of Gheradesca.

Uhlan (German) A horse-soldier chiefly employed in reconnoitering, skirmishing, and outpost duty

Uka'se (2 syl) A Russian term for an edict either proceeding from the senate or direct from the emperor. (Russian, *ukaza*, an edict.)

Ul-Erin. "The Guide of Ireland" A star supposed to be the guardian of that island (*Ossian Temora*, iv)

Ula'nia, Queen of Peirdu'tar Islanda, sent a golden shield to Charlemagne, which he was to give to his bravest

paladin Whoever could win the shield from this paladin was to claim the hand of Ulania in marriage (*Orlando Furioso*, bk. xv.)

Ule'ma. In Turkey, either a member of the college or the college itself The Ulema consists of the imaums, muftis, and cadis (ministers of religion, doctors of law, and administrators of justice) "Ulema" is the plural of *ulim*, a wise man

"The Ulema is not an ecclesiastical body, except so far as law in Mahometan countries is based on the Koran"—*Creasy Ottoman Turks*, vi 105

Ul'ler. The god of archery and the chase. No one could outstrip him in his snow-shoes. (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

Ullin. Fingal's aged bard (*Ossian*)

Lord Ullin's Daughter. A ballad by Campbell She eloped with the chief of Ulva's Isle, and, being pursued, induced a boatman to row them over Lochgyle during a storm The boat was overwhelmed just as Lord Ullin and his retinue reached the lake In an agony of distress, he now promised to forgive the fugitives, but it was too late "the waters wild rolled o'er his child, and he was left lamenting"

Ul'ric. Son of Count Siegendorf He rescues Stral'enheim from the Odei, but, being informed by his father that the man he had saved is the enemy of their house, he murders him (*Byron Werner*)

St Ubie. Much honoured by fishermen He died 973 on ashes strewed in the form of a cross upon the floor

Ulster. A long loose overcoat, worn by males and females, and originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.

Ulster. *The Red Hand of Ulster.* (*See under* Hand, *The open red hand*)

Ulster Badge. A sinister hand, erect, open, and couped at the wrist (*gules*), sometimes borne in a canton, and sometimes on the escutcheon (*See under* Hand *as above*)

Ulster King of Arms. Chief heraldic officer of Ireland Created by Edward VI in 1552.

Ultima Thule. (*See* Thule.)

Ultima'tum (Latin) A final proposal, which, if not accepted, will be followed by hostile proceedings.

Ul'timum Vale (Latin). A finishing stroke, a final coup

"Atropos, cutting off the thread of his life, gave an *ultimum vale* to my good fortune"—*The Seven Champions of Christendom*, iii. 4

Ul'timus Romano'rum. So Horace Walpole was preposterously called. (1717-1797) (*See* Last of the Romans)

∴ Carlyle so called Dr. Johnson, but he might, with greater propriety, be termed "the last of the Catos." (1709-1784)

Pope called Congreve "Ultimus Romanōrum" (1670-1729) (*See* Last of the Romans)

Ultra Vires. Beyond their legitimate powers. Said of a company when exceeding the licence given to it by Act of Parliament Thus if a company, which had obtained an Act of Parliament to construct a railway from London to Nottingham were to carry its rails to York, it would be acting *ultra vires*. If the Bank of England were to set up a mint on their premises, it would be acting *ultra vires*.

Ultramontane Party. The ultra-Popish party in the Church of Rome Ultramontane opinions or tendencies are those which favour the high "Catholic" party. Ultramontane ("beyond the Alps") means Italy or the Papal States. The term was first used by the French, to distinguish those who look upon the Pope as the fountain of all power in the Church, in contradistinction to the Gallican school, which maintains the right of self-government by national churches (*See* Tramontane.)

Ulys'ses (3 syl.), King of Ith'aca, a small rocky island of Greece. He is represented in Homer's *Iliad* as full of artifices, and, according to Virgil, hit upon the device of the wooden horse, by which Troy was ultimately taken. (The word means *The Angry* or *Wrathful*)

After the fall of Troy, Ulysses was driven about by tempests for ten years before he reached home, and his adventures form the subject of Homer's other epic, called the *Odyssey*

Ulysses. When Palamedes summoned Ulysses to the Trojan war, he found him in a field ploughing with a team of strange animals, and sowing salt instead of barley. This he did to feign insanity, that he might be excused from the expedition. The incident is employed to show what meagre shifts are sometimes resorted to to shuffle out of plain duties.

Ulysses (*The*). Albert III, Margrave of Brandenburg He was also called "*The Achilles*" (*q.v.*). (1414-1486)

The Ulysses of the Highlands. Sir

Evan Cameron, lord of Lochiel, surnamed "The Black" (Died 1719) His son Donald was called 'The Gentle Lochiel"

Ulysses' Bow. Only Ulysses could draw his own bow, and he could shoot an arrow through twelve rings By this sign Penelopē recognised her husband after an absence of twenty years.

Ulysses' bow was prophetic It belonged at one time to Eurytus of Œchalia

"This bow of mine sang to me of present war
'I have heard but once of such a weapon
the bow of Odysseus,' said the queen"—*H Rider Haggard The World's Desire*, bk II chap I

Uma, consort of Siva, famous for her defeat of the army of Chanda and Munda, two demons She is represented as holding the head of Chanda in one of her four hands, and trampling on Munda The heads of the army, strung into a necklace, adorn her body, and a girdle of the same surrounds her waist

Umber. The paint so called was first made in Umbria, Italy

Umble-pie. A pie made of umbles—*i e* the liver, kidneys, etc, of a deer. These "refuse" were the perquisites of the keeper, and umble-pie was a dish for servants and inferiors.

"The keeper hath the skin, head, umbles chine, and shoulders —*Holinshed Chronicle*, I 294

Umbra. *Obsequious Umbra*, in Garth's *Dispensary*, is Dr Gould.

Umbrage. *To take umbrage.* To take offence. Umbrage means shade (Latin, *umbra*), a gloomy view.

Umbrella. Common in *London* in 1710. First used in *Edinburgh* by Dr Spens First used in Glasgow in 1780 Mentioned by Drayton in his *Muses Elizium* (1630), but Drayton evidently refers to a sort of fan Quarles's *Emblems* (1635) also uses the word to signify the Deity hidden in the manhood of Christ "Nature is made th' umbrella of the Deity" (bk. iv. emblem 14) Drayton's lines are:

"And like umbrellas, with their feathers,
Shield you in all sorts of weathers"

The *Graphic* tells us "An umbrella is now being made in London for an African potentate which, when unfurled, will cover a space sufficient for twelve persons The stick is fifteen feet long —March 18th, 1894, p 270.

The Tatler, in No. 238 (October 17th, 1710), says.

"The young gentlemen belonging to the Custom House borrowed the umbrella from Wilk's coffee-house"

So that umbrellas were kept on hire at that date.

∴ Jonas Hanway (born 1712) used an umbrella in London to keep off the rain, and created a disturbance among the sedan porters and public coachmen So that probably umbrellas were not commonly used in the streets at the time

"The tucked-up semstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oiled umbrella's sides" *Swift City Shower* (1710)

"Or underneath th umbrella's ample shed
Safe thro the wet on clinking pattens tread"
Gay Trivia, bk I (1711)

Umbrella, as, *under Gladstone's umbrella*, means dominion, regimen, influence The allusion is to the umbrella which, as an emblem of sovereignty, is carried over the Sultan of Morocco In *Travels of Ali Bey* (*Penny Magazine*, December, 1835, vol iv 480), we are told, "The retinue of the sultan was composed of a troop of from fifteen to twenty men on horseback About 100 steps behind them came the sultan, mounted on a mule, with an officer bearing his umbrella, who rode beside him on a mule . . . Nobody but the sultan himself [not even] his sons and brothers, dares to make use of it"

"As a direct competitor for the throne—or, strictly speaking, for the shereefian umbrella—he [Muley Abbas] could scarcely hope to escape"—*Nineteenth Century*, August, 1892, p 314

∴ In 1874 the sacred umbrella of King Koffee Kalcalli, of the Ashantees, was captured It was placed in the South Kensington Museum.

Una (*Truth*, so called because truth is *one*) She starts with St George on his adventure, and being driven by a storm into "Wandering Wood," retires for the night to Hypocrisy's cell St George quits the cell, leaving Una behind. In her search for him she is caressed by a lion, who afterwards attends her She next sleeps in the hut of Superstition, and next morning meets Hypocrisy dressed as St George As they journey together Sansloy meets them, exposes Hypocrisy, kills the lion, and carries off Una on his steed to a wild forest. Una fills the air with her shrieks, and is rescued by the fauns and satyrs, who attempt to worship her, but, being restrained, pay adoration to her ass. She is delivered from the satyrs and fauns by Sir Satyrane, and is told by Archimago that St George is dead, but subsequently hears that he is the captive of Orgoglio She goes to King Arthur for aid, and the king both slays Orgoglio and rescues the knight. Una

now takes St. George to the house of Holiness, where he is carefully nursed, and then leads him to Eden, where their union is consummated (*Spenser Faerie Queene*, bk. 1) (*See* LION)

Una Serranilla [*a little mountain song*], by Mendo'za, Marquis of Santillana, godfather of Diego Hurtado de Mendoza. This song, of European celebrity, was composed on a little girl found by the marquis tending her father's flocks on the hills, and is called *The Charming Milk-maiden of Sweet Fin'ojo'sa.*

Un'anel'ed (3 syl.). Unanointed, without extreme unction. (Saxon *æll* means "oil," and *an-æll* to "anoint with oil.")

"Unhousled [without the Last sacrament], disappointed, unaneled."
Shakespeare Hamlet, i 5

Uncas, the son of Chingachcook, called in French *Le Cerf Agile* (Deer-foot), introduced into three of Fenimore Cooper's novels—viz. *The Last of the Mohicans, The Pathfinder, and The Pioneer.*

Uncial Letters. Letters an inch in size. From the fifth to the ninth century. (Latin *uncia*, an inch.)

Uncircumcised in Heart and Ears (Acts vii. 51). Obstinately deaf and wilfully obdurate to the preaching of the apostle. Heathenish, and perversely so.

Uncle. *Don't come the uncle over me.* In Latin, "*Ne sis patruus mihi*" (*Horace* 2 *Sat.*, iii. 88)—*i.e.* do not overdo your privilege of reproving or castigating me. The Latin notion of a *patruus* or uncle left guardian was that of a severe castigator and reprover. Similarly, their idea of a step-mother was a woman of stern, unsympathetic nature, who was unjust to her step-children, and was generally disliked.

"Metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ."—*Horace*. 3 *Odes*, xii 3.

Uncle. *Gone to my uncle's.* Uncle's is a pun on the Latin word *uncus*, a hook. Pawnbrokers employed a hook to lift articles pawned before spouts were adopted. "Gone to the *uncus*" is exactly tantamount to the more modern phrase "Up the spout." The pronoun was inserted to carry out the pun. In French, "*C'est chez ma tante.*" At the pawnbroker's.

Uncle Sam. (*See* SAM)

Uncle Tom. A negro slave, noted for his fidelity, piety, and the faithful discharge of all his duties. Being sold, he has to submit to the most revolting cruelties (*Mrs Beecher Stowe Uncle Tom's Cabin.*)

∴ This tale was founded on the story of *Josiah Henson* (1787), told to Mrs. Stowe by Henson himself.

Unco has two meanings: As an *adjective* it means unknown, strange, unusual, but as an *adverb* it means very—as unco good, unco glad, etc. The "unco guid" are the pinchbeck saints, too good by half.

"The race of the 'unco guid' is not yet quite extinct in Scotland."—*Daily Journal*

Uncumber (*St.*), formerly called St. Wilgeforte. "Women changed her name" (says Sir Thomas More) "because they reken that for a pecke of otys she will not faile to *uncumber* them of their husbondys." The tradition says that the saint was very beautiful, but, wishing to lead a single life, prayed that she might have a beard, after which she was no more cumbered with lovers. 'For a pock of oats," says Sir Thomas More, "she would provide a horse for an evil housebonde to ride to the Devill upon."

"If a wife were weary of a husband, she offered oats at Poules . . . to St. Uncumber."—*Michael Wood* (1554)

Un'der-cur'rent metaphorically means something at work which has an opposite tendency to what is visible or apparent. Thus in the Puritan supremacy there was a strong under-current of loyalty to the banished prince. Both in air and water there are frequently two currents, the upper one running in one direction, and the under one in another.

Under-spur-leather. An under-strapper; a subordinate, the leather strap which goes under the heel of the boot to assist in keeping the spur in the right place.

"Everett and Dangerfield . . . were subordinate informers—a sort of under-spur-leathers, as the cant term went."—*Sir W. Scott. Peveril of the Peak*, chap. xli.

Under the Rose [*sub rosa*]. (*See article* ROSE)

Under Weigh. The undertaking is already begun. A ship is said to be under weigh when it has drawn its anchors from their moorings, and started on its voyage.

Under which King, Bezonian? Which horn of the dilemma is to be taken? (*See* BEZONIAN.)

Underwriter. *An underwriter at Lloyds* One who insures a ship or its merchandise to a stated amount So called because he writes his name under the policy.

Undine' (2 syl) The water-nymph, who was created without a soul, like all others of her species. By marrying a mortal she obtained a soul, and with it all the pains and penalties of the human race (*La Motte Fouque Undine*)

∴ Founded on a tale told by Paracelsus in his *Treatise on Elemental Sprites* (*See* FAIRY, SYLPHS)

Ungrateful Guest (*The*). (*See* GUEST)

Unguem. *Ad unguem* To the minutest point. To finish a statue *ad unguem* is to finish it so smoothly and perfectly that when the nail is run over the surface it can detect no imperfection

Unhinged. *I am quite unhinged* My nerves are shaken, my equilibrium of mind is disturbed I am like a door which has lost one of its hinges.

Unhon'selled (3 syl) Without having had the Eucharist in the hour of death To *housel* is to administer the "sacrament" to the sick in danger of death Housel is the Saxon *husel* (the Eucharist). Lye derives it from the Gothic *hunsa* (a victim).

U'nicorn. According to the legends of the Middle Ages, the unicorn could be caught only by placing a virgin in his haunts, upon seeing the virgin, the creature would lose its fierceness and lie quiet at her feet. This is said to be an allegory of Jesus Christ, who willingly became man and entered the Virgin's womb, when He was taken by the hunters of blood The one horn symbolises the great Gospel doctrine that Christ is one with God. (*Guillaume, Clerc de Normandie Trouvère*)

∴ The unicorn has the legs of a buck, the tail of a lion, the head and body of a horse, and a single horn in the middle of its forehead The horn is white at the base, black in the middle, and red at the tip. The body of the unicorn is white, the head red, and eyes blue The oldest author that describes it is Ctesias (B C 400); Aristotle calls it the Wild Ass; Pliny, the Indian Ass, Lobo also describes it in his *History of Abyssinia*

Unicorn. James I substituted a unicorn, one of the supporters of the royal arms of Scotland, for the red dragon of Wales, introduced by Henry VII. Ariosto refers to the arms of Scotland thus

> "Yon lion placed two unicorns between
> That rampant with a silver sword is seen
> Is for the king of Scotland's banner known"
> *Hoole*, in

Unicorn According to a belief once popular, the unicorn by dipping its horn into a liquid could detect whether or not it contained poison In the designs for gold and silver plate made for the Emperor Rudolph II by Ottavio Strada is a cup on which a unicorn stands as if to essay the liquid.

Driving unicorn Two wheelers and one leader. The leader is the *one horse*. (Latin, *unum cornu*, one horn)

Unicorns. So whale-fishers call narwhals, from the long twisted tusks, often eight feet long.

Unigen'itus (Latin, *The Only-Begotten*). A Papal bull, so called from its opening sentence, "*Unigenitus Dei Filius.*" It was issued in condemnation of Quesnel's *Réflexions Morales*, which favoured Jansenism, the bull was issued in 1713 by Clement XI, and was a *damnatio in globo*—i e a condemnation of the whole book without exception. Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, took the side of Quesnel, and those who supported the archbishop against the pope were termed "Appelants" In 1730 the bull was condemned by the civil authorities of Paris, and the controversy died out

Union Jack. The national banner of Great Britain and Ireland It consists of three united crosses—that of St George for England, the saltire of St Andrew for Scotland, and the cross of St Patrick for Ireland

In the Union Jack the white edging of St. George's cross shows the white field In the saltire the cross is reversed on each side, showing that the other half of the cross is covered over The broad white band is the St Andrew's cross the narrow white edge is the white field of St Patrick's cross

In regard to the word "Jack," some say it is *Jacque* (James), the name of the king who united the flags, but this is not correct *Jacque* is a surcoat emblazoned with St George's cross James I added St Andrew's cross, and St. Patrick's cross was added in 1801. (*Jaque*, our "jacket")

Technically described thus

> "The Union Flag shall be azure the Crosses saltire of St Andrew and St Patrick quarterly per saltire, counterchanged, argent and gules, the

latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St George of the third, fimbriated as the suiture"—*By order of the Council*

"Jaque, de l'allemand *juele*, espece de petite casaque militaire qu'on portait au moyen âge sur les armes et sur la cuirasse"—*Boudlet Dictionnaire Universel*

Union Rose (*The*) The York and Lancaster, the petals of which are white and red; the white representing the white rose of the House of York, and the red representing the red rose of the House of Lancaster.

Unionists. A Whig and Radical party opposed to Home Rule in Ireland It began in 1886, and in 1895 joined the Conservative government.

Unitarians, in England, ascribe their foundation to John Biddle (1615-1662) Milton (?), Locke, Newton, Laidner, and many other men of historic note were Unitarians

United Kingdom. The name adopted on January 1st, 1801, when Great Britain and Ireland were united

United States. The thirty-six states of North America composing the Federal Republic. Each state is represented in the Federal Congress by two senators, and a number of representatives proportionate to the number of inhabitants The nickname of a United States man is "a Brother Jonathan," and of the people in the aggregate "Brother Jonathan" (*q.v.*). Declared their independence July 4th, 1776

Unities. (*See* ARISTOTELIAN)

Universal Doctor. Alain de Lille (1114-1203)

Universe (3 syl) According to the Peripatetics, the universe consists of eleven spheres enclosed within each other like Chinese balls The eleventh sphere is called the empyrean or heaven of the blessed. (*See* HEAVEN)

University. First applied to collegiate societies of learning in the twelfth century, because the *universitas literarum* (entire range of literature) was taught in them—*i.e.* arts, theology, law, and physic, still called the "learned" sciences. Greek, Latin, grammar, rhetoric, and poetry are called *humanity studies*, or *humaniores literæ*, meaning "lay" studies in contradistinction to divinity, which is the study of *divine* things. (*See* CAD)

Unknown. *The Great Unknown* Sir Walter Scott. So called because the *Waverley Novels* were at first published anonymously It was James Ballantyne who first applied the term to the unknown novelist

Unlicked or Unlicked Cub. A loutish, unmannerly youth According to tradition, the bear cub is unshapen and imperfect till its dam has licked it into form.

Unlucky Gifts. (*See* FATAL GIFTS)

Unmanned (2 syl) A man reduced to tears It is a term in falconry applied to a hawk not yet subservient to man, metaphorically, having lost the spirit, etc, of a man

Unmarried Men of Note. (*See* WIVES)

Unmentionables. Breeches.

"Counthians and exquisites from Bond Street, sporting an eye-glass, . . . writing-men in laced coats and plush unmentionables of yellow, green, blue, red, and all the primary colours"—*Rec. N. S. Wheaton Journal* (1870)

Unready (*The*). Ethelred II—*i.e.* lacking *rede* (counsel). (*, 978-1016)

Unrighteous [*Idol'imos*] St Christopher's name before baptism It was changed to Christ-bearer because he carried over a stream a little child, who (according to tradition) proved to be Jesus Christ

Unwashed (2 syl) It was Burke who first called the mob "the great unwashed," but the term "unwashed" had been applied to them before, for Gay uses it

"The king of late drew forth his sword
(Thank God, 'twas not in wrath),
And made, of many a squire and lord,
An unwashed knight of Bath"
A Ballad on Quadrille

Up. *The House is up* The business of the day is ended, and the members may rise up from their seats and go home

A B. is up A B. is on his legs, in for a speech

"*Up, Guards, and at them!*" Creasy, in his *Fifteen Decisive Battles*, states that the Duke of Wellington gave this order in the final charge at the battle of Waterloo It has been utterly denied by recent writers, but it is the fashion to deny or discredit all cherished traditions I, for one, wish the tradition were true, because, like Nelson's mot at Trafalgar, it gives a memorable interest to the charge, but alas! we are informed that it was not the Guards, but the 52nd light infantry which broke the column of the French Imperial Guard in the final charge, and "honour to whom honour is due."

Up a Tree. Shelved, nowhere; done for. A 'possum up a gum-tree. (*See under* TREE.)

Up the Spout. In pawn. (*See* SPOUT.)

Up to Snuff. (*See* SNUFF.)

Up to the Hub. Hub is an archaic word for the nave of a wheel, the hilt of a weapon, or the mark aimed at in quoits. If a cart sinks in the mud up to the hub, it can sink no lower, if a man is thrust through with a sword up to the hub, the entire sword has passed through him, and if a quoit strikes the hub, it is not possible to do better. Hence the phrase means fully, entirely, as far as possible. It is not American, but archaic English. (*See* HUB.)

"I shouldn't commune with nobody that didn't believe in election up to the hub."—*Mrs Stowe Dred*, vol. i. p. 211.

Up to the Mark. In good condition of health, well skilled in proposed work. "Not up to the mark" means a cup too low, or not sufficiently skilled.

Up-turning of his Glass. *He felt that the hour for the up-turning of his glass was at hand.* He knew that the sand of life was nearly run out, and that death was about to turn his hour-glass upside down.

Upas-tree or *Poison-tree of Macassar.* Applied to anything baneful or of evil influence. The tradition is that a putrid stream rises from the tree which grows in the island of Java, and that whatever the vapour touches dies. This fable is chiefly due to Foersch, a Dutch physician, who published his narrative in 1783. "Not a tree," he says, "nor blade of grass is to be found in the valley or surrounding mountains. Not a beast or bird, reptile or living thing, lives in the vicinity." He adds that on "one occasion 1,600 refugees encamped within fourteen miles of it, and all but 300 died within two months." This fable Darwin has perpetuated in his *Loves of the Plants*. Bennett has shown that the Dutchman's account is a mere traveller's tale, for the tree while growing is quite innocuous, though the juice may be used for poison, the whole neighbourhood is most richly covered with vegetation, men can fearlessly walk under the tree, and birds roost on its branches. A upas tree grows in Kew Gardens, and flourishes amidst other hot-house plants.

"On the blasted heath
Fell Upas sits, the hydra-tree of death."
Darwin. Loves of the Plants, iii. 233.

Upper Crust. The hors d'œuvre of the day. The phrase was first used in *Sam Slick*. The upper crust was at one time the part of the loaf placed before the most honoured guests. Thus, in Wynkyn de Worde's *Boke of Kervinge* (carving) we have these directions: "Then take a lofe in your lyfte hande, and pare ye lofe rounde about, then cut the ouer-cruste to your soueraygne . . ." Furnivall, in *Manners and Meales*, etc., says the same thing—"Kutt the vppere cruste for your soueraygne."

"I want you to see Peel, Stanley, Graham, Shiel, Russell, Macaulay, old Joe, and so on. They are all upper crust here."

Upper Storey. The head. "Ill-furnished in the upper storey," a head without brains.

Upper Ten Thousand or **The Upper Ten.** The aristocracy. The term was first used by N. P. Willis, in speaking of the fashionables of New York, who at that time were not more than ten thousand in number.

Uproar is not compounded of *up* and *roar*, but is the German *auf-ruhren* (to stir up).

Upsee-Dutch. A heavy Dutch beer, *Upsie Freese* a Friesland strong ale, *Upsee English*, a strong English ale. *Upsee Dutch* also means tipsy, stupid with drink.

'I do not like the dulness of your eye,
It hath a heavy cast, 't is upsee Dutch,
And sits your air a lumpish whoremaster.'
Ben Jonson. The Alchemist, iv. 4.

'Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink upsees out and a fig for the vicar!'
Sir Walter Scott. Lady of the Lake, vi. 5.

'Teach me how to take the German upsy freeze
the Danish rouser the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish.'
—*Dekker. Gull's Hornbook.* (1609).

Upset Price. The price at which goods sold by auction are first offered for competition. If no advance is made they fall to the person who made the upset price. Our "reserved bid" is virtually the same thing.

Urbi et Orbi [*To Rome and the rest of the world*] A form used in the publication of Papal bulls.

Urd [*The Past*] Guardian of the sacred fount called Urda, where the gods sit in judgment. (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

Urda or **Urdan Fount** (*The*) The sacred fount of light and heat, situated over the Rainbow Bridge, Bifrost. (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

Urda, Verdandi, and Skulda. The three Norns (*Past, Present*, and *Future*).

who dwell in a beautiful hall below the ash-tree Yggdrasil' Then employment is to engrave on a shield the destiny of man (*Scandinavian mythology.*)

⁂ Urd (*Past*) takes the threads from Verdandi (*Present*), and Verdandi takes them from Skuld (*Future*).

¶ "What is that which was *to-morrow* and will be *yesterday?*" Verdandi stands between Skuld (*to-morrow*) and Urd (*yesterday*).

Urgan. A mortal born and christened, but stolen by the king of the fairies and brought up in elf-land He was sent to Lord Richard, the husband of Alice Braud, to lay on him the "curse of the sleepless eye" for killing his wife's brother Ethert. When Lord Richard saw the hideous dwarf he crossed himself, but the elf said, "I fear not sign made with a bloody hand." Then forward stepped Alice and made the sign and the dwarf said if any woman would sign his brow thrice with a cross he should recover his mortal form Alice signed him thrice and the elf became "the fairest knight in all Scotland, in whom she recognised her brother Ethert" (*Sir Walter Scott Alice Brand; Lady of the Lake,* IV 12)

Urganda la Desconoci'da. An enchantress or sort of Mede'a in the romances belonging to the Am'adis and Pal'merin series, in the Spanish school of romance

Urgel. One of Charlemagne's paladins, famous for his "giant strength"

Uriah. *Letter of Uriah.* (2 Sam. xi. 15) (*See* LETTER .)

Uriel. "Regent of the Sun," and "sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven." (*Milton Paradise Lost,* III 690) Longfellow, in the *Golden Legend,* makes Raphael the angel of the Sun, and Uriel the minister of Mars (*See* RAPHAEL)

> "I am the minister of Mars
> The strongest star among the stars
> My songs of power prelude
> The march and battle of man's life,
> And for the suffering and the strife
> I give him fortitude"
> *The Miracle Play,* III

U'rim, in Garth's *Dispensary,* is Dr Atterbury

> "Urim was civil, and not void of sense,
> Had humour and courteous confidence
> Constant at feasts, and each decorum knew,
> And soon as the dessert appeared, withdrew"
> Canto I

Urim and Thummim consisted of three stones, which were deposited in the double lining of the high priest's breastplate One stone represented *Yes,* one *No,* and one *No answer is to be given.* When any question was brought to the high priest to be decided by "Urim," the priest put his hand into the "pouch" and drew out one of the stones, and according to the stone drawn out the question was decided (Lev. viii 8, 1 Sam. xxviii. 6)

Ursa Major. Calisto, daughter of Lycaon, was violated by Jupiter, and Juno changed her into a bear. Jupiter placed her among the stars that she might be more under his protection Homer calls it *Arktos* the bear, and *Hamaxa* the waggon The Romans called it *Ursa* the bear, and *Septemtriones* the seven ploughing oxen, whence "Septentrionalis" came to signify the north. The common names in Europe for the seven bright stars are "the plough," "the waggon," "Charles's wain," "the Great Bear," etc

Boswell's father used to call Dr Johnson *Ursa Major.* (*See* BEAR)

Ursa Minor. Also called *Cynosura,* or "Dog's tail," from its circular sweep The pole star is *a* in the tail. (*See* CYNOSURE.)

St Ursula and the eleven thousand virgin martyrs Ursula was a British princess, and, as the legend says, was going to France with her virgin train, but was driven by adverse winds to Cologne, where she and her 11,000 companions were martyred by the Huns. This extravagant legend is said to have originated in the discovery of an inscription to *Ursula et Undecimilla Virgines,* 'the virgins Ursula and Undecimilla,' but by translating the latter name, the inscription reads "Ursula and her 11,000 virgins" Visitors to Cologne are shown piles of skulls and human bones heaped in the wall, faced with glass, which the verger asserts are the relics of the 11,000 martyred virgins. (*See* VIRGINS)

Used Up. *Worn out, tired out, utterly fatigued,* or *exhausted.* Used up alludes to articles used up Worn out alludes to dresses and articles worn out by use Exhausted alludes to wells, water, etc, dried up Tired out means tired utterly

> 'Being out night after night, she got kinder used up"—*Sam Slick Human Nature,* p 102

Ush'er means a porter. (Old French, *huisher,* a door; whence *huissier,* an usher, Latin, *ostiarius.*) One who stands at the door to usher visitors into the presence. (Scotch, *Wishart.*)

Us'quebau'gh (3 syl). Whisky (Irish, *usge-beatha*, water of life). Similar to the Latin *aqua vitæ*, and the French *eau de vie*.

Ut. Saxon *out*, as Utoxeter, in Staffordshire, Utrecht, in Holland, "outer camp town", the "out passage," so called by Clotaire because it was the grand passage over or out of the Rhine before that river changed its bed *Utmost* is out or outer-most (*See* UTGARD)

"Strain at [*ut* "out"] a gnat, and swallow a camel"—Matt xxiii 24

Ut Queat Laxis, etc This hymn was composed in 770 Dr. Busby, in his *Musical Dictionary*, says it is ascribed to John the Baptist, but has omitted to inform us by whom (*See* Do)

U'ta. Queen of Burgundy, mother of Kriemhild and Gunther (*The Nibelungen-Lied*)

U'ter. Pendragon (chief) of the Britons, by an adulterous amour with Igerna (wife of Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall) he became the father of Arthur, who succeeded him as king of the Silurës

Uterine (3 syl). *A uterine brother or sister* One born of the same mother but not of the same father. (Latin, *uterus*, the womb)

Ut'gard (Old Norse, *outer yard*) The circle of rocks that hemmed in the ocean which was supposed to encompass the world The giants dwelt among the rocks (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Utgard-Lok. The demon of the infernal regions. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Uti Possidetis (*Latin*, as you at present possess them). The belligerents are to retain possession of all the places taken by them before the treaty commenced

Uticen'sis. Cato the Younger was so called from U'tica, the place of his death.

Utilita'rians. A word first used by John Stuart Mill; but Jeremy Bentham employed the word "Utility" to signify the doctrine which makes "the happiness of man" the one and only measure of right and wrong

"Oh happiness, our being's end and aim
For which we bear to live, or dare to die"
Pope Essay on Man, Epistle IV.

Uto'pia properly means *nowhere* (Greek, *ou topos*). It is the imaginary island of Sir Thomas More, where everything is perfect—the laws, the morals, the politics, etc. In this romance the evils of existing laws, etc, are shown by contrast. (1516.) (*See* WEISSNICHTWO)

Uto'pia, the kingdom of Grangousier. When Pantagruel sailed thither from France and had got into the main ocean, he doubled the Cape of Good Hope and made for the shores of Melinda "Parting from Me'damoth, he sailed with a northerly wind, passed Me'dam, Gelasem, and the Fairy Isles, and keeping Uti to the left and Uden to the right, ran into the port of Utopia, distant about three and a half leagues from the city of the Amaurots" (*Medamoth*, from no place, *Me'dam*, nowhere, *Gelasem*, hidden land *Uti*, nothing at all, *Uden*, nothing, *Utopia*, no place, distant three and a half leagues from *Amauros*, the vanishing point — all Greek.) (*See* QUEUBUS)

Utopian. An impracticable scheme for the improvement of society Any scheme of profit or pleasure which is not practicable. (*See* UTOPIA)

U'traquists [*Both-kinders*]. The followers of Huss were so called, because they insisted that both the elements should be administered to all communicants in the Eucharist (Latin, *utraque specie*, in both kinds)

Utter and Inner Barristers. An utter or outer barrister means (in some cases at least) a full-fledged barrister, one licensed to practise. An inner barrister means a student (*See Nineteenth Century*, No. 1892, p 775, *note*)

Uz'ziel. The angel next in command to Gabriel The word means "Strength of God" Uzziel is commanded by Gabriel to "coast the south with strictest watch" (*Milton Paradise Lost*, IV 782)

V

V represents a hook, and is called in Hebrew *vav* (a hook).

V. D. M. on monuments is *Verbi Dei Minis'ter*, or *Verbi Dei Minister*.

V. D. M. I. Æ. (*Verbum Dei manet in æternum*) The word of God endureth for ever. The inscription on the livery of the servants of the Duke of Saxony and Landgrave of Hesse, the Lutheran princes, at the Diet of Spires in 1526

V. V. V., the letters found on the coin of the 20th Roman legion, stand for "Valeria, Vicesima, Victrix."

Vacuum now means a space from which air has been expelled Descartes says, "If a vacuum could be effected in a vessel, the sides would be pressed into contact." Galileo said, "Nature abhors a vacuum," to account for the rise of water in pumps. (*See* POINT.)

Vac'uum Boylea'num. Such a vacuum as can be produced by Boyle's improved air-pump, the nearest approach to a vacuum practicable with human instruments.

The *Guerickian* vacuum is that produced by ordinary air-pumps, so called from Otto von Guericke, who devised the air-pump
The *Torricellian* vacuum is the vacuum produced by a mercury-pump

Va'de Mecum [*a go-with-me*]. A pocket book, memorandum-book, pocket cyclopædia, lady's pocket companion, or anything else which contains many things of daily use in a small compass

Væ Victis! Woe to the vanquished

Vail (*To*) To lower, to cast down Brutus complained that he had not lately seen in Cassius that courtesy and show of love which he used to notice, to which Cassius replies, "If I have vailed [lowered] my looks, I turn the trouble of my countenance merely on myself. Vexed I am of late . . . [and this may] give some soil to my behaviour"

'His hat, which never vailed to human pride,
Walked with reverence took and laid aside"
Duncaid, iv

Vails. Blackmail in the shape of fees to servants. (From the Latin verb *valeo*, to be worth, to be of value, French, *valoir*) The older form was *avails*.

"Vails to servants being much in fashion"
Russell Representative Actors

Vain as a Peacock. (*See* SIMILES.)

Valdar'no. The valley of the Arno, in Tuscany.

"— the Tuscan artist [Galileo] views
At evening from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno?"
Milton Paradise Lost, bk i 287-291

Vale of Avo'ca in Wicklow, Ireland.

"Sweet Vale of Avoca how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best"
T Moore Irish Melodies, No 1 (*The Meeting of the Waters*)

Vale of Tears. This world (*See* BACA.)

Vale the Bonnet (*To*). To cap to a superior, hence to strike sail, to lower (French, *avaler*, to take off.)

"My wealthy Andrew docked in sand,
Vailing her high-top lower than her ribs"
Shakespeare Merchant of Venice, i. 1

Valens or **Vala'nus.** Mercury was the son of Valens and Phoro'nis This Mercury is called Tropho'nius in the regions under the earth (*Cicero: De Nat Deorum*, iii. 22.)

'Cyllin'ius [Mercury] riding in his hracheo
Fro Venus Vlanus might this palais see"
Chaucer Compl of Mars and Venus

Valentia. The southern part of Scotland was so called from the Emperor Valens.

Valentine. A corruption of *galantin* (a lover, a dangler), a gallant St. Valentine was selected for the sweethearts' saint because of his name Similar changes are seen in gallant and valiant

Valentine One of the Two Gentlemen of Vero'na, his serving-man is Speed The other gentleman is Proteus, whose serving-man is Launce. (*Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona*)

Valentine, in Congreve's *Love for Love* Betterton's great character.

Valentine (*The Brave*). Brother of Orson and the son of Bellisant, sister of King Pepin and wife of Alexander, Emperor of Constantinople. The twin brothers were born in a wood, near Orleans, and while their mother went in search of Orson, who had been carried off by a bear, Pepin happened to see Valentine and took him under his charge He married Clermond, niece of the Green Knight. (*Valentine and Orson*)

Valentin'ians. An ancient sect of Gnostics. So called from Valentinus, their leader

Vale'rian or **Valirian.** Husband of St. Cecilia Cecilia told him she was beloved by an angel who frequently visited her, and Valerian requested he might be allowed to see this constant visitant Cecilia told him he should do so provided he went to Pope Urban and got baptised On returning home, he saw the angel in his wife's chamber, who gave to Cecilia a crown of roses, and to himself a crown of lilies, both of which he brought from Paradise. The angel then asked Valerian what would please him best, and he answered that his brother might be brought "to saving faith" by God's grace The angel approved of the petition, and said both should be holy martyrs. Valerian being brought before Alma'chius, the prefect, was commanded to worship the image of Jupiter, and, refusing to do so, was led forth to execution (*Chaucer Seconnde Nonnes Tale.*) (*See* CECILIA)

Vale'rian (the herb). An irresistible attraction to cats (The word is from the Latin *valēre*, to be well, and hence to make well and keep well.) It is an excitant, antispasmodic, tonic, and emmenagogue. The "Father of Botany" says

"Valerian hath been had in such veneration, that no brothes, pottage or physical meates are worth anything if this be not at one end."

Valhalla, in Scandinavian mythology, is the great hall or refectory of Gladsheim, the palace of the Æsir or Asgard. The *Times*, speaking of Westminster Abbey, says "The Abbey is our Valhalla."

"We both must pass from earth away,
Valhalla's joys to see,
And if I wander there to-day,
To-morrow may fetch thee."
Frithiof-Saga, by xi.

Valiant (*The*). Jean IV. of Brittany. (1389-1442.)

Valis'e (2 syl.) A small leather portmanteau (French, *valise*.)

Valkyriur or **Valkyrics.** The twelve nymphs of Valhalla. They were mounted on swift horses, and held drawn swords in their hands. In the *mêlée* of battle they selected those destined to death, and conducted them to Valhalla, where they waited upon them, and served them with mead and ale in cups of horn called skulls. The chief were Mista, Sangrida, and Hilda. Valkyriur means "choosers of the slain."

"Mista black, terrific maid,
Sangrida and Hilda see."
Gray Fatal Sisters

Valla (*Laurentius*). One of the first scholars of the Renaissance, noted for his Latin sermons, and his admirable Latin translations of Herodotus and Thucydides.

Vallary Crown. A crown bestowed by the ancient Romans on the soldier who first surmounted the vallum of an enemy's camp.

Valley of Humiliation. The place where Christian encountered Apollyon, just before he came to the "Valley of the Shadow of Death." (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.)

Valley of the Shadow of Death, through which Christian had to pass in order to get to the Celestial City. The prophet Jeremiah describes it as a "wilderness, a land of deserts and of pits, a land of drought and of the shadow of death" (ii. 6); and the Psalmist says, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me" (xxiii. 4).

"The light there is darkness, and the way full of traps and guns to catch the unwary."—*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

Vallombrosa. Milton says, "Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa" (*Paradise Lost*, i. 302); but as the trees of Vallombrosa are chiefly pines, they do not strew the brooks with autumnal leaves. The beech and chestnut trees are by no means numerous.

Valorem. *Ad valōrem.* A sliding scale of duty on excisable articles, regulated according to their market value.

Thus, tea at 4s. per pound would pay more duty than tea at 2s. per pound.

Vamp. *To vamp up an old story.* To vamp is to put new uppers to old boots. Vampes were short hose covering the feet and ankles. (Perhaps the French *avant-pied*, the fore-part of the foot.)

Vampire. An extortioner. According to Dom Calmet, the vampire is a dead man who returns in body and soul from the other world, and wanders about the earth doing mischief to the living. He sucks the blood of persons asleep, and these persons become vampires in turn.

The *vampire* lies as a corpse during the day, but by night, especially at full moon, wanders about. Sir W. Scott, in his *Rokeby* (part iii. chap. ii. s. 3) alludes to the superstition, and Lord Byron in his *Giaour* says,

"But first on earth, as vampire sent,
Thy corse shall from the tomb be rent,
Then ghastly haunt thy native place
And suck the blood of all thy race."

Van of an army is the French *avant*; but van, a winnowing machine, is the Latin *vannus*, our *fan*.

The Spirit of the Van. A sort of fairy which haunts the Van Pools in the mountains of Carmarthen on New Year's Eve. She is dressed in white, girded with a golden girdle; her golden hair is very long, and she sits in a golden boat, which she urges along with a golden oar. A young farmer fell in love with her and married her, but she told him if he struck her thrice she would quit him for ever. After a time they were invited to a christening, and in the midst of the ceremony she burst into tears. Her husband struck her, and asked why she made such a fool of herself. "I weep," she said, "to see the poor babe brought into a vale of misery and tears." They were next invited to the funeral of the same child, and she

could not resist laughing. Her husband struck her again, and asked the same question "I laugh," she said, "to think how joyous a thing it is that the child has left a world of sin for a world of joy and innocence" They were next invited to a wedding, where the bride was young and the man advanced in years. Again she wept, and said aloud, "It is the devil's compact The bride has sold herself for gold" Her husband bade her hold her peace, struck her, and she vanished for ever from his sight. (*Welsh mythology*)

Van (pl. **Vanir**), in Scandinavian mythology Gods of the ocean, air, fountains, and streams.

Vandal. One who destroys beautiful objects to make way for what he terms "improvements," or to indulge his own caprice When Genseric with his Vandals captured Rome in A D. 455, he mutilated the public monuments regardless of their worth or beauty

"The word 'vandalism' was invented by the Abbe Gregoire, *à propos* of the destruction of works of art by revolutionary fanatics —*Nineteenth Century* (Aug, 1893 p 272)

Vandy'ck. *The Vandyck of sculpture.* Antoine Coysevox (1640-1720).
The English Vandyck William Dobson, painter (1610-1647).

Vandy'ke (2 syl) To scollop an edge after the fashion of the collars painted by Vandyck in the reign of Charles I The scolloped edges are said to be vandyked.

Vanessa is Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, and Cade'nus is Dean Swift While he was still married to Stella [Miss Hester Johnson, whose tutor he had been] Miss Vanhomrigh fell in love with him, and requested him to marry her, but the dean refused. The proposal became known to his wife (?), and both the ladies died soon afterwards. Hester Johnson was called Stella by a pun upon the Greek *astēr*, which resembles Hester in sound, and means a "star" Miss Vanhomrigh was called Van-essa by compounding *Van*, the first syllable of her name, with *Essa*, the pet form of Esther. Cade'nus is simply *decā'nus* (dean) slightly transposed.

Vanity Fair. A fair established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion, for the sale of all sorts of vanities. It was held in the town of Vanity, and lasted all the year round. Here were sold houses, lands, trades, places, honours, preferments, titles, countries, kingdoms, lusts, pleasures, and delights of all sorts. (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1)

Va'noc. Son of Merlin, one of Arthur's Round-Table Knights

"Young Vanoc of the heedless face
(Fame spoke the youth of Merlin's race),
Overpowered at Gyneth's footstool, bled,
His heart's blood dyed her sandals red"
Sir Walter Scott Bridal of Triermain, ii 25

Vantage Loaf. The thirteenth loaf of a baker's dozen

Vari'na. Swift, in his early life, professed to have an attachment to Miss Jane Waryng, and Latinised her name into Varina (*See* VANESSA)

Varnish, from the French *vernis*, Italian, *vernice* Sir G. C Lewis says the word is a corruption of Berenice, famous for her amber hair, which was dedicated in the temple of Arsinoë, and became a constellation. (*See* BERENICE.)

Varro, called "the most learned of the Romans." (B C. 116-28)

Varun'a. The Hindu Neptune. He is represented as an old man riding on a sea-monster, with a club in one hand and a rope in the other. In the Vedic hymns he is the night-sky, and *Mitra* the day-sky Varuna is said to set free the "waters of the clouds."

Vassal. A youth In feudal times it meant a feudatory, or one who held lands under a "lord." In law it means a bondservant or political slave, as "England shall never be the vassal of a foreign prince." Christian says, in his *Notes on Blackstone*, that the corruption of the meaning of vassal into slave "is an incontrovertible proof of the horror of feudalism in England" (Welsh, *guas*, a boy or servant, *gwasan*, a page, like the French *garçon*, and Latin *puer*, Italian, *vassallo*, a servant)

Vath'ek. The hero of Beckford's fairy romance. He is a haughty, effeminate monarch, induced by a malignant genius to commit all sorts of crimes He abjures his faith, and offers allegiance to Eblis, under the hope of obtaining the throne of the pre-Adamite sultans

Vat'ican. The palace of the Pope, so called because it stands on the Vatican Hill. Strictly speaking, the Vatican consists of the Papal palace, the court and garden of Belvidere, the library, and the museum

"The sun of the Vatican sheds glory over the Catholic world"—*The Times*

The thunders of the Vatican The anathemas of the Pope, which are issued from the Vatican.

The Council of the Vatican. The twenty-first General or Œcumenical Council. It commenced in 1869, Pius IX. being Pope (*See* COUNCILS)

Vaude'ville (2 syl) A corruption of *Val de Vire*, or in Old French, *Vau de Vire*, the native valley of Oliver Basselin, a Norman poet, the founder of a certain class of convivial songs, which he called after the name of his own valley These songs are the basis of modern *vaudeville*

Father of the Vaudeville Oliver Basselin, a Norman poet (Fifteenth century.)

Vau'girard. *The deputies of Vaugirard.* Only one individual This applies to all the false companies in which the promoter represents the directors, chairman, committee, and entire staff The expression is founded on an incident in the reign of Charles VIII. of France The usher announced to the king "The deputies of Vaugirard" - "How many are there?" asked the king "Only one, and please your majesty," was the answer. (*See* TAILORS.)

Vaux'hall or *Fauxhall* (2 syl) Called after Jane Vaux, who held the copyhold tenement in 1615, and was the widow of John Vaux, the vintner Chambers says it was the manor of Fulke de Breauté, the mercenary follower of King John, and that the word should be Fulke's Hall. Pepys calls it Fox Hall, and says the entertainments there are "mighty divertising" (*Book of Days*)

Thackeray, in *Vanity Fair* (chap vi), sketches the loose character of these "divertising" amusements.

Ve. Brother of Odin and Vili He was one of the three deities who took part in the creation of the world (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Veal, Calf. The former is Norman, and the latter Saxon. (*See* BEEF, PORK)

"Monbeef Calf becomes Monsieur de Veau in the like manner He is Saxon when he requires tendance, but takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment"—*Sir Walter Scott Ivanhoe*

Ve'das or **Ve'dams.** The generic name of the four sacred books of the Hindus It comprises (1) the *Rig* or *Rish Veda*, (2) *Yajar* or *Yajush Veda*; (3) the *Sama* or *Saman Veda*; and (4) the *Atharva'na* or *Ezom Veda* (Sanskrit, *vid*, know, Chaldee, *yed-a*; Hebrew, *id-o*, Greek, *eid-o*; Latin, *video*, etc)

Vehm'gerichte or *Holy Vehme Tribunal* A secret tribunal of Westphalia, said to have been founded by Charlemagne (*See* FEHM-GERICHT)

Veil. At one time men wore veils, as St Ambrose testifies. He speaks of the "silken garments and the veils interwoven with gold, with which the bodies of rich men are encompassed." (St Ambrose lived 340-397)

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. The first poetical tale in Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh.*

The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan was Hakim ben Allah, surnamed the Veiled (*Mokanna*), founder of an Arabic sect in the eighth century. Having lost an eye, and being otherwise disfigured in battle, he wore a veil to conceal his face, but his followers said it was done to screen his dazzling brightness He assumed to be a god, and maintained that he had been Adam, Noah, and other representative men. When encompassed by Sultan Mahadi, he first poisoned all his followers at a banquet, and then threw himself into a burning acid, which wholly destroyed his body.

Vendémiaire (4 syl), in the French Republican calendar, was from September 22 to October 21 The word means "Vintage"

Vendetta. The blood-feud, or duty of the nearest kin of a murdered man to kill the murderer It prevails in Corsica, and exists in Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria It is preserved among the Druses, Circassians, Arabs, etc (Latin, *vindicta*)

Vendredi (French), Friday (Latin, *Veneris dies* Here *Veneris* is metamorphosed into *Vendre* The Italian is *Venerdi*)

Venerable. *The Venerable* Bede, the ecclesiastical historian. (672-735.)

The Venerable Doctor William de Champeaux, founder of realism (Twelfth century)

Peter, Abbot of Clugny (1093-1156)

Vengeur (*Le*) A man-of-war commanded by Cambrone. The tale is this June 1, 1794, Lord Howe encountered the French fleet off Ushant. Six ships were taken by the English admiral, and the victory was decisive: but *Le Vengeur*, although reduced to a mere hulk, refused to surrender, and, discharging a last broadside, sank in the waves, while the crew shouted "*Vive la République!*" The Convention ordered a medal to be struck with this legend—*Le Triomphe*

du Vengeur It is almost a pity that this thoroughly French romance should lack one important item—a grain of truth The day of this victory is often called "The Glorious First of June." The historic fact is, the ship sank, with the crew crying for help, which was readily given by the British foe

"We'll show the haughty British race
The Frenchman can such honour boast—
That when one *Vengeur* we have lost,
Another hastes to take her place
Translated by J. Oxenford

Veni, Creator Spiritus. A hymn of the Roman Breviary used on the Feast of Pentecost It has been ascribed to Charlemagne, but Mone thinks that Pope Gregory I was the author.

Veni, Sancte Spiritus. A Latin hymn in rhyme, ascribed to Robert, King of France, also to Archbishop Langton

Veni, Vidi, Vici. It was thus that Julius Cæsar announced to his friend Amantius his victory at Zela, in Asia Minor, over Pharna'ces, son of Mithrida'tes, who had rendered aid to Pompey. (*Plutarch*)

Ve'nial Sin. One that may be pardoned, one that does not forfeit grace In the Catholic Church sins are of two sorts, mortal and venial, in the Protestant Church there is no such distinction; but see Matt xii 31

Venice Glass. The drinking glasses of the Middle Ages, made at Venice, were said to break into shivers if poison were put into them.

Doge "'Tis said that our Venetian crystal has
Such pure antipathy to poison, as
To burst, if aught of venom touches it"
Lytton The Two Foscari, v 1

Venice glass, from its excellency, became a synonym for *perfection*.

Venice of the West. Glasgow

"Another element in the blazon of the 'Venice of the West' is a fish laid across the stem of the tree, 'in base,' as the heralds say '—*J H Burton*

Ven'ison. Anything taken in hunting or by the chase. Hence Jacob bids Esau to go and get venison such as he loved (Gen. xxvii 3), meaning the wild kid The word is simply the Latin *ven'atio* (hunting), but is now restricted to the flesh of deer.

Venom. *The venom is in the tail.* The real difficulty is the conclusion. The allusion is to the scorpion, which has a sting in its tail

The French say, "It is always most difficult to flay the tail" (*C'est le plus difficile que d'écorcher la queue*).

Venomous Preacher (*The*). Robert Traill (1642-1716)

Ventilate a Subject (*To*). To moot it, to throw it out for discussion that it may be winnowed or sifted To ventilate a room is to let air and light into it, to drive away bad gases, etc. So in ventilating a subject, light is thrown on it, and all that is false, extraneous, or doubtful is blown away

Ventre-saint-Gris! The usual oath of Henri IV About equal to "*Corpus Christi*" A similar juron is "*Par le ventre de Dieu*" (*Ventre-dieu!* or *Ventrebleu!*) Gris for Christ is familiarised by our common phrase "the criss-cross or cris-cross row", and if *saint* refers to Christ we have a similar phrase in St. Saviour's Rabelais has "*Par sainct Gris*"; and William Price, "the Arch-Druid," who died in 1893, describes himself in the *Medical Directory* as "Decipherer of the Pedigree of Jesus Crist" Chaucer writes the word "Crist."

∴ Mr F. Adams has sent me two quotations from the *Romance of Huon de Bordeaux*, from a MS dated 1250—

"Alles, dist Karles, tort avés, par saint Crist"
(Line 1473)
"Sire, dist Hues, tort avés, par saint Crist"
(Line 4218)

But a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* sends this quotation—

"Ce prince [Henri IV] avoit pris l'habitude d'employer cette expression 'Ventre-saint-Gris,' comme une espece de jurement, lorsqu'il etoit encore infant ses gouverneurs craignant qu'il ne s'habituât à jurer lui avoient permis de dire 'Ventre-saint-Gris' qui étoit un terme derision qu'ils appliquoient aux Franciscains de la couleur de leur habillements."—Feb 10th, 1894, p 114

Ventril'oquism, "speaking from the belly" From the erroneous notion that the voice of the ventriloquist proceeded from his stomach The best that ever lived was Brabant, the "engastrimist" of François I (Latin, *venter-loquor*)

Venus. Love; the goddess of love, courtship Copper was called Venus by the alchemists. (*See* APHRODITE)

"Venus smiles not in a house of tears"
Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet, iii 1

Venus is the name of the second planet from the sun, and the nearest heavenly body to the earth except the moon

Statues of Venus The most celebrated statues of this goddess are the Venus de Medici, the Aphrodite of Praxit'elēs, the Venus of Milo, the Venus Victorious of Cano'va, and the Venus of Gibson

Capitoline Venus (*The*) In the Capitoline Museum of Rome.

Canova's Venus is the most noted of modern sculpture (1757-1822)

Ura'nian Venus of the *Lusiad* is the impersonation of heavenly love. She pleads to Destiny for the Lusians, and appears to them in the form of "the silver star of love" Plato says she was the daughter of Heaven (*Uranos*), and Xenophon adds that "she presided over the love of wisdom and virtue, the pleasures of the *soul*" Nigidius says that this "heavenly Venus" was not born from the sea-foam, but from an egg which two fishes conveyed to the sea-shore. This egg was hatched by two pigeons whiter than snow, and gave birth to the Assyrian Venus, who instructed mankind in religion, virtue, and equity. (*See* APHRODITE)

Venus in astrology "signifiethe white men or browne . . . joyfull, laughter, liberall, pleasers, dauncers, entertayners of women, players, perfumers, musitions, messengers of love."

"Venus loveth ryot and dispense"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, G, 282

My Venus turns out a whelp (Latin). All my swans are changed to geese, my cake is dough In dice the best cast (three sixes) was called "Venus," and the worst (three aces) was called "Canis." My win-all turns out to be a lose-all.

The Island of Venus in the *Lusiad* is a paradisa'ical island raised by "Divine Love," as a reward for the heroes of the poem. Here Venus, the ocean-goddess, gave her hand to Gama, and committed to him the empire of the sea It was situate "near where the bowers of Paradise are placed," not far from the mountains of Ima'us, whence the Ganges and Indus derive their source This paradise of Love is described in the ninth book.

⁂ We have several parallel Edens, as the "gardens of Alcin'ous," in the *Odyssey*, bk vii, the "island of Circē," *Odyssey*, x, the "Elysium" of Virgil, *Æneid*, vi, the "island and palace of Alci'na" or Vice, in *Orlando Furioso*, vi vii, the "country of Logistilla" or Virtue, in the same epic, bk. x; the description of "Paradise," visited by Astolpho, the English duke, in bk. xxxiv, the "island of Armida," in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, the "bower of Acras'ia," in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the "palace with its forty doors," the keys of which were entrusted to prince Agib, whose adventures form the tale of the "Third Calendar," in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, etc E. A. Poe calls Eden "Aiden," which he rhymes with "laden" (*The Raven*, 16) (*See* VENUSBERG.)

Venus Anadyom'ene (6 syl) Venus rising from the sea, accompanied by dolphins.

Venus Genetrix. Worshipped at Rome, especially on April day, as the mother of Ænēas, and patroness of the Julian race.

Venus Victrix. Venus, as goddess of victory, represented on numerous Roman coins.

Venus de Medicis, supposed to be the production of Cleomenēs of Athens, who lived in the second century before the Christian era In the seventeenth century it was dug up in the villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, in eleven pieces, but it is all ancient except the right arm. It was removed in 1680, by Cosmo III., to the Imperial Gallery at Florence, from the Medici Palace at Rome

"So stands the statue that enchants the world,
So bending tries to veil the matchless boast,
The mingled beauties of exulting Greece"
Thomson Summer

Venus of Cnidus. The *undraped* statue of Praxit'eles (4 syl) purchased by the ancient Cnidians, who refused to part with it, although Nicome'dēs, King of Bithyn'ia, offered to pay off their national debt as a price for it The statue was subsequently removed to Constantinople, and perished in the great fire during the reign of Justinian. (A.D. 80)

Praxiteles made also a *draped* statue of the same goddess called the "Venus of Cos"

Venus of Milo or **Melos.** The statue, with three of Hermēs, was discovered in 1820 by Admiral Dumont in Milo or Melos, one of the Greek islands, whence its name It now stands in the Louvre.

Ve'nusberg'. The mountain of delight and love, where Lady Venus holds her court Human beings occasionally are permitted to visit her, as Heinrich von Limburg did, and the noble Tannhauser (*q.v.*), but as such persons run the risk of eternal perdition, Eckhardt the Faithful, who sat before the gate, failed not to warn them against entering (*German Legend Children of Limburg, a poem* (1337) (See *The Island of Venus*)

Vera Causa. A cause in harmony with other causes already known. A fairy godmother may be assigned in story as the cause of certain marvellous effects,

but is not a *vera causa*. The revolution of the earth round the sun may be assigned as the cause of the four seasons, and is a *vera causa*.

Verbatim et Literatim. Accurately rendered, word for word and letter for letter

Verbum Sap. [*A word to the wise*] A hint is sufficient to any wise man, a threat implying if the hint is not taken I will expose you (Latin, *Verbum sapienti*)

Verbum Sat. [*A word is enough*] Similar to the above (Latin, *Verbum sat* [*sapienti*]. A word to the wise is enough)

Ve're Adep'tus. One admitted to the fraternity of the Rosicrucians

"In Rosycrucie so lore as learned
As he the Vere-adeptus crouned"
Butler Hudibras

Verger. The officer in a church who carries the rod or mace. (Latin, *verga*, a wand)

Vernon, mentioned by Thomson in his *Summer*, was Admiral Edward Vernon, who attacked Carthage'na in 1741, but the malaria reached the crew, and, as the poet says—

'To infant weakness sunk the warrior's arme

Diana Vernon. An enthusiastic Royalist of great beauty and talent. (*Sir Walter Scott Rob Roy*)

Veronc'se (3 syl) A native of Verona, pertaining to Verona, etc., a Paul Veronese, Paul a native of Verona, a Veronese fashion, and so on.

Veron'ica. It is said that a maiden handed her handkerchief to our Lord on His way to Calvary. He wiped the sweat from His brow, returned the handkerchief to the owner, and went on The handkerchief was found to bear a perfect likeness of the Saviour, and was called *Vera-Icon'ica* (true likeness), and the maiden was ever after called St Veronica One of these handkerchiefs is preserved at St Peter's church in Rome, and another in Milan cathedral.

Versailles of Poland. The palace of the Counts of Branski, which now belongs to the municipality of Bialystok

Versaillese (*The*). The government troops, in the presidency of M. Thiers The Communist troops were called the Federals, short for the "Federated National Guards"

Versi Bernes'chi. Jocose poetry. So called from Francesco Berni, the Italian poet (1490-1536.)

Vert [*green*], in heraldry, signifies love, joy, and abundance. It is represented on the shields of noblemen by the emerald, and on those of kings by the planet Venus.

∴ In heraldry vert is symbolically expressed by diagonal lines running from right to left of the shield. Lines running the reverse way—i.e. from left to right—mean purpure

N.B. English heralds vary escutcheons by only seven colours, but foreign heralds employ nine colours (*See* HERALDS)

Vertum'nus. The god of the seasons, who married Pomo'na August 12th was his festival. (*Roman mythology.*)

Ver'ulam Buildings (London) So named in compliment to Lord Bacon, who was Baron Verulam and Viscount St Albans.

Vervain. Called "holy herb," from its use in ancient sacred rites Also called "pigeons' grass," "Juno's tears," and "simpler's joy." Supposed to cure scrofula, the bite of rabid animals, to arrest the diffusion of poison, to avert antipathies, to conciliate friendships, and to be a pledge of mutual good faith, hence it was anciently worn by heralds and ambassadors. (*See* ROODSELKEN.)

Verbena is the botanical name

"The term Verbena (quasi *herbena*) originally denoted all those herbs that were held sacred on account of their being employed in the rites of sacrifice"—*Mill Logic*, book iv. chap. v. p. 485

Vesi'ca Piscis (Latin, *fish-bladder*). The ovoidal frame or glory which, in the twelfth century, was much used, especially in painted windows, to surround pictures of the Virgin Mary and of our Lord. It is meant to represent a fish, from the anagram ICHTHUS (*See* NOTARICA)

Vesper Hour is said to be *between the dog and the wolf*, "betwixt and between," neither day nor night, a breed between the dog and wolf, too much day to be night, and too much night to be day. Probably the phrase was suggested by the terms "dog watch" (which begins at four), and "dark as a wolf's mouth"

Sicilian Vespers. Easter Monday, March 30, 1282. So called because John of Pro'cida on that day led a band of conspirators against Charles d'Anjou and his French countrymen in Sicily. These

Frenchmen greatly oppressed the Sicilians, and the conspirators, at the sound of the vesper bell, put them all to the sword without regard to age or sex

The Fatal Vespers October 26th, 1623. A congregation of some 300 persons had assembled in a small gallery over the gateway of the French ambassador, in Blackfriars, to hear Father Drury, a Jesuit, preach. The gallery gave way, and about 100 of the congregation were precipitated into the street and killed Drury and a priest named Redman were also killed This accident was, according to the bigotry of the times, attributed to God's judgment against the Jesuits (*Stow Chronicles*) (*See* St Luke xiii 4)

Vesta, in Roman mythology, was the Home-goddess, called by the Greeks "Hestia" She was custodian of the sacred fire brought by Æneas from Troy. This fire was lighted afresh annually on March day, and to let it go out would have been regarded as a national calamity.

Vestal Virgin A nun, a religieuse, properly a maiden dedicated to the service of the goddess Vesta The duty of these virgins was to keep the fire of the temple always burning, both day and night They were required to be of spotless chastity. (*See* IMMURING)

Veto (*Monsieur and Madame*) Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette So called by the Republicans, because the Constituent Assembly allowed the king to have the power of putting his veto upon any decree submitted to him (1791)

> Monsieur Veto swore he'd hide
> To the constitution true,
> But he cast his oath aside,
> Teaching us the like to do
> Madame Veto swore one day
> All the Paris rout to slay
> But we stopped the tyrant's joke
> Turning all her threats to smoke
> *E C B*

Vetturino [*Vettu-ree'no*], in Italy, is one who for hire conveys persons about in a *vet'tura* or four-wheeled carriage, the owner of a livery stable, a guide for travellers The two latter are, of course, subsidiary meanings.

"We were accosted in the steamer by a well-dressed man who represented himself to be a vetturino —*The Times* (*One of the Alpine Club*).

Via Doloro'sa. The way our Lord went to the Hall of Judgment, from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha, about a mile in length.

Vial. *Vials of wrath.* Vengeance, the execution of wrath on the wicked. The allusion is to the seven angels who pour out upon the earth their vials full of wrath. (Rev. xvi)

Viat'icum (Latin). The Eucharist administered to the dying. The word means "money allowed for a journey," and the notion is that this sacrament will be the spirit's passport to Paradise

Vic'ar. *Rector*, one who receives both great and small tithes. *Vicar* receives only the small tithes At the Reformation many livings which belonged to monasteries passed into the hands of noblemen, who, not being in holy orders, had to perform the sacred offices *vicariously*. The clergyman who officiated for them was called their *vicar* or representative, and the law enjoined that the lord should allow him to receive the use of the glebe and all tithes except those accruing from grain (such as corn, barley, oats, rye, etc.), hay, and wood.

The term Vicar is now applied to the minister of a district church, though he receives neither great nor small tithes, his stipend arising partly from endowment, partly from pew-rents, and in part from fees, voluntary contributions, offerings, and so on. The vicar of a pope is a Vicar-apostolic, and the vicar of a bishop is a curate or vicar in charge.

A lay vicar is a cathedral officer who sings certain portions of the service The Pope is called the "Vicar of Christ"

Vicar of Bray (*The*). *Let who will be king, I will be vicar of Bray still.* Brome says of Simon Alleyn that he "lived in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. In the first two reigns he was Protestant, in Mary's reign he turned Papist, and in the next reign recanted—being resolved, whoever was king, to die Vicar of Bray." (1540-1588) Others say it is Pendleton

Ray refers to Simon Symonds, a vicar who was Independent in the Protectorate, Churchman in the reign of Charles II, Papist under James II, and Moderate Protestant under William and Mary

The well-known song "I will be Vicar of Bray," was written by an officer in Colonel Fuller's regiment. This vicar lived in the reigns of Charles II., James II, William III., Anne, and George I

Vicar of Wakefield (*The*). Dr Primrose.

Vice (1 syl.), in Old English moralities, was a buffoon who wore a cap with ass's ears.

Vice Versa (Latin) The reverse, the terms of the case being reversed.

Victor Emmanuel of Italy, called *King Honest-Man,* for his honest concessions to the people of constitutional freedom promised by his father and by himself in less prosperous circumstances

Vierge (2 syl.) A curious conversion in playing-cards occurs in reference to this word The invention is Indian, and the game is called "The Four Rajahs" The pieces are the king, his general or *firche*, the elephant or *phil*, the horsemen, the camel or *rueh*, and the infantry. The French corrupted *firche* (general) into "vierge," and then converted "virgin" into *dame* Similarly they corrupted *phil* into "fol" or "fou" (knave), *rueh* is our "rook" At one time playing-cards were called "the Books of the Four Kings," and chess "the Game of the Four Kings" It was for chess, and not cards, that Walter Stanton, in 1278, was paid 8s. 5d., according to the wardrobe rolls of Edward I, "*ad opus regis ad ludendum adquatuor reges*" Malkin said it was no great proof of our wisdom that we delighted in cards, seeing they were "invented for a fool." Malkin referred to the vulgar tradition that cards were invented for the amusement of Charles VI., the idiot king of France, but it was no proof that Jacquemin Gringonneur *invented* cards because "he painted and gilded three packs for the king in 1392."

View-holloa. The shout of huntsmen when a fox breaks cover = "Gone away!" (*See* DOHO, TALLY-HO.)

Vignette (2 syl.) means properly a likeness having a border of vine-leaves round it. (French, "little vine, tendril")

Viking. A pirate So called from the *vik* or creek in which he lurked The word is wholly unconnected with the word "king" There were *sea-kings*, sometimes, but erroneously, called "vikings," connected with royal blood, and having small dominions on the coast. These sea-kings were often vikingr or vikings, but the reverse is not true that every viking or pirate was a sea-king. (Icelandic *vikingr*, a pirate)

Village Blacksmith (*The*), in Longfellow's poem, we are told in an American newspaper, was Henry Francis Moore, of Medford, Massachusetts, born 1830 But as the *Village Blacksmith* was published in 1842, this is impossible, as Moore was not then twelve years of age, and could not have had a grown-up daughter who sang in the village choir.

Villain means simply one attached to a villa or farm. In feudal times the lord was the great landowner, and under him were a host of tenants called villains. The highest class of villains were called *regardant*, and were annexed to the manor, then came the *Cohberti* or *Bures*, who were privileged vassals, then the *Bord'arii* or cottagers (Saxon, *bord*, a cottage), who rendered certain menial offices to their lord for rent, then the *Cosecti*, *Cottarii*, and *Cotmanni*, who paid partly in produce and partly in menial service; and, lastly, the villains in *gross*, who were annexed to the person of the lord, and might be sold or transferred as chattels The notion of wickedness and worthlessness associated with the word is simply the effect of aristocratic pride and exclusiveness—not, as Christian says in his *Notes on Blackstone*, "a proof of the horror in which our forefathers held all service to feudal lords" The French *vilain* seems to connect the word with *vile*, but it is probable that vile is the Latin *vilis vile* (of no value), and that the noun *vilain* is independent of *villein*, except by way of pun. (*See* CHEATER.)

"I am no villain [base-born], I am the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Boys, he was my father, and he is thrice a villain [rascal] that says such a father begot villains [bastards]"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It*, i 1

Villiers. Second Duke of Buckingham. (1627-1688.)

Villoner. (French) To cheat Villon was a poet in the reign of Louis XI, but more famous for his cheats and villainies than for his verses Hence the word *villoner*, "to cheat, to play a rogue's trick" (*Rabelais Pantagruel*, iv 17, *note by Motteux*)

Vincent (*St*). Patron saint of drunkards. This is from the proverb—

"If on St Vincent's Day [Jan 22] the sky is clear,
More wine than water will crown the year"

Vincent de la Rosa. The son of a poor labourer who had served as a soldier According to his own account, "he had slain more Moors than ever Tunis or Morocco produced, and as for duels, he had fought a greater number than ever Ganto had, or Luna either, or Diego Garcia de Paredez, always coming off victorious, and without losing a drop of blood" He dressed "superbly," and though he had but three suits, the villagers thought he had ten or a dozen, and more than twenty plumes of feathers. This gay young spark soon caught the

affections of Leandra, only child of an opulent farmer The giddy gul eloped with him, but he robbed her of all her money and jewels, and left her in a cave to make the best of her way home again. (*Cervantes Don Quixote*, pt i iv. 20.)

Vin'dicate (3 syl), to justify, to avenge, has a remarkable etymon Vindicius was a slave of the Vitelli, who informed the Senate of the conspiracy of the sons of Junius Brutus to restore Tarquin, for which service he was rewarded with liberty (*Livy*, ii 5), hence the rod with which a slave was struck in manumission was called *vindicta*, a Vindicius rod (*see* MANUMIT), and to set free was in Latin *vindicare in libertatem* One way of settling disputes was to give the litigants two rods, which they crossed as if in fight, and the person whom the prætor *vindicated* broke the rod of his opponent These rods were called *vindiciæ*, and hence vindicate, meaning to "justify." To avenge is simply to justify oneself by punishing the wrongdoer

Vine (1 syl). The Rabbins say that the hend buried a lion, a lamb, and a hog at the foot of the first vine planted by Noah, and that hence men receive from wine ferocity, mildness, or wallowing in the mire. (*See* MIDRASH)

Vinegar (*Hannibal's*). Livy tells us that when Hannibal led his army over the Alps to enter Rome he used vinegar to dissolve the snow, and make the march less slippery. Of course this tradition is fabulous Where did the vinegar come from? Nepos has left a short memoir of Hannibal, but says nothing about the vinegar (Livy, B C 59 to A D. 17, Nepos about the same time; Hannibal, B C. 247-183.)

Vin'egar Bible. Printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1717 So called because it has the word vinegar instead of vineyard in the running head-line of Luke xxii.

Vineyard Controversy. A paper war provoked by the Hon Daines Barrington, who entered the lists to overthrow all chroniclers and antiquaries from William of Malmesbury to Samuel Pegge, respecting the vineyards of Domesday Book. He maintained that the vines were currants, and the vineyards currant-gardens.

Vi'no. *In vino veritas.* In wine is truth, meaning when persons are more or less intoxicated they utter many things they would at other times conceal or disguise (Latin.)

Vin'try Ward (London) So called from the Vintry, or part occupied by the Vintners or wine merchants from Bordeaux, who anciently settled on this part of the Thames' bank. They landed their wines here, and, till the 28th Edw. I, were obliged to sell what they landed within forty days.

Vi'num Theolog'icum. The best wine in the nation Holinshed says it was so called because religious men would be sure "neither to drinke nor be served of the worst, or such as was anie waies vined by the vintner, nane, the merchant would have thought that his soule would have gone straightwaie to the devil if he would have served them with other than the best." (i 282.)

Violet, said to have sprung from the blood of Ajax, but how the blood of the mad boaster could produce this modest flower is past understanding. (Latin, *viola*, Greek, *ion*)

"As when stern Ajax poured a purple flood,
The violet rose, fair daughter of his blood"
Dr Young The Instalment

Chemical test paper is steeped in syrup of violets, used to detect acids and alkalis. If an acid is present, it will change the violet paper into red an alkali will turn the paper green Slips of white paper stained with the juice of violets (kept from the air) will serve the same purpose Litmus and turmeric are also used for similar purposes The paper should be unsized

Vi'olet. The colour indicates the *love of truth* and the *truth of love*. Pugin says it is used for black in mourning and fasting

The violet on the tyrant's grave. (*Tennyson Aylmer's Field*) The reference is to Nero's grave. It is said that some unknown hand went by night and strewed violets over his grave Even Nero had one who loved him Lempriere states that the statues of Nero, at death, "were crowned with garlands of flowers."

"*I would give you some violets, but they withered all when my father died.*" So says Ophelia to the Queen. The violet in flower-language is emblematical of *innocence*, and Ophelia says the King, the Queen, and even Hamlet himself now he has killed Polonius, are unworthy of this symbol Now my father is dead *all* the violets are withered, all the court family are stained with blood-guiltiness.

This entire posy may be thus paraphrased Both you and I are under a spell, and there is "herb of grace" to disenchant us, there's a "daisy" to

caution you against expecting that such wanton love as yours will endure long, I would have given you a "violet" if I could, but now that my father is killed all of you are blood-guilty. (*Shakespeare Hamlet*, iv. 5.)

Violet (*Corporal*). Napoleon Bonaparte. When Bonaparte was banished to Elba he told his friends he would return with the violets, and "Corporal Violet" was the favourite toast of his partisans. When he broke his *parole* and reached Frejus a gang of women assembled with violets, which were freely sold. The shibboleth was, "Do you like violets?" If the answer given was "*Oui*," the person was known not to be a confederate; but if the answer was "*Lh bun*," the respondent was recognised as an adherent.

Violet-crowned City. Aristophănēs calls Athens ἰοστέφανος (*Equitēs*, 1323 and 1329), and again in the *Acharnians*, 637. Macaulay uses the phrase, "city of the violet crown." Ion (*a violet*) was a representative king of Athens, whose four sons gave names to the four Athenian classes, and Greece in Asia Minor was called "Ion-ia." Athens was the city of Ion, crowned king, and hence the "Ion crowned" or violet-crowned.

Similarly Paris is called the "City of Lilies," by a pun on the word Louis (*lys*, a lily).

Violin. The following musicians are very celebrated. Arcangelo Corelli, noted for the melodious tones he produced (1653-1713); Pierre Gaviniés, native of Bordeaux, founder of the French school of violinists, noted for the sweetness of his tones (1722-1800), Nicolo Paganini, whose mastery over the instrument has never been equalled, especially known for his musical feats on one string (1784-1840), Gaetan Pugnani, of Turin, founder of the Italian school of violinists; his playing was "wild, noble, and sublime" (1727-1803), Giuseppe Tartini, of Padua, whose performance was plaintive but full of grace (1698-1770), G. B. Viotti, of Piedmont, whose playing was noted for grandeur and audacity, fire and excitement (1753-1824). (*See* Cremonas.)

The best makers of violins. Gaspar di Salo (1560-1610), Nicholas Amati, of Cremona (1596-1684), Antonio Stradivari, his pupil (1670-1728), Joseph A. Guarneri (1683-1745). *Almost equal*. Joseph Steiner (1620-1667); Matthias Klotz (1650-1696). (*See* Fiddle.)

Vi'olon'. A temporary prison. Galignani says "In the time of Louis XI. the Salle-de-Perdus was so full of turbulent clerks and students that the bailiff of the palace shut many up in the lower room of the *conciergerie* (prison) while the courts were sitting, but as they were guilty of no punishable offence, he allowed them a *violin* to wile away the tedium of their temporary captivity."

M. Génin says the seven penitential psalms were called in the Middle Ages the psalte'rion, and to put one to penance was in French expressed by *mettre au psalterion*. As the psaltery was an instrument of music, some witty Frenchman changed psalte'rion to *violon*, and in lieu of *mettre au psalte'rion* wrote *mettre au violon*.

"A plusieurs il fut fait mis au salterion." *Antiquités Nationales de Millin*, iv. p. 6.

Vi'per and File. The biter bit. Æsop says a viper found a file, and tried to bite it, under the supposition that it was good food, but the file said that its province was to bite others, and not to be bitten. (*See* Serpent.) The viper of real life does not bite or masticate its food, but swallows it whole.

"I fawned and smiled to plunder and betray,
Myself betrayed and plundered all the while,
So gnawed the viper the corroding file."
Beattie Minstrel

"Thus he realised the moral of the fable the viper sought to bite the file, but broke his own teeth."—*The Times*.

Vir'gil. In the *Gesta Romanorum* Virgil is represented as a mighty but benevolent enchanter. This is the character that Italian tradition always gives him, and it is this traditional character that furnishes Dante with his conception of making Virgil his guide through the infernal regions. From the *Æneid* grammarians illustrated their rules, rhetoricians selected the subjects of their declamations, and Christians looked on the poet as half-inspired, hence the use of his poems in divination. (*See* Sortes Virgilianæ.)

⁂ Dante makes Virgil the personification of *human* wisdom, Beatrice of that wisdom which comes of *faith*, and St Bernard of *spiritual* wisdom. Virgil conducts Dante through the Inferno, Beatrice through Purgatory, and St Bernard through Paradise.

¶ Virgil was wise, and as craft was considered a part of wisdom, especially over-reaching the spirits of evil, so he is represented by mediæval writers as outwitting the demon. On one occasion, it is said, he saw an imp in a hole of a

mountain, and the imp promised to teach the poet the black art if he released him. Virgil did so, and after learning all the imp could teach him, expressed amazement that one of such imposing stature could be squeezed into so small a nutt The imp said, "Oh, that is not wonderful," and crept into the hole to show Virgil how it was done, whereupon Virgil closed up the hole and kept the imp there. (*Een Schone Historie Van Virgilius*, 1552.)

This tale is almost identical with that of the *Fisherman and the Genius* in the *Arabian Nights* The fisherman trapped in his net a small copper vessel, from which, when opened, an evil genius came out, who told the fisherman he had vowed to kill the person who released him The fisherman began to mock the genius, and declared it was quite impossible for such a monster to squeeze himself into so small a vessel The genius, to convince the fisherman, metamorphosed himself into smoke and got into the vessel, whereupon the fisherman clapped down the lid and flung the vessel back into the sea

The Swiss tale of *Theophrastus and the Devil* is another analogous story Theophrastus liberates the devil from a hollow tree, and the sequel is like those given above. (*Gorres Folksbucher*, p. 226.)

∵ There are numerous tales of the devil outwitted.

The Christian Virgil. Marco Girolamo Vida, author of *Christias* in six books, an imitation of the *Aeneid* (1490-1566.)

The Virgil and Horace of the Christians So Bentley calls Aurelius Clemens Prudentius, a native of Spain, who wrote Latin hymns and religious poems (348-*.)

Le Virgile au Rabot. (*Au rabot* is difficult to render into English "Virgil with a Plane" is far from conveying the idea "The Virgil of Planers," or "The Virgil of the Plane," is somewhat nearer the meaning.) Adam Billaut, the poetical carpenter and joiner, was so called by M Tissot, both because he used the plane and because one of his chief *recueils* is entitled *Le Rabot* He is generally called *Maître Adam* His roaring Bacchanalian songs seem very unlike the Eclogues of Virgil, and the only reason for the title seems to be that Virgil was a husbandman and wrote on husbandry, while Billaut was a carpenter and wrote on carpentry (*-1662.)

Virgil'ius, *Bishop of Salzburg,* an Irishman, whose native name was Feargil or Feargal. He was denounced as a heretic for asserting the existence of antipodes (Died 784.) (*See* SCIENCE.)

Virgin. One of the constellations. (August 23rd to September 23rd.)

Astræa, goddess of justice, was the last of the deities to quit our earth, and when she returned to heaven became the constellation *Virgo.*

"When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous days." *Thomson Autumn*

Virgin Mary's Guard (*The*). The Scotch guard of France, organised in 1448 by Charles VII Louis XI. made the Virgin Mary their colonel. Disbanded in 1830

Virgin Mary's Peas (*The*). Near Bethlehem are certain crystallisations in limestone so called

Virgin Queen (*The*). Queen Elizabeth (1533, 1558-1603)

Virgins. *The eleven thousand virgins of Cologne,* according to the legend, were born at Bao'za in Spain, which contained only 12,000 families. The bones exhibited were taken from an old Roman cemetery, across which the wall of Cologne ran, and which were exposed to view after the siege in 1106. (*See* URSULA.)

Virginal. An instrument used in convents to lead the virginals or hymns to the Virgin It was a quilled keyboard instrument of two or three octaves, common in the reign of Elizabeth

Virtuo'so. A man fond of virtu or skilled therein, a *dilettante.*

Vis Inertiæ. That property of matter which makes it resist any change Thus it is hard to set in motion what is still, or to stop what is in motion Figuratively, it applies to that unwillingness of change which makes men "rather bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of"

Vish'nu [*Indian*]. The Preserver, who forms with Brahma and Siva the divine triad of the system of Hindusm.

∵ Vishnu rides on an eagle; Brahma on a goose.

Vi'tal Spark of Heavenly Flame. (*Pope*) Heracl'tus held the soul to be a spark of the stellar essence. (*Macrobius: In Somnium Scipionis*, i. 14.)

Vitel'lius. A glutton. So named from Vitellius the Roman emperor, who

took emetics after a meal that he might have power to swallow another.

Vitex. Called Abraham's balm, Agnus Castus, and the chaste-tree In the language of flowers it means "insensibility to love." Dioscoridēs, Pliny, and Galen mention the plant, and say that the Athenian ladies, at the feast of Ceres, used to strew their couches with vitex leaves as a palladium of chastity. In France a beverage is made of the leaves by distillation, and is (or was at one time) given to novitiates to wean their hearts from earthly affections *Vitex*, from *vieo*, to bind with twigs, so called from the flexible nature of the twigs.

Vitru'vius. There were two Roman architects of this name The one best known was Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, who wrote a book on architecture.

The English Vitruvius. Inigo Jones (1572-1652)

Vitulos. The scourgings which the monks inflicted on themselves during the chanting of the psalms.

Vitus (*St*). *St Vitus's dance*, once widely prevalent in Germany and the Low Countries, was a "dancing mania." So called from the supposed power of St Vitus over nervous and hysterical affections

> "At Strasbourg hundreds of folk began
> To dance and leap, both maid and man,
> In open market, lane, or street
> They skipped along, nor cared to eat,
> Until their plague had ceased to fright us
> 'Twas called the dance of holy Vitus"
> *Jan of Konigshaven (an old German chronicler)*

St Vitus's Dance. A description of the jumping procession on Whit-Tuesday to a chapel in Ulm dedicated to St Vitus, is given in *Notes and Queries*, September, 1856. (*See* TARANTISM.)

Vi'va Voce. Orally; by word of mouth. A *viva voce* examination is one in which the respondent answers by word of mouth. (Latin, "with the living voice.")

Viv'ien. A wily wanton in Arthur's court "who hated all the knights" She tried to seduce "the blameless king," and succeeded in seducing Merlin, who, "overtalked and overworn, told her his secret charm"—

> "The which if any wrought on anyone
> With woven paces and with waving arms,
> The man so wrought on ever seemed to lie
> Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower,
> From which was no escape for evermore"

Having obtained this secret, the wanton "put forth the charm," and in the hollow oak lay Merlin as one dead, "lost to life, and use, and name, and fame" (*Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Vivien*)

Vixen. A female fox Metaphorically, a woman of villainous and ungovernable temper. (Anglo-Saxon, *fixen*)

Vixe're. "*Virere fortes ante Agamemnona*" (Horace) You are not the first great man that ever lived, though you boast so mightily Our own age does not monopolise the right of merit.

Viz. A contraction of *videlicet*. The *z* is a corruption of ȝ, a common mark of contraction in the Middle Ages; as habȝ—*i.e. habet*, omnibȝ—*i.e. omnibus*, vtȝ—*i.e. videlicet*.

Vogue (1591) A French word. "In vogue" means in repute, in the fashion The verb *voguer* means to sail or move forwards Hence the idea of sailing with the tide.

Vogue la Galère. Let the world go how it will, "*arrive qui pourra*"

Vole. *He has gone the vole*—*i.e.* been everything by turns. Vole is a deal at cards that draws the whole tricks The verb *voler* means to win all the tricks. Vole is a French word *Faire la vole*—*i.e.* "*Faire seul toutes les levées*," *de voler*—*i.e.* enlever,

> "Who is he [Edie Ochiltree]? Why, he has gone the vole—has been soldier, ballad-singer, travelling tinker, and now a beggar"—*Sir W. Scott, The Antiquary* chap. iv

Volta'ic Battery. An apparatus for accumulating electricity So called from Volta, the Italian, who first contrived it.

Voltaire. His proper name was François Marie Arouet. The word Voltaire is simply an anagram of Arouet L. I. (*le jeune*) Thus have we Stella, Astrophel (*q.v.*), Vanessa and Cadenus (*q.v.*), and a host of other names in anagrams

Voltaire, the infidel, built the church at Ferney, which has this inscription: "*Deo erexit Voltaire.*" Cowper alludes to this anomaly in the following lines:

> "Nor he who, for the bane of thousands born,
> Built God a church, and laughed His Word to scorn."

Voltaire. Dr. Young said of him—

> "Thou art so witty, profligate, and thin,
> Thou seem'st a Milton, with his Death and Sin"

An excellent comparison between *Voltaire* and *Gibbon* is given by Byron in *Childe Harold*, canto iii. 106, 107.

The German Voltaire Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1838).

Christoph Martin Wieland (1733-1813).

The Polish Voltaire. Ignatius Krasicki (1774-1801).

Vol'ume (2 syl.). A roll. Anciently books were written on sheets fastened together lengthwise and rolled, some were rolled on a pin or roller. The rolls were placed erect on shelves. Each one was labelled in red letters or *rubrics*. Rolls of great value were packed in cases or boxes. (Latin, *volio*, to roll up.)

Vox et Præterea Nihil. Echo, a threat not followed out. When the Lacedemonian plucked the nightingale, on seeing so little substance he exclaimed, "*Vox tu es, et nihil præterea*" (φωνα συ τις εσσι, και ουδεν αλλο. *Plut. Opp. Mor. Apophthegmata Laconica.*)

Vox Populi Vox Dei. This does not mean that the voice of the many is wise and good, but only that it is irresistible. You might as well try to stop the tide of the Atlantic as to resist the *vox populi*. As God's laws cannot be withstood, neither can the popular will. After Edward II. had been dethroned by the people in favour of his son (Edward III.), Simon Mepham, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached from these words as his text.

Vul'can. The divine blacksmith, whose workshop was on Mount Etna, where the Cyclops assisted him in forging thunderbolts for Jove. He was also called Mulciber.

Vulcan's Badge. That of cuckoldom. Venus was Vulcan's wife, but her amour with Mars gave Vulcan the badge referred to.

Vul'canised Indiarubber. Indiarubber combined with sulphur by vulcanic agency or heat, by which means the caoutchouc absorbs the sulphur and becomes carbonised.

Vul'canist. One who supports the Vulcanian or Plutonian theory, which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire. These theorists say the earth was once in a state of igneous fusion, and that the crust has gradually cooled down to its present temperature.

Vulgar Errors.

Aristotle taught that women have more teeth than men.

From an account given in Genesis ii. 21 it was once generally believed that a woman has one rib more than a man.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that beetles and moles are blind.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that lowly-organised animals are as sensible of pain as the highly-organised are.

To exhaust the subject of vulgar errors would require many pages of this Dictionary. Every reader will be able to add to the few examples given above. (*See* Upas Tree.)

VXL, a monogram on lockets, etc., stands for U XL (*you excel*).

W

Wa'bun. Son of Mudjekee'wis (North-American Indian), East-Wind, the Indian Apollo. Young and beautiful, he chases Darkness with his arrows over hill and valley, wakes the villages, calls the Thunder, and brings the Morning. He married Wabun-Annung (*q.v.*), and transplanted her to heaven, where she became the Morning Star. (*Longfellow Hiawatha.*)

Wa'bung An'nung, in North American Indian mythology, is the Morning Star. She was a country maiden wooed and won by Wabun, the Indian Apollo, who transplanted her to the skies. (*Longfellow Hiawatha.*)

Wade (1 syl.), to go through watery places, is the Anglo-Saxon *wad* (a ford), *wadan* (to ford or go [through a meadow]). (*See* Weyd-monat.)

General Wade famous for his military highways in the Highlands, which proceed in a straight line up and down hill like a Roman road, and were made with a crown, instead of being lowest in the middle.

"Had you seen but these roads before they were made
You would hold up your hands and bless General Wade."

Wade's Boat, named Guin'gelot. Wade was a hero of mediæval romance, whose adventures were a favourite theme in the sixteenth century. Mons F. Michel has brought together all he could find about this story, but nevertheless, the tale is very imperfectly known.

"They can so moché craft of Wades boot,
So moché broken harm whan that hem list,
That with hem schuld I never lyve in rest."
Chaucer Canterbury Tales, 9,208.

Wadham College (Oxford) was founded by Nicholas Wadham in 1613.

Wad'man (*Widow*). A comely widow who tries to secure Uncle Toby for her second husband. Amongst other

wiles she pretends that she has something in her eye, and gets Uncle Toby to look for it, as the kind-hearted hero of Namur does so, the widow gradually places her face nearer and nearer the captain's mouth, under the hope that he will kiss her and propose. (*Sterne Tristram Shandy*)

Wag Beards (*To*) "'Tis merry in hall when beards wag all"—*i. e.* when feasting goes on

"Then was the minstrel's harp with rapture heard,
The song of ancient days gave huge delight,
With pleasure too did wag the minstrel's beard,
For Plenty counted him to drink and bite"
Peter Pindar Elegy to Scotland

Wages. Giles Moore, in 1659, paid his mowers sixteenpence an acre. In 1711 Timothy Burrell, Esq., paid twenty-pence an acre, in 1686 he paid Mary his cook fifty shillings a year, in 1715 he had raised the sum to fifty-five shillings (*Sussex Archæological Collections*, iii. pp 163, 170)

∴ For wages in the reign of Henry VIII., *see* preface of vol. i. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII*, edited by J. S. Brewer, pp. 108-119

Wages of Sin (*The*). *To earn the wages of sin.* To be hanged, or condemned to death.

"I believe some of you will be hanged unless you change a good deal. It's cold blood and bad blood that runs in your veins and you'll come to earn the wages of sin."—*Baldrewood Robbery under Arms*, ii

"The wages of sin is death"—Rom. vi. 23

Wagoner. (*See* Booëtes)

Waha'bites (3 syl.). A Mahometan sect, whose object is to bring back the doctrines and observances of Islam to the literal precepts of the *Koran*, so called from the founder, Ibu-abd-ul-Wahab

Waifs and Strays. "Waifs" are stolen goods, which have been waived or abandoned by the thief. "Strays" are domestic animals which have wandered from their owners and are lost temporarily or permanently

Waifs and strays of London streets. The homeless poor.

Waistcoat. *The M B waistcoat.* The clerical waistcoat (*See* M.B.)

Waiters upon Providence. Those who cling to the prosperous, but fall away from decaying fortunes.

"The side of the Puritans was deserted at this period by a numerous class of prudential persons, who never forsook them till they became unfortunate. These sagacious personages were called waiters upon Providence, and deemed it a high delinquency towards heaven to afford countenance to any cause longer than it was favoured by fortune."—*Sir W. Scott. Peveril of the Peak*, chap. iv.

Waits. Street musicians, who serenade the principal inhabitants at Christmas-time, especially on Christmas Eve. From Rymer's *Fœdera* we learn it was the duty of musical watchmen "to pipe the watch" nightly in the king's court four times from Michaelmas to Shrove-Thursday, and three times in the summer; and they had also to make "the bon gate" at every door, to secure them against "pyckeres and pillers." They form a distinct class from both the watch and the minstrels. Oboes were at one time called "waits."

"Dr. Busby says the word is a corruption of *waythes*, hautboys transferred from the instruments to the performers."—*Dictionary of Music*

Wake (1 syl.). To keep vigils (Anglo-Saxon, *wæccan*) A vigil celebrated with junketing and dancing.

"It may therefore, be permitted them [the Irish] on the dedication day, or other solemn days of martyrs, to make them bowers about the churches and refresh themselves, feasting together after a good religious sort, killing their oxen now to the praise of God and increase of charity, which they were wont before to sacrifice to the devil."—*Gregory the Great to Melitus* [Melitus was an abbot who came over with St. Augustine]

"Waking a Witch." If a "witch" was obdurate, the most effectual way of obtaining a confession was by what was termed "waking her." For this purpose an iron bridle or hoop was bound across her face with four prongs thrust into her mouth. The 'bridle" was fastened behind to the wall by a chain in such a manner that the victim was unable to lie down, and in this position she was kept sometimes for several days, while men were constantly by to keep her awake. In Scotland some of these bridles are still preserved

Walbrook Ward (London) is so called from a brook which once ran along the west wall of Walbrook Street.

Walcheren Expedition. A well-devised scheme, ruined by the stupidity of the agent chosen to carry it out. Lord Castlereagh's instructions were "to advance instantly in full force against Antwerp," but Lord Chatham wasted his time and strength in reducing Flushing. Ultimately, the red-tape "Incapable" got possession of the island of Walcheren, but 7,000 men died of malaria, and as many more were permanently disabled

Wal'demar's Way. So the Milky Way is called in Denmark. This was Waldemar or Valdemar the Victorious, who substituted the Danebrog for the national banner of Denmark.

Walden'ses. So called from Peter Waldo, a citizen of Lyons, who founded a preaching society in 1176.

Waldo, a copse between Lav'ant and Goodwood (Sussex) Same as *weald wold, wald, walt,* "a wood" (Anglo-Saxon) The final *o* is about equivalent to "the," as *hælo,* the whole, *i. e.* health, *mænegeo,* the many—*i. e.* multitude, etc

Wales. The older form is *Wealhas* (plural of *Wealh*), an Anglo-Saxon word denoting foreigners, and applied by them to the ancient Britons, hence, also, *Corn-wall,* the horn occupied by the same "refugees." *Walschland* is a German name for Italy, *Valais* are the non-German districts of Switzerland; the parts about Liège constitute the *Walloon* country. The Welsh proper are Cumbri, and those driven thither by the Teutonic invaders were refugees or strangers. (*See* Walnut)

Walk (in *Hudibras*) is Colonel Hewson, so called from Gayton's tract.

To walk. This is a remarkable word. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon *wealcan* (to roll) whence *wealcere,* a fuller of cloth In Percy's *Reliques* we read—

"She cursed the weaver and the walker,
The cloth that they had wrought"

To walk, therefore, is to roll along, as the machine in felting hats or fulling cloth

Walk Chalks. An ordeal used on board ship as a test of drunkenness Two parallel lines being chalked on the deck, the supposed delinquent must walk between them without stepping on either.

Walk Spanish. *To make a man walk Spanish* is to give him the sack, to give him his discharge In 1885 one of the retired captains in the Trinity House Establishment said, "If I had to deal with the fellow, I would soon make him walk Spanish, I warrant you."

Walk not in the Public Ways. The fifth symbol of the *Protreptics* of Iamblichus, meaning follow not the multitude in their evil ways, or, wide is the path of sin and narrow the path of virtue, few being those who find it. The "public way" is the way of the public or multitude, but the way of virtue is *personal* and separate. The arcana of Pythagoras were not for the common people, but only for his chosen or elect disciples

"Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, but narrow is the path of truth and holiness"

Walk the Plank (*To*). (*See* Plank)

Walk through One's Part (*To*). A theatrical phrase, meaning to repeat one's part at rehearsal verbally, but without dressing for it or acting it To do anything appointed you in a listless indifferent manner

"A fit of dulness, such as will at times creep over all the professors of the fine arts, arising either from fatigue or contempt of the present audience, or that caprice which tempts painters, musicians, and great actors , to walk through their parts, instead of exerting themselves with the energy which acquired their fame"—*Sir W Scott Redgauntlet,* chap xix

Walker, a proper name, is generally supposed to be *wealcere,* a fuller, but the derivation of ancient names from trades is to be received with great caution It is far more probable that Walker is derived from the old High German *walah,* Anglo-Saxon *wealh,* a foreigner or borderer, whence Wallack, Walk, Walkey, Walliker, and many others. (*See* Brewer)

Helen Walker. The prototype of Jeanie Deans. Sir Walter Scott caused a tombstone to be erected over her grave in the churchyard of Irongray, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In 1869 Messrs. A. and C Black caused a headstone or rood freestone to be erected in Carlaverock churchyard to the memory of Robert Paterson, the Old Mortality of the same novelist, buried there in 1801.

Hookey Walker. John Walker was an outdoor clerk at Longman, Clementi, and Co 's, Cheapside, and was noted for his eagle nose, which gained him the nickname of *Old Hookey.* Walker's office was to keep the workmen to their work, or report them to the principals Of course it was the interest of the employées to throw discredit on Walker's reports, and the poor old man was so badgered and ridiculed that the firm found it politic to abolish the office, but *Hookey Walker* still means a tale not to be trusted (*John Bee*)

Walker's 'Bus. *To go by Walker's 'bus,* to walk Similarly, "To go by the Marrowbone stage," "To ride Shank's pony."

Walking Gentleman (*A*), in theatrical parlance, means one who has little or nothing to say, but is expected to deport himself as a gentleman when before the lights.

Walking Sword (*A*) A short, light sword, when long swords wielded by two hands were in use. (*See* Sir W. Scott's *Abbot,* chap xx)

Walkyries (*The*). (*See* VALKYRIES.)

Wall (*The*), from the Tyne to Boulness, on the Solway Firth, a distance of eighty miles. Called—

The Roman Wall, because it was the work of the Romans.

Agricola's Wall, because Agricola made the south bank and ditch.

Hadrian's Wall, because Hadrian added another vallum and mound parallel to Agricola's.

The Wall of Severus, because Severus followed in the same line with a stone wall, having castles and turrets.

The Picts' Wall, because its object was to prevent the incursions of the Picts.

The wall of Antoninus, now called *Graeme's Dyke*, from Dunglass Castle on the Clyde to Blackness Castle on the Forth, was made by Lollius Urbicus, legate of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 140. It was a turf wall.

Wall. *To give the wall.* Nathaniel Bailey's explanation of this phrase is worth perpetuating. He says it is "a compliment paid to the female sex, or those to whom one would show respect, by letting them go nearest the wall or houses, upon a supposition of its being the cleanest. This custom," he adds, "is chiefly peculiar to England, for in most parts abroad they will give them the right hand, though at the same time they thrust them into the kennel."

To take the wall. To take the place of honour, the same as to choose 'the uppermost rooms at feasts" (Matt. xxiii. 6). At one time pedestrians gave the wall to persons of a higher grade in society than themselves.

"I will take the wall of any man or maid of Montague's."—*Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

To go to the wall. To be put on one side, to be shelved. This is in allusion to another phrase, "Laid by the wall"—*i.e.* dead but not buried, put out of the way.

To hang by the wall. To hang up neglected, hence, not to be made use of. (*Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

Wall-eyed properly means "withered-eyed." Persons are wall-eyed when the white is unusually large, and the sight defective; hence Shakespeare has *wall-eyed wrath*, wall-eyed slave, etc. When King John says, 'My rage was *blind*," he virtually says his "wrath was wall-eyed." (Saxon, *hwelan*, to wither. The word is often written *whall-eyed*, or *whallied*, from the verb *whally*.)

Walls have Ears. The Louvre was so constructed in the time of Catherine de Medicis, that what was said in one room could be distinctly heard in another. It was by this contrivance that the suspicious queen became acquainted with state secrets and plots. The tubes of communication were called the auriculaires, and were constructed on the same principle as those of the confessionals. The "Eil of Dionysius" communicated to him every word uttered in the state prison. (*See* SPEAKING HEADS, 9.)

Wallace's Larder. (*See* LARDER.)

Wallflower. So called because it grows on old walls and ruined buildings. It is a native plant. Similarly, *wall-cress*, *wall-creeper*, etc., are plants which grow on dry, stony places, or on walls. *Wall-fruit* is fruit trained against a wall. (*See* WALNUT.)

Herrick has a pretty fancy on the origin of this flower. A fair damsel was long kept in durance vile from her lover, but at last

> "Up she got upon a wall,
> Tempting down to slide withal,
> But the silken twist untied
> So she fell, and, bruised, she died.
>
> "Love, in pity of the deed,
> And her loving luckless speed,
> Turned her to this plant we call
> Now the 'Flower of the wall.'"

Young ladies who sit out against the wall, not having partners during a dance, are called "wallflowers."

Walloons. Part of the great Romanic stock. They occupied the low tract along the frontiers of the German-speaking territory, as Artois, Hainault, Namur, Liège, Luxemburg, with parts of Flanders and Brabant. (*See* WALES.)

"The Walloons . . are the Romanised Gauls, lineal representatives of the ancient Belgæ."—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xxi. p. 332.

Wal'lop. To thrash. Sir John Wallop, in the reign of Henry VIII., was sent to Normandy to make reprisals, because the French fleet had burnt Brighton. Sir John burnt twenty-one towns and villages, demolished several harbours, and "walloped" the foe to his heart's content.

Wallsend Coals. Originally from Wallsend, on the Tyne, but now from any part of a large district about Newcastle.

Wal'nut [*foreign nut*]. It comes from Persia, and is so called to distinguish it from those native to Europe, as

hazel, filbert, chestnut. (Anglo-Saxon, *walh*, foreign; *hnutu*, nut)

"Some difficulty there is in cracking the name thereof. Why walnuts, having no affinity to a wall, should be so called. The truth is, *gual* or *wal* in the old Dutch signifieth 'strange or exotic' (whence *Welsh* foreigners); these nuts being no natives of England or Europe, but probably first fetched from Persia, and called by the French *noix persique*."—*Fuller Worthies of England*

Walnut Tree. It is said that the walnut tree thrives best if the nuts are beaten off with sticks, and not gathered. Hence Fuller says, 'Who, like a nut tree, must be manured by beating, or else would not bear fruit" (bk ii ch 11). The saying is well known that—

"A woman a spaniel, and a walnut tree,
The more you beat them the better they be."
Taylor, the Water-Poet

Walpurgis Night. The eve of May Day, when the old pagan witch-would was supposed to hold high revelry under its chief on certain high places. The Brocken of Germany was a favourite spot for these revelries.

Walpurgis was a female saint concerned in the introduction of Christianity into Germany. She died February 25th, 779.

"He changed hands, and whisked and rioted like a disciple of Walpurgis in his lonely brain."—*J. S. Le Fanu. The House in the Churchyard*, p. 109.

Walston (*St*). A Briton who gave up all his wealth, and supported himself by manual husbandry. Patron saint of husbandmen, usually depicted with a scythe in his hand, and cattle in the background. Died mowing, 1016.

Walter Multon, Abbot of Thornton-upon-Humber, in Lincolnshire, was immured in 1443. In 1722, an old wall being taken down, his remains were found with a candlestick, table, and book. Stukeley mentions the fact. In 1845 another instance of the same kind was discovered at Temple Bruer, in Lincolnshire.

Wal'tham Blacks. (*See* Black Act.)

Walton. *An Izaak Walton.* One devoted to "the gentle craft" of angling. Izaak Walton wrote a book called *The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation* (1655).

⁂ "Gentle" is a pun. Gentles are the larvæ of flesh-flies used as bait in angling.

Walton Bridle (*The*). The "gossip's or scold's bridle." One of these bridles is preserved in the vestry of the church of Walton-on-Thames. Iron bars pass round the head, and are fastened by a padlock. In front, a flat piece of iron projects, and, this piece of iron being thrust into the mouth, effectually prevents the utterance of words. The relic at Walton is dated 1633, and the donor was a person named Chester, as appears from the inscription

'Chester presents Walton with a bridle
To curb women's tongues that talk too idle."

⁂ It is also called a "brank." (Teutonic, *pranque*, "a bridle.")

Wam'ba. Son of Witless, and jester of Cedric "the Saxon," of Rotherwood. (*Sir Walter Scott. Ivanhoe.*)

Wan means thin. (Anglo-Saxon, *wan*, "deficient", our *wane*, as the "waning moon.") As wasting of the flesh is generally accompanied with a grey pallor, the idea of leanness has yielded to that of the sickly hue which attends it. (Verb *wan-tan*, to wane.)

Wand. *The footman's wand.* (*See under* Running Footmen.)

Wandering Jew.

(1) *Of Greek tradition.* Aristeas, a poet who continued to appear and disappear alternately for above 400 years, and who visited all the mythical nations of the earth.

(2) *Of Jewish story.* Tradition says that Kartaph'ilos, the door-keeper of the Judgment Hall, in the service of Pontius Pilate, struck our Lord as he led Him forth, saying, "Go on faster, Jesus", whereupon the Man of Sorrows replied, "I am going, but thou shalt tarry till I come again." (*Chronicle of St. Alban's Abbey*; 1228.)

The same *Chronicle*, continued by Matthew Paris tells us that Kartaphilos was baptized by Ananias, and received the name of Joseph. At the end of every hundred years he falls into a trance, and wakes up a young man about thirty.

Another legend is that Jesus, pressed down with the weight of His cross, stopped to rest at the door of one Ahasuerus, a cobbler. The craftsman pushed him away, saying, "Get off! Away with you, away!" Our Lord replied, "Truly I go away, and that quickly, but tarry thou till I come." Schubert has a poem entitled *Ahasuer* (the Wandering Jew). (*Paul von Eitzen*, 1547.)

A third legend says that it was Ananias, the cobbler, who haled Jesus before the judgment seat of Pilate, saying to Him, "Faster, Jesus, faster!"

(3) In *Germany* the Wandering Jew is associated with John Buttadæus, seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth century,

again in the fifteenth, and a third time in the sixteenth His last appearance was in 1774 at Brussels Signor Gualdi about the same time made his appearance at Venice, and had a portrait of himself by Titian, who had been dead at the time 130 years One day he disappeared as mysteriously as he had come. (*Turkish Spy*, vol ii)

(1) The *French* call the Wandering Jew Isaac Laquedem, a corruption of Lakedion (*Matteuacht Dies in Jno* xxi 19, 1640)

Wandering Jew. Salathiel ben Sadi, who appeared and disappeared towards the close of the sixteenth century, at Venice, in so sudden a manner as to attract the notice of all Europe Croly in his novel called *Salathiel*, and Southey in his *Curse of Kehama*, trace the course of the Wandering Jew, but in utter violation of the general legends In Eugène Sue's *Le Juif Errant*, the Jew makes no figure of the slightest importance to the tale

The Wandering Jew Alexandre Dumas wrote a novel called *Isaac Laquedem*.

Sieur Emmerich relates the legend

Ed. Grenier has a poem on the subject, *La Mort du Juif Errant*, in five cantos

Halévy has an opera on the same subject, words by Scribe

Doré has illustrated the legend

Wandering Willie or **Willie Steenson.** The blind fiddler who tells the tale of Redgauntlet. (*Sir Walter Scott Redgauntlet.*

Wandering Wood, in book i of Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, is where St George and Una encounter Error, who is slain by the knight. Una tries to persuade the Red Cross knight to leave the wood, but he is self-willed Error, in the form of a serpent, attacks him, but the knight severs her head from her body. The idea is that when Piety will not listen to Una or Truth, it is sure to get into "Wandering Wood," where Error will attack it, but if it listens then to Truth it will slay Error.

Wans Dyke, Sir Richard Colt Hoare tells us, was a barrier erected by the Belgæ against the Celts, and served as a boundary between these tribes Dr Stukeley says the original mound was added to by the Anglo-Saxons when they made it the boundary-line of the two kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex. It was also used by the Britons as a defence against the Romans, who attacked them from the side of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire

In its most perfect state it began at Andover, in Hampshire, ran through the counties of Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, and terminated in the "Severn Sea" or Bristol Channel It was called Wodenes Dyke by the Saxons, contracted into Wondes-dyke, and corrupted to Wans-dyke, as Wodenes-dæg is into Wednes-day (*See* Wat's Dyke)

Want or **Went** A road Thus "the four-want way," the spot where four roads meet Chaucer uses the expression 'a privie went" (private road), etc.

Wants, meaning "gloves" According to the best Dutch authorities, the word is a corruption of the French *gant*, Italian *guanto*, our "gauntlets"

"Wanten are worn by peasants and working people when the weather is cold They are in shape somewhat like boxing gloves, having only a thumb and no fingers They are made of a coarse woollen stuff"—*Tiding von Buckhout Letter from Breda*

Wantley. (*See* Dragon)

Wa'pentake. A division of Yorkshire, similar to that better known as a *hundred* The word means "touch-arms," it being the custom of each vassal, when he attended the assemblies of the district, "to touch the spear of his overlord in token of homage" Victor Hugo, in his novel of *L'Homme qui Rit*, calls a tipstaff a "wapentake." (Anglo-Saxon, *wapen*, arms, *tæcan*, to touch)

Wapping Great means astonishingly great (Anglo-Saxon, *wafian*, to be astonished, *wafung*, amazement) A "wapper" is a great falsehood.

War of the Meal-sacks. After the battle of Bedei, Abu Sofian summoned two hundred fleet horsemen, each with a sack of meal at his saddle-bow (the scanty provision of an Arab for a foray), and sallied forth to Medi'na. Mahomet went forth at the head of a superior force to meet him, and Abu Sofian with his horsemen, throwing off their meal-sacks, fled with precipitation

War of the Roses. (*See* Roses)

Ward. A district under the charge of a warden. The word is applied to the subdivisions of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, which, being contiguous to Scotland, were placed under the charge of lord wardens of the marches, whose duty it was to protect these counties from inroads. (*See* Hundred)

Ward (*Artemus*) (*See* ARTEMUS WARD)

Ward Money, Ward-penny, or **Wardage.** Money paid for watch and ward. (*Domesday.*)

Warden-pie. Pie made of the Warden pear. Warden pears are so called from Warden Abbey, Berks, where they are grown in great profusion.

"Myself with downe I mortify
With a dainty bit of a Warden pie."
The Friar of Orders Grey

Ware. (*See* BED)

Warlock. A wandering evil spirit, a wizard (Anglo-Saxon, *wær-loga*, a deceiver, one who breaks his word. Satan is called in Scripture "the father of lies," the arch-warlock.)

Warm Reception (*A*) A hot opposition. Also, a hearty welcome.

"The Home Rule members are prepared to give the Coercion Bill a warm reception, Mr Parnell's followers will oppose it tooth and nail."—*Newspaper paragraph*, May 19th, 1887

Warm as a Bat. Hot as burning coal. In South Staffordshire that slaty coal which will not burn, but which lies in the fire till it becomes red-hot, is called "bat."

Warming-pan (*A*) One who keeps a place warm for another, *i.e.* holds it temporarily for another. The allusion is to the custom in public schools of making a fag warm his "superior's" bed by lying in it till the proper occupant was ready to turn him out.

"If Mr Mellor took a judgeship, Grantham might object to become a warming-pan for ambitious lawyers."—*Newspaper paragraph*, March 5th, 1889

Warming-pan. (*See* JACOBITES)

Warning Stone. Anything that gives notice of danger. Bakers in Wiltshire and some other counties used to put a "certain pebble" in their ovens, and when the stone turned white it gave the baker warning that the oven was hot enough for his bakings.

Warp (*To*) A sea term, meaning to shift the position of a vessel. This is done by means of a rope called a *warp Kedging* is when the warp is bent to a kedge, which is let go, and the vessel is hove ahead by the capstan.

"The potent rod
Of Amram's son [Moses], in Egypt's evil day
Waved round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, warping [shifting about] in the eastern wind."
Milton Paradise Lost, i. 338

⁂ In Lancashire, warping means laying eggs, and boys, on finding a bird's nest, will ask—"And how many eggs has she warped?"

Warp and Weft, or **Woof.** The 'warp" of a fabric are the longitudinal threads, the "weft" or "woof" are threads which run from selvage to selvage.

"Weave the warp and weave the woof
The winding sheet of Edward's race.
Give ample room and verge enough
The characters of hell to trace."
Gray The Bard

Warrior Queen (*The*). Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni.

"When the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an indignant mien,
Counsel of her country's gods."
Cowper Boadicea

The Iceni were the faithful allies of Rome; but, on the death of Prasutagus, king of that tribe the Roman procurator took possession of the kingdom of Prasutagus, and when the widow Boadicea complained thereof, the procurator had her beaten with rods like a slave.

Warwick. (Anglo-Saxon, *wær-wic*, contracted from *wæring-wic* (the fortified or garrisoned town) A translation of the ancient British name *Caer Leon.*

Warwick Lane (City) The site of a magnificent house belonging to the famed Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick.

Warwolf. (*See* WERWOLF)

Washed Out (*I am thoroughly*) I am thoroughly exhausted or done up, I have no strength or spirit left in me.

Washing. *Wash your dirty linen at home* (French) The French say the English do not follow the advice of washing their dirty linen *en famille*—meaning that they talk openly and freely of the faults committed by ministers, corporations, and individuals. All may see their dirty linen, and as for its washing, let it be but washed, and the English care not who has the doing of it. Horace (*2 Ep.*, i. 220) says, "*Vinctu egomet cædam mea*" (I do my own washing at home). Though the French assert that we disregard this advice, we have the familiar proverb, "It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

Washington of Columbia. Simon Bolivar (1785-1831)

Was'sail (2 syl.) A salutation used on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day over the spiced-ale cup, hence called the "wassail bowl." (Anglo-Saxon, *Wæs hæl*, be whole, be well.)

Wassailers. Those who join a wassail, revellers, drunkards.

"I should be loath
To meet the rudeness and swilled insolence
Of such late wassailers."
Milton Comus (The Lady).

Wastlers. Wandering musicians; from *wastle*, to wander The carol-singers in Sussex are called wastlers.

Wat. A familiar name for a hare.

"By this, poor Wat far off upon a hill
Stands on his hinder legs, with listening ear"
Shakespeare Venus and Adonis

Wat's Dyke (Flintshire) A corruption of Wato's Dyke. Wato was the father of Weland, the Vulcan of Northern mythology, and the son of King Vilkin by a mermaid. This dyke extends from the vicinity of Basingwerk Abbey, in a south-easterly direction, into Denbighshire The space between it and Offa's Dyke, which in some parts is three miles, and in others not above 500 yards, is neutral ground, "where Britons, Danes, and Saxons met for commercial purposes" (*See* WAN'S DYKE)

"There is a famous thing
Called Offa's Dyke that reacheth far in length
All kinds of wine the Danes might thither bring
It was free ground, and called the Britons strength
Wat's Dyke, likewise about the same was set
Between which two both Danes and Britons met,
And traffic still
Churchyard Worthiness of Wales (1587)

Watch Night. December 31st, to see the Old Year out and the New Year in by a religious service John Wesley grafted it on the religious system, but it has been followed by most Christian communities

"Southey in his biography of the evangelist (Wesley) denounces watch-night as another of Wesley's objectionable institutions"—*Nottingham Guardian* January 1, 1895, p 5

Watch on Board Ship. There are two sorts of watch—the *long* watch of four hours, and the *dog* watch of two, from 4 to 6, but strictly speaking a watch means four hours The dog watches are introduced to prevent one party always keeping watch at the same time. (*See* WOLF, *Between dog and wolf*, DOG-WATCH)

12 to 4 p m		Afternoon watch
4 to 6	"	First dog-watch
6 to 8	"	Second dog-watch
8 to 12	"	First night watch
12 to 4 a m		Middle watch
4 to 8	"	Morning watch
8 to 12	"	Forenoon watch

There are two divisions which perform duty alternately—the starboard watch and the port watch The former is called the captain's watch in the merchant service often under the command of the second mate the port watch is under the command of the first mate

The Black Watch The gallant 42nd, linked with the 73rd, now called the Royal Highlanders The 42nd was the first corps raised for the royal service in the Highlands Their tartan (1729) consisted of dark blue and dark green, and was called black from the contrast which their dark tartans furnished to the scarlet and white of the other regiments.

Watch'et. Sky-blue. (Anglo-Saxon, *wandehal*, probably dye of the woad plant)

Water. (*See* DANCING WATER.)

The Father of Waters The Mississippi (Indian, *Miche Sepe*), the chief river of North America The Missouri is its child The Innawaddy is so called also.

Water. *Blood thicker than water.* (*See under* BLOOD)

Cool holy water Fair but empty words In French, "*Eau bénite de cour*"

In deep water In difficulties, in great perplexity

It makes my mouth water It is very alluring, it makes me long for it Saliva is excited in the mouth by strong desire. The French have the same phrase "*Cela fait venir l'eau à la bouche*"

More water glideth by the mill than wots the miller of (*Titus Andronicus*, ii 1) The Scotch say, "Mickle water goes by the mill when he sleeps." (*See under* MILLER)

O'er muckle water drowned the miller. (*See* DROWN THE MILLER) The weaver, in fact, is hanged in his own yarn. The French say, "*Un embarras de richesse*"

Of the first water Of the highest type, very excellent (*See under* DIAMOND)

Smooth water runs deep Deep thinkers are persons of few words, barking dogs do not bite There are two or three French proverbs of somewhat similar meaning For example. "*Eau endormie point ne se fie*," again, "*L'eau qui dort est pire que celle qui court.*" A calm exterior is far more to be feared than a tongue-doughty Bobadil.

The modest water saw its God and blushed The allusion is to Christ's turning water into wine at the marriage feast Richard Crashaw (1670) wrote the Latin epigram in pentameter verse.

"Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit"

To back water To row backwards in order to reverse the forward motion of a boat in rowing

To carry water to the river To carry coals to Newcastle. In French, "*Porter de l'eau à la rivière*"

To fish in troubled water. The French saying is, "*Pêcher en eau troublé*," i.e. "*Profiter des époques de trouble et de révolution pour faire ses affaires et sa fortune* (*Hilaire Le Gai*)

To hold water That won't hold water That is not correct, it is not tenable It is a vessel which leaks

To keep one's head above water To remain out of debt When immersed in water, while the head is out of water, one is not drowned.

To throw cold water on a scheme. To discourage the proposal, to speak of it slightingly.

Water. *The coldest water known.* Colder than the water of Nonacris (*Pliny*, xxx. 2)

Colder than the water of Dirce "*Dirce et Neme fontes sunt frigidissimi aestate, inter Bilbilim et Segobrigam, in ripa fere Salonis amnis*" (*Martial*)

Colder than the water of Dircenna (*Martial*, i 61)

Colder than the Conthoporian Spring of Corinth, that froze up the gastric juices of those that sipped it.

Water-gall. The dark rim round the eyes after much weeping. A peculiar appearance in a rainbow which indicates more rain at hand "Gall" is the Anglo-Saxon *gealew* (yellow).

"And round about her tear-distained eye
Blue circles streamed like rainbows in the sky;
These water-galls foretell new storms"
Shakespeare Rape of Lucrece

Water-hole. *The big water-hole.* The bed of the sea, the ocean.

'We've got to the big water-hole at last 'Tis a long way across"—*Baldwood Robbery under Arms*, chap xii

Water-logged. Rendered immovable by too much water in the hold When a ship leaks and is water-logged, it will not make any progress, but is like a log on the sea, tossed and stationary.

Water-Poet. John Taylor, the Thames waterman (1580-1654)

"I must confess I do want eloquence
And never science did learn my accidence
For having got from 'posse mihi' to 'posset,'
I think was travelled, nor could further get"
Taylor the Water-Poet

Water-sky (*Al*), in Arctic navigation, is a dark or brown sky, indicating an open sea An *ice-sky* is a white one, or a sky tinted with orange or rose-colour, indicative of a frozen sea (*See* Ice-blink)

Water Stock (*To*) To add extra shares Suppose a "trust" (*q v*) consists of 1,000 shares of £50 each, and the profit available for dividend is 40 per cent, the managers "water the stock," that is, add another 1,000 fully paid-up shares to the original 1,000 There are now 2,000 shares, and the dividend, instead of £40 per cent, is reduced to £20, but the shares are more easily sold, and the shareholders are increased in number.

Water of Jealousy (*The*). If a woman was known to commit adultery she was to be stoned to death, according to the Mosaic law. (Deut xxii 22) If, however, the husband had no proof, but only suspected his wife of infidelity, he might take her before the Sanhedrim to be examined, and if she denied it, she was given the "water of jealousy" to drink (Numb v 11-29). In this water some of the dust of the sanctuary was mixed, and the priest said to the woman, "If thou hast gone aside may Jehovah make this water bitter to thee, and bring on thee all the curses written in this law." The priest then wrote on a roll the curses, blotted the writing with the water, gave it to the woman, and then handed to her the "water of jealousy" to drink.

Water Tasting like Wine. Pliny (ii 103) tells us of a fountain in the Isle of Andros, in the temple of Bacchus, which every year, on January 5th, tasted like wine

Baccius de Thermis (vi 22) gives numerous examples of similar vinous springs

In Lanterniland there was a fountain in the middle of the temple, the water of which had the flavour of the wine which the drinker most liked (*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, v 42)

Waters (*Sanitary*).

For anæmia, Schwalbach, St Moritz
" arterial rheumatism, Aix les Bains
" asthma Mont Dore
" atonic gout Royat
" biliary obstructions Carlsbad
" calculous disorders, Vichy and Contrexeville
" diabetes Neuenahr and Carlsbad
" gout, Aix les Bains
" gouty and catarrhal dyspepsia, Homburg and Kissingen
" obesity, Marienbad
" plethoric gout, Carlsbad
" scrofulous glandular affections Kreuznach
" skin diseases, Aix la Chapelle and Constadt
" throat affections, La Bourboule, Aix-les-Bains, Luchon, Amelets, Eaux Bonnes

Waterloo Cup (*The*). A dog prize Waterloo is on the banks of the Mersey, about three miles north of Liverpool.

Waterworks (*The*). The shedding of tears. Many other meanings also.

"Oh, miss I never thought to have seen this day, and the waterworks began to play."—*Thackeray*

Watling Street. A road extending east and west across South Britain Beginning at Dover, it ran through Canterbury to London, and thence to Cardigan. The word is a corruption of

Vitellina strata, the paved road of Vitellius, called by the Britons Guet'alin Poetically the "Milky Way" has been called the Watling Street of the sky

"Secunda via principalis dicitur Watelingstreate, tendens ab euro-austrum in zephyrum septentrionalem Incipit a Dovaria . usque Cardigan —*Leland*

Watteau. "*Peinture de fêtes galantes du roi*" (1681-1721.)

Wave. *The ninth wave* A notion prevails that the waves keep increasing in regular series till the maximum arrives, and then the series begins again No doubt when two waves coalesce they form a large one, but this does not occur at fixed intervals The most common theory is that the tenth wave is the largest, but Tennyson says the ninth

"And then the two
Dipt to the cove and watch'd the great sea fall,
Wave after wave, each mightier than the last,
Till last, a ninth one gathering half the deep
And full of voices slowly rose and plunged
Roaring, and all the wave was in a flame"
Tennyson The Holy Grail

Wax-bond End (*A*) A thread waxed with cobbler's wax and used for binding whips, fishing-rods, ropes, etc, for sewing boots and shoes, etc It is *waxed* and used for a *bond*.

Way-bit. *A Yorkshire way-bit* A large overplus. Ask a Yorkshireman the distance of any place, and he will reply so many miles and a way-bit (*wee-bit*), but the way-bit will prove a frightful length to the traveller who imagines it means only a *little* bit over The Highlanders say, "A mile and a *bittock*," which means about two miles.

Ways and Means. A parliamentary term, meaning the method of raising the supply of money for the current requirements of the state

Wayfaring Tree (*The*) The Guelder rose (*q v*).

"Wayfaring Tree! What ancient claim
Hast thou to that right pleasant name?
Was it that some faint pilgrim came
Unhopedly to thee,
In the brown desert's weary way,
'Midst thirst and toil's consuming sway,
And there, as neath thy shade he lay,
Blessed the Wayfaring Tree?" *H H*

Wayland, the Scandinavian Vulcan, was son of the sea-giant Wate, and the sea-nymph Wae-hilt He was bound apprentice to Mimi the smith King Nidung cut the sinews of his feet, and cast him into prison, but he escaped in a feather-boat. (Anglo-Saxon *wealian*, to fabricate)

Wayland Smith's Cave. A dolmen near Lambourn, Berkshire Scott, in his *Kenilworth* (chap xiii), says, "Here lived a supernatural smith, who would shoe a traveller's horse for a 'consideration.' His fee was sixpence, and if more was offered him he was offended"

Wayland Wood (near Watton, Norfolk), said to be the scene of the *Babes in the Wood*, and a corruption of "Wailing Wood"

Wayleaves. Right of way through private property for the laying of waterpipes and making of sewers, etc, provided that only the surface-soil is utilised by the proprietor.

"Mr Woods made an attempt to get the House of Commons to commit itself to the proposition That the present system of royalty rents and wayleaves is injurious to the great industries"—*Liberty Review*, April 14th, 1894, p 307

Wayzgoose. An entertainment given to journeymen, or provided by the journeymen themselves It is mainly a printers' affair, which literary men and commercial staffs may attend by invitation or sufferance The word *wayz* means a "bundle of straw," and *wayzgoose* a "stubble goose," properly the crowning dish of the entertainment The Dutch *wassen* means "to wax fat." The Latin *anser sagatum*. (*See* BEANFEAST, HARVEST GOOSE)

"In the midlands and north of England every newspaper has its wayzgoose"—*The Pall Mall Gazette*, June 26th, 1894

We. Coke, in the *Institutes*, says the first king that wrote *we* in his grants was King John. All the kings before him wrote *ego* (I). This is not correct, as Richard *Lion-heart* adopted the royal we (See *Rymer's Fœdera*)

We Three. *Did you never see the picture of "We Three"?* asks Sir Andrew Aguecheek—not meaning himself, Sir Toby Belch, and the clown, but referring to a public-house sign of *Two Loggerheads*, with the inscription, "We three loggerheads be," the third being the spectator

We Left Our Country for Our Country's Good. We are transported convicts The line occurs in a prologue written by George Barrington (a notorious pickpocket) for the opening of the first playhouse at Sydney, in Australia, 16th January, 1796

"True patriots we, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good"

Weak as Water. (*See* SIMILES.)

Weak-kneed Christian or **Politician** (*A*) Irresolute; not thorough; a Laodicean, neither hot nor cold

"If any weak-kneed Churchman, now hesitating between his (political) party and his Church, is trying to persuade himself that no mischief is in the air, let him take warning"—*Newspaper paragraph*, October 16th, 1885

Weap'on Salve. A salve said to cure wounds by sympathy The salve is not applied to the wound, but to the instrument which gave the wound The direction "Bind the wound and grease the nail" is still common when a wound has been given by a rusty nail Sir Kenelm Digby says the salve is sympathetic, and quotes several instances to prove that 'as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels Thus, if the instrument is kept wet, the wound will feel cool, if held to the fire, it will feel hot," etc

"But she has ta'en the broken lance,
And washed it from the clotted gore,
And salved the splinter o'er and o'er"
Sir Walter Scott Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii 23

If grease must be used to satisfy the ignorant, it can do no harm on the rusty nail, but would certainly be harmful on the wound itself

Wear. *Never wear the image of Deity in a ring* So Pythagoras taught his disciples, and Moses directed that the Jews should make no image of God Both meant to teach their disciples that God is incorporeal, and not to be likened to any created form (See *Iamblichus Protreptics*, symbol xxiv.)

Never wear a brown hat in Friesland (*See* HAT)

To wear the wooden sword (*See* WOODEN.)

To wear the willow (*See* WILLOW)

To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve. (*See under* HEART)

Weasel. *Weasels suck eggs* Hence Shakespeare—

"The weazel Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks the princely eggs"
Henry V, i 2

"I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weazel sucks eggs —*As You Like It*, ii 5

To catch a weasel asleep To expect to find a very vigilant person nodding, off his guard, to suppose that one who has his weather-eye open cannot see what is passing before him. The French say, *Chon aron trouvé le pie au nid* (To expect to find the pie on its nest) The vigilant habits of these animals explain the allusions.

Weather Breeder (*A*). A day of unusual fineness coming suddenly after a series of damp dull ones, especially at the time of the year when such a genial day is not looked for. Such a day is generally followed by foul weather.

Weather-cock. By a Papal enactment made in the middle of the ninth century, the figure of a cock was set up on every church-steeple as the emblem of St Peter The emblem is in allusion to his denial of our Lord thrice before the cock crew twice. On the second crowing of the cock the warning of his Master flashed across his memory, and the repentant apostle "went out and wept bitterly"

Weather-eye. *I have my weather-eye open.* I have my wits about me; I know what I am after The weather-eye is towards the wind to forecast the weather.

Weather-gage. *To get the weather-gage of a person.* To get the advantage over him A ship is said to have the weather-gage of another when it has got to the windward thereof.

"Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
I claim the weather-gage of fate"
Sir Walter Scott Rokeby

Weather-glass (*The Peasant's*) or "Poor man's warning" The scarlet pimpernel, which closes its petals at the approach of rain.

'Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel
'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow,
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow',
Dr Jenner

Web of Life. The destiny of an individual from the cradle to the grave. The allusion is to the three Fates who, according to Roman mythology, spin the thread of life, the pattern being the events which are to occur

Wed is Anglo-Saxon, and means a *pledge* The ring is the pledge given by the man to avouch that he will perform his part of the contract

Wedding Anniversaries.

The 5th anniversary is called the *Wooden* wedding,

The 10th anniversary is called the *Tin* wedding,

The 15th anniversary is called the *Crystal* wedding,

The 20th anniversary is called the *China* wedding,

The 25th anniversary is called the *Silver* wedding,

The 50th anniversary is called the *Golden* wedding,

The 60th anniversary is called the *Diamond* wedding. From the nature of the gifts suitable for each respective anniversary.

Wedding Finger. Macrobius says the thumb is too busy to be set apart, the forefinger and little finger are only half protected, the middle finger is called *medicus*, and is too opprobrious for the purpose of honour, so the only finger left is the *monŭbus* or wedding finger (*See* RING, FINGERS)

Wedding Knives. Undoubtedly, one knife or more than one was in Chaucer's time part of a bride's paraphernalia Allusions to this custom are very numerous

"See, at my girdle hang my wedding knives"
Dekker Match Me in London (1631)

Wednesday. Woden-es or Odin-es Day, called by the French "Mercredi" (Mercury's Day) The Persians regard it as a "red-letter day," because the moon was created on the fourth day. (Genesis iv 14-19)

But the last Wednesday of November is called "Black Wednesday"

Weed of Worcester (*The*) The elm, which is very common indeed in the county.

Weeds. *Widow's weeds* (Anglo-Saxon, *wæd*, a garment) There are the compounds *wæd-brēc* (breeches or garment for the breech), *wædless* (naked or without clothing), and so on. Spenser speaks of

"A goodly lady clad in hunter's weed"

Weeping Brides. A notion long prevailed in this country that it augured ill for a matrimonial alliance if the bride did not weep profusely at the wedding

As no witch could shed more than three tears, and those from her left eye only, a copious flow of tears gave assurance to the husband that the lady had not "plighted her troth" to Satan, and was no witch

Weeping Cross. *To go by Weeping Cross* To repent, to grieve. In ancient times weeping crosses were crosses where penitents offered their devotions In Stafford there is a weeping cross

"Few men have wedded their paramours but have come home by Weeping Cross."—*Romeo Montague*

Weeping Philosopher. Herachitos So called because he grieved at the folly of man (Flourished B.C. 500)

Weeping Saint (*The*) St Swithin So called from the tradition of forty days' rain, if it rains on July 15th

Weigh Anchor. Be off, get you gone To weigh anchor is to lift it from its moorings, so that the ship may start on her voyage As soon as this is done the ship is *under-weigh—i.e.* in movement (Saxon, *wegan*, to lift up, carry)

"Get off with you, come, come! weigh anchor!"—*Sir W. Scott: The Antiquary*

Weighed in the Balance, and found Wanting. The custom of weighing the Maharajah of Travancore in a scale against gold coin is still in use, and is called *Tulabharam* The gold is heaped up till the Maharajah rises well in the air The priests chant their Vedic hymns, the Maharajah is adored, and the gold is distributed among some 15,000 Brahmins, more or less.

Weight. *Dead weight* (*See* DEAD)

Weight-for-age Race (*A*) A sort of handicap (*q.v.*), but the weights are apportioned according to certain conditions, and not according to the dictum of a "capper" Horses of the same age carry similar weights *cæteris paribus*. (*See* SELLING-RACE, PLATE, SWEEPSTAKES)

Weissnichtwo (*nicht-wo*). I know not where, Utopia; Kennaquhair, an imaginary place in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* (*See* UTOPIA)

Welcher. (*See* WELSHER)

Weld or Wold. The dyer's-weed (*resēda luteōla*), which yields a beautiful yellow dye (Anglo-Saxon, *geld* or *gold*, our yellow, etc)

Well Begun is Half Done. "The beginning is half the whole." (*Pythagoras*)

French "Heureux commencement est la moitié de l'œuvre" "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte."

Latin "Incipe dimidium facti est cœpisse" (*Ausonius*)

"Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet"
Horace

"Facilius est incitare currentem, quam commovere languentem." (*Cicero*)

Well-beloved. Charles VI. of France, *le Bien-aimé* (1368, 1380-1422)

Well-founded Doctor. Ægidius de Columna (*-1316)

Well of English Undefiled. So Geoffrey Chaucer is spoken of by Spenser in the *Faerie Queene*, iv. 2 (1328-1400)

Well of St. Keyne [*Cornwall*] The reputed virtue of this well is that whichever of a married pair first drinks its waters will be the paramount power of the house Southey has a ballad on the subject The gentleman left the bride

at the church door, but the lady took a bottle of the water to church

Well of Samaria, now called *Nablûs*, is seventy-five feet deep

Well of Wisdom. This was the well under the protection of the god Mimi (*q.v.*). Odin, by drinking thereof, became the wisest of all beings (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Wells (Somersetshire). So called from St Andrew's Well

Weller (*Sam*) Pickwick's factotum His wit, fidelity, archness, and wide-awakedness are immutable (*Dickens Pickwick Papers*)

Tony Weller Father of Sam Type of the old stage-coachman, portly in size, and dressed in a broad-brimmed hat, great-coat of many capes, and top-boots His stage-coach was his castle, and elsewhere he was as green as a sailor on *terra firma*. (*Dickens Pickwick Papers*)

Wellington. *Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington*, called "The Iron Duke," from his iron constitution and iron will (1769-1852)

Wellington's horse, Copenhagen (Died at the age of twenty-seven) (*See* HORSE)

Le Wellington des Joueurs Lord Rivers was so called in Paris.

"Le Wellington des Joueurs lost £23,000 at a sitting, beginning at twelve at night, and ending at seven the following morning."—*Edinburgh Review*, July, 1811

Welsh Ambassador (*The*). The cuckoo Logan, in his poem *To the Cuckoo* calls it the "messenger of Spring", but the Welsh ambassador means that the bird announces the migration of Welsh labourers into England for summer employment

"Why, thou rogue of universality, do I not know thee? This sound is like the cuckoo, the Welsh ambassador."—*Dampier A Trick to Catch the Old One*, iv. 3

Welsh Main. Same as a "battle royal" (*See* BATTLE)

Welsh Mortgage (*A*). A pledge of land in which no day is fixed for redemption

Welsh Rabbit. Cheese melted and spread over buttered toast The word rabbit is a corruption of rare-bit

"The Welshman he loved toasted cheese,
Which made his mouth like a mouse-trap.
When Good King Arthur Ruled the Land

Welsh'er. One who lays a bet, but absconds if he loses It means a Welshman, and is based upon the nursery rhyme, "Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief"

Wench (*A*) is the Anglo-Saxon word *wencle*, a child It is now chiefly used derogatorily, and the word *wenching* is quite offensive. In the Midland counties, when a peasant addresses his wife as "my wench," he expresses endearment

Wench, like *girl*, was at one time applied to either sex (Chaucer has 'gonge-fader' for grandfather) of both sexes We find the phrase 'knave-girl' used for boys, and Isaac, in the *Ormulum* is called a wenchel (small). Similarly, "maid" is applied to both sexes, hence the compound *maiden femme*, a female child or maiden

Wer'ner, alias *Kruitzner*, alias *Count Siegendorf* Being driven from the dominion of his father, he wandered about as a beggar for twelve years Count Stral'enheim, being the next heir, hunted him from place to place At length Stral'enheim, travelling through Silesia, was rescued from the Oder by Ulric, and lodged in an old palace where Werner had been lodging for some few days. Werner robbed Stral'enheim of a rouleau of gold, but scarcely had he done so when he recognised in Ulric his lost son, and did him for saving the count Ulric murdered Stral'enheim, and provided for his father's escape to Siegendorf castle, near Prague Werner recovered his dominion, but found that his son was a murderer, and imagination is left to fill up the future fate of both father and son (*Byron · Werner*)

Wer'ther. The sentimental hero of Goethe's romance called *The Sorrows of Werther*.

Werwolf (French, *loup-garou*) A bogie who roams about devouring infants, sometimes under the form of a man, sometimes as a wolf followed by dogs, sometimes as a white dog, sometimes as a black goat, and occasionally invisible Its skin is bullet-proof, unless the bullet has been blessed in a chapel dedicated to St. Hubert This superstition was once common to almost all Europe, and still lingers in Brittany, Limousin, Auvergne, Servia, Wallachia, and White Russia In the fifteenth century a council of theologians, convoked by the Emperor Sigismund, gravely decided that the *loup-garou* was a reality It is somewhat curious that we say a "bug-bear," and the French a "bug-wolf." ("Wer-wolf" is Anglo-Saxon *wer*, a man and wolf—a man in the semblance of a wolf. "Gar" of *gar-ou*

is *wer* or *war*, a man and "ou," a corruption of *ore*, an ogre)

∴ Ovid tells the story of Lycaon, King of Arcadia, turned into a wolf because he tested the divinity of Jupiter by serving up to him a "hash of human flesh"

Herodotus describes the Neuri as sorcerers, who had the power of assuming once a year the shape of wolves

Pliny relates that one of the family of Antæus was chosen annually, by lot, to be transformed into a wolf in which shape he continued for nine years

St Patrick, we are told, converted Vereticus, King of Wales, into a wolf.

Wesleyan. A follower of John Wesley (1703-1791), founder of the Wesleyan Methodists

Wessex, or **West Saxon Kingdom,** included Hants, Dorset, Wilts Somerset, Surrey, Gloucestershire, and Bucks.

Westmorland [*Land of the West Moors*] Geoffrey of Monmouth says (iv. 17) that Mar or Marius, son of Arviragus, one of the descendants of Brutus the Trojan wanderer, killed Rodric, a Pict, and set up a monument of his victory in a place which he called "Westmar-land," and the chronicler adds that the "inscription of this stone remains to this day." (Saxon, *West-moring-land*)

Wet. *To have a wet.* To have a drink

Wet-bob and **Dry-bob.** At Eton a wet-bob is a boy who goes in for boating, but a dry-bob is one who goes in for cricket

Wet Finger (*With a*), easily, directly "*D'un tour de main*" The allusion is to the old custom of spinning, in which the spinner constantly wetted the forefinger with the mouth.

"I can bring myself round with a wet finger"—*Sir W. Scott Redgauntlet*, chap xxiii (and in many other places)

"The spirit being grieved and provoked will not return as thin with a wet finger"—*Gouge Whole Armour of God*, p 158 (1616)

"I can find —
One with a wet finger that is stark blind
Trial of Love and Fortune (1688)

Flores "Canst thou bring me thither?
Peasant With a wet finger"
Wisdom of Dr Dodypoll (1600)

Wetherell (*Elizabeth*) A pseudonym adopted by Miss Susan Warner, an American writer, author of *The Wide Wide World*, and other works

Wexford Bridge Massacre. In the great Irish Rebellion of 1798, May 25th, some 14,000 Irish insurgents attacked Wexford, defeated the garrison, put to death all those taken prisoners, and on the 30th frightened the town into a surrender. They treated the Protestants with the utmost barbarity, and, after taking Enniscorthy, encamped on Vinegar Hill (*q.v.*) When informed that Wexford was retaken by the English, the insurgents massacred about a thousand Protestant prisoners in cold blood

Weyd-monat. The Anglo-Saxon name for June, "because the beasts did then *weyd* in the meadow, that is to say, go and feed there" (*Verstegan*)

Whale. Not a fish, but a cetaceous mammal

A *group* of whales is called a school
The *fat* is called blubber
The *female* is called a cow
The *fore-limbs* are called paddles
The *male* is called a bull-whale
The *spear* used in whale-fishing is called a harpoon
The *young* of whales is a cub or calf

TOOTHED-WHALES include sperm-whales and dolphins

WHALE-BONE WHALES include rorquals and humpbacks

Whale. *Very like a whale.* Very much like a cock-and-bull story, a fudge. Hamlet chaffs Polonius by comparing a cloud to a camel, and then to a weasel, and when the courtier assents Hamlet adds, "Or like a whale", to which Polonius answers, "Very like a whale" (Act iii 2)

Whalebone (2 syl.). *White as whalebone* Our forefathers seemed to confuse the walrus with the whale, ivory was made from the teeth of the walrus, and "white as whalebone" is really a blunder for "white as walrus-ivory."

Wharncliffe (2 syl.). *A Wharncliffe meeting* is a meeting of the shareholders of a railway company, called for the purpose of obtaining their assent to a bill in Parliament bearing on the company's railway So called from Lord Wharncliffe, its originator

Wharton. *Philip Wharton, Duke of Northumberland,* described by Pope in the *Moral Essays* in the lines beginning—

"Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days"

A most brilliant orator, but so licentious that he wasted his patrimony in drunkenness and self-indulgence He was outlawed for treason, and died in a wretched condition at a Bernardine convent in Catalonia. (1698-1731)

What we Gave we Have, What we Spent we Had, What we Had we Lost. Epitaph of the Good Earl of Courtenay (*Gibbon History of the Courtenay Family*)

The epitaph in St. George's church, Doncaster, runs thus

"How now, who is here?
I, Robin of Doncastere
And Margaret my feere
That I spent, that I had,
That I gave, that I have,
That I left, that I lost."

This is a free translation of Martial's distich—

"Extra fortunam est quidquid donatur amicis
Quas dederis, solas semper habebis opes."

What's What. *He knows what's what* He is a shrewd fellow not to be imposed on One of the senseless questions of logic was "*Quid est quid?*"

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly.'
Butler Hudibras, part i canto i

Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, nicknamed at Oxford "the White Bear" (White from his white overcoat, and Bear from the rude, unceremonious way in which he would trample upon an adversary in argument). (1787-1863)

Wheal or *Huel* means a tin-mine. (*Cornwall*)

Wheatear (the bird) has no connection with either *wheat* or *ear*, but it is the Anglo-Saxon *hwit* (white), *ears* (rump). Sometimes called the White-rump, and in French *blanchet* (the little blanc-cul) So called from its white rump

Wheel. Emblematical of St Catharine, who was put to death on a wheel somewhat resembling a chaff-cutter.

St Donatus bears a wheel set round with lights

St Euphemia and St Willigis both carry wheels

St. Quintin is sometimes represented with a broken wheel at his feet

To put one's spoke into another man's wheel. (*See under* SPOKE.)

Wheel of Fortune (*The*). Fortuna, the goddess, is represented on ancient monuments with a wheel in her hand, emblematical of her inconstancy

"Though Fortune's malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel."
Shakespeare 3 Henry VI, iv 3

Whelps. Fifth-rate men of war. Thus, in Howell's letters we read, "At the return of this fleet two of the *whelps* were cast away", and in the *Travels of Sir W. Brereton* we read, "I went aboard one of the king's ships, called the ninth *whelp*, which is . . . 215 ton and tonnage in king's books" In Queen Elizabeth's navy was a ship called *Lion's Whelp*, and her navy was distinguished as first, second . tenth *whelp*.

Whetstone. (*See* ACCIUS NAVIUS)

Whetstone of Witte (*The*) (1556), by Robert Recorde, a treatise on algebra. The old name for algebra was the "Cossic Art," and *Coy Ingenii* rendered into English is "the Whetstone of Wit" It will be remembered that the maid told the belated traveller in the *Fortunes of Nigel* that her master had "no other books but her young mistress's Bible and her master's *Whetstone of Witte*, by Robert Recorde"

Whig is from *Whiggam-more*, a corruption of *Ugham-more* (pack-saddle thieves), from the Celtic *ugham* (a pack-saddle) The Scotch insurgent Covenanters were called pack-saddle thieves, from the pack-saddles which they used to employ for the stowage of plunder The Marquis of Argyle collected a band of these vagabonds, and instigated them to aid him in opposing certain government measures in the reign of James I., and in the reign of Charles II all who opposed government were called the *Argyle whiggamors*, contracted into whigs. (*See* TORY)

"The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them all the year round, and, the northern parts producing more than they used those in the west went in summer to buy at Leith the stores that came from the north From the word *whiggam*, used in driving their horses all that drove were called the *whiggamors*, contracted into *whigs* Now in the year before the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh and they came up, marching on the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them they being about 6000 This was called the "Whiggamors' Inroad", and ever after that all who opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs* From Scotland the word was brought into England where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion'—*Bishop Burnet Own Times*

Whiggism. The political tenets of the Whigs, which may be broadly stated to be political and religious liberty Certainly Bishop Burnet's assertion that they are 'opposed to the court" may or may not be true In the reigns of Charles II and his brother James, no doubt they were opposed to the court, but it was far otherwise in the reign of William III, George I, etc, when the Tories were the anti-court party.

Whip (*A*), in the Legislative Assemblies, is a person employed to whip up members on either side The Whips give notice to members that a motion is

expected when their individual vote may be desirable The circular runs "A motion is expected when your vote is 'earnestly' required" If the word "earnestly" has only one red-ink dash under it the receiver is *expected* to come, if it has two dashes it means that he *ought* to come, if it has three dashes it means that he *must* come, if four dashes it means "stay away at your peril" These notices are technically called "RED WHIPS" (*Annual Register*, 1877, p 86.)

A whip A notice sent to a member of Parliament by a "whip" (*see above*) to be in his place at the time stated when a "division" is expected

Whip. *He whipped round the corner* —ran round it quickly. (Dutch, *wippen*; Welsh, *chwipio*, to whip, *chwip*, a flick or flirt.)

He whipped it up in a minute The allusion is to the hoisting machine called a whip A *single* whip is a rope passing over one pulley, a *double* whip is a rope passed over two single pulleys attached to a yard-arm

Whip-dog Day. October 18 (St. Luke's Day). Brand tells us that a priest about to celebrate mass on St Luke's Day, happened to drop the pyx, which was snatched up by a dog, and this was the origin of Whip-dog Day (*Popular Antiquities*, ii 273)

Whip with Six Strings (*The*) Called "the Bloody Statute" The religious code of six articles enacted by Convocation and Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. (1539)

Whipping Boy. A boy kept to be whipped when a prince deserved chastisement Mungo Murray stood for Charles I, Barnaby Fitzpatrick for Edward VI (*Fuller Church History*, ii 342) D'Ossat and Du Perron, afterwards cardinals, were whipped by Clement VIII. for Henri IV of France Also called a whip-boy.

Whis'kers. A security for money John de Castro of Portugal, having captured the castle of Diu, in India, borrowed of the inhabitants of Goa 1,000 pistoles for the maintenance of his fleet, and gave one of his whiskers as security of payment, saying, "All the gold in the world cannot equal the value of this natural ornament, which I deposit in your hands"

Whis'ky. Contracted from the Gaelic *ooshk-'a pas* (water of health). Usquebaugh, Irish *usge-'a-bagh* (water of life); *eau de vie*, French (water of life)

I. L. whisky. (*See* L L WHISKY)

Whisky, drink divine (the song) was by O'Leary, not by John Sheehan.

∵ As a pretty general rule the Scotch word is whiskey, and the Irish word whisky, without the *e*.

Whisky-drinker. *The Irish whisky-drinker* John [Jack] Sheehan, author of *The Irish Whisky-drinker's Papers* in *Bentley's Miscellany*

Whist. Cotton says that "the game is so called from the silence that is to be observed in the play." Dr Johnson has adopted this derivation, but Taylor the Water-poet (1630), Swift (1728), and Barrington (1787) called the game *Whisk*, to the great discomfiture of this etymology Pope (1715) called it whist.

∵ The first known mention of whist in print was in a book called *The Motto*, published in 1621, where it is called *whisk*. The earliest known use of the present spelling is in Butler's *Hudibras* (1663)

"Let nice Piquette the boast of France remain,'
And studious Ombre be the pride of Spain,
Invention's praise shall England yield to none,
While she can still delightful Whist her own"
Alexander Thomson A poem in eight cantos on Whist (Second edition, 1792)

§ **Whistle** (noun). *Champion of the whistle* The person who can hold out longest in a drinking bout A Dane, in the train of Anne of Denmark, had an ebony whistle placed on the table, and whoever of his guests was able to blow it when the rest of the company were too far gone for the purpose was called the champion Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwelton, after a rouse lasting three nights and three days, left the Dane under the table and blew his requiem on the whistle

To wet one's whistle. To take a drink Whistle means a pipe (Latin, *fistula*, Saxon, *hwistle*), hence the wind-pipe

'So was hir joly whistel wel y-wet"
Chaucer Canterbury Tales

You paid too dearly for your whistle. You paid dearly for something you fancied, but found that it did not answer your expectation. The allusion is to a story told by Dr. Franklin of his nephew, who set his mind on a common whistle, which he bought of a boy for four times its value Franklin says the ambitious who dance attendance on court, the miser who gives this world and the next for gold, the libertine who ruins his health for pleasure, the girl

who marries a brute for money, all pay "too much for their whistle."

Worth the whistle. Worth calling, worth inviting, worth notice The dog is worth the pains of whistling for. Thus Heywood, in one of his dialogues consisting entirely of proverbs, says, "It is a poor dog that is not worth the whistling" Goneril says to Albany—

"I have been worth the whistle"
Shakespeare King Lear, iv 2

Whistle (verb) *You may whistle for that* You must not expect it The reference is to sailors whistling for the wind. "They call the winds, but will they come when they do call them?"

"Only a little hour ago
I was whistling to St Antonio
For a cupful of wind to fill our sail,
And instead of a breeze he has sent a gale"
Longfellow Golden Legend, v

You must whistle for more In the old whistle-tankards, the whistle comes into play when the tankard is empty, to announce to the drawer that more liquor is wanted. Hence the expression, If a man wants liquor, *he must whistle for it*

Whistle Down the Wind (*To*) To defame a person The cognate phrase "blown upon" is more familiar The idea is to whistle down the wind that the reputation of the person may be blown upon

Whistle for the Wind. (*See* CAPFUL.)

"What cares are sold on Lapland's shore,
How whistle rash lads tempests roar!"
Sir Walter Scott Rokeby, iii 10

White denotes purity, simplicity, and candour, innocence, truth, and hope

The ancient Druids, and indeed the priests generally of antiquity, used to wear white vestments, as do the clergy of the Established Church of England when they officiate in any sacred service The magi also wore white robes

The head of Osiris, in Egypt, was adorned with a white tiara, all her ornaments were white, and her priests were clad in white

The priests of Jupiter, and the Flamen Dialis of Rome, were clothed in white, and wore white hats The victims offered to Jupiter were white. The Roman festivals were marked with white chalk, and at the death of a Cæsar the national mourning was white, white horses were sacrificed to the sun, white oxen were selected for sacrifice by the Druids, and white elephants are held sacred in Siam.

The Persians affirm that the divinities are habited in white

White Bird (*The*) Conscience, or the soul of man The Mahometans have preserved the old Roman idea in the doctrine that the souls of the just lie under the throne of God, like white birds, till the resurrection morn.

"A white bird, she told him once he must carry on his bosom across a crowded public place—his own soul was like that"—*Pater Marius the Epicurean*, chap. ii

White Brethren or **White-clad Brethren.** A sect in the beginning of the fifteenth century Mosheim says (bk. iv. p. 2, chap. v.) a certain priest came from the Alps, clad in white, with an immense concourse of followers all dressed in white linen also They marched through several provinces, following a cross borne by their leader Boniface X. ordered their leader to be burnt, and the multitude dispersed.

White Caps. A rebellious party of zealous Mahometans, put down by Kienlông the Chinese emperor, in 1758 So called from their head-dress

White Caps. An influential family in Kerry (Ireland), who acted a similar part as Judge Lynch in America When neighbours became unruly, the white caps visited them during the night and beat them soundly Their example was followed about a hundred years ago in other parts of Ireland

White Caps (1891). A party in North America opposed to the strict Sabbatarian observance So called because they wear high white caps First heard of at Okawaville, Illinois

White-coat (*A*) An Austrian soldier So called because he wears a white coat Similarly, an English soldier is called a red-coat In old Rome, *ad saga ire* meant to "become a soldier," and *tumere sagum* to enlist, from the *sagum* or military cloak worn by the soldier, in contradistinction to the *toga* worn by the citizen in times of peace

White Cockade. The badge worn by the followers of Charles Edward, the Pretender

White Company (*The*) "*Le Blanche Compagnie*" A band of French cutthroats organised by Bertrand du Guesclin and led against Pedro the Cruel.

"Se faisoient appeller 'La Blanche Compagnie parce qu'ils portoient tous une croix blanche sur l'épaule comme voulant témoigner qu'ils n'avoient pris les armes que pour abolir le Judaisme en Espagne, et combattre le Prince qui le protegeoit"—*Memoires Historiques*

White Czar (*The*) Strictly speaking means the Czar of Muscovy, the

King of Muscovy was called the White King from the white robes which he wore The King of Poland was called the Black King

"Sunt qui principem Moscoviæ *Album Regem* nuncupant Ego quidem causam diligenter quærebam, cur regis alba nomine appellentur, cum nemo principum Moscoviæ eo titulo antea [Ivan III.] esset usus (credo autem ut Persam nunc propter *rubea* tegumenta capitis 'Kisselbassa' (i.e. rubeum caput) vocant, ita reges Moscoviæ propter *alba* tegumenta 'Albos Reges' appellari."—*Sigismund*

"The marriage of the Czarevitch with the Princess Alix of Hesse (1894) will impress the Oriental mind with the expectation that the Empress of India and the White Czar will henceforth labour to avoid the mischief of disagreement."—*The Standard*, April 21st, 1891

White Elephant. *King of the White Elephant* The proudest title borne by the kings of Ava and Siam In Ava the white elephant bears the title of "lord," and has a minister of high rank to superintend his household

The land of the White Elephant Siam

To have a white elephant to keep To have an expensive and unprofitable dignity to support, or a pet article to take care of. For example, a person moving is determined to keep a pet carpet, and therefore hires his house to fit his carpet. The King of Siam makes a present of a white elephant to such of his courtiers as he wishes to ruin.

White Feather. *To show the white feather* To show cowardice No game-cock has a white feather A white feather indicates a cross-breed in birds.

Showing the white feather Some years ago a bloody war was raging between the Indians and settlers of the backwoods of North America. A Quaker, who refused to fly, saw one day a horde of savages rushing down towards his house He set food before them, and when they had eaten the chief fastened a white feather over the door as a badge of friendship and peace. Though many bands passed that house, none ever violated the covenant by injuring its inmates or property.

White Friars. The Carmelites. So called because they dressed in white.

Whitefriars, London. So called from a monastery of White Friars which formerly stood in Water Lane

Whitefriars. A novel, by Emma Robinson.

White Harvest (*A*). A late harvest, when the ground is white of a morning with hoarfrost The harvest of 1891 was a white harvest.

White Hat. (*See under* HAT)

White Horse of Wantage (Berkshire), cut in the chalk hills This horse commemorates a great victory gained by Alfred over the Danes, in the reign of his brother Ethelred I. The battle is called the battle of Æscesdun (Ashtreehill). The horse is 374 feet long, and may be seen at the distance of fifteen miles (*Dr. Wise*)

An annual ceremony was once held, called "Scouring the White Horse."

White Horses. Foam-crested waves

"The resemblance has commonly been drawn between the horse [and the waves] in regard to his mane and the foam-tipped waves, which are still called white horses."—W. E. *Gladstone Nineteenth Century*, November, 1885

White House. The presidential mansion in the United States It is a building of freestone, painted white, at Washington Figuratively, it means the Presidency, as, "He has his eye on the White House" (*See* WHITEHALL)

White Ladies [*Les Dames Blanches*]. A species of fée in Normandy They lurk in ravines, fords, bridges, and other narrow passes, and ask the passenger to dance If they receive a courteous answer, well, but if a refusal, they seize the churl and fling him into a ditch, where thorns and briars may serve to teach him gentleness of manners

∴ The most famous of these ladies is La Dame d'Aprigny, who used to occupy the site of the present Rue St. Quentin, at Bayeux, and La Dame Abonde. "Vocant dom'nam *Abun'diam* pro eo quod dom'ibus, quas frequentant, abundan'tiam bono'rum tempora hum præsta're putantur non al'iter tibi sentiendum est neque al'iter quam quomad'modum de illis audivisti" (*William of Auvergne*, 1248) (*See* BERCHTA.)

"One kind of these the Italians *Fata* name, The French call *Fée*, we *Sybils*, and the same Others *White Dames*, and those that them have seen, *Night Ladies* some, of which Habundia's queen." *Hierarchie*, viii. p. 507

The White Lady The legend says that Bertha promised the workmen of Neuhaus a sweet soup and carp on the completion of the castle In remembrance thereof, these dainties were given to the poor of Bohemia on Maundy Thursday, but have been discontinued.

The most celebrated in Britain is the *White Lady of Avenel*, the creation of Sir Walter Scott

White Lady of German legend. A being dressed in white, who appears at the castle of German princes to forebode a death. She last appeared, it is said, in

1879, just prior to the death of Prince Waldemar She carries a bunch of keys at her side, and is always dressed in white The first instance of this apparition occurred in the sixteenth century, and the name given to the lady is Bertha von Rosenberg (in Bohemia).

Twice we are told, she has been heard to speak once in December, 1848 when she said "I wait for judgment!" and once at the castle of Neuhaus in Bohemia when she said to the princes 'Seven o'clock!'

The White Lady of Ireland. The Banshee.

White Lies. A conventional lie, such as telling a caller that Mrs A. or Mrs B is not at home, meaning not "at home" to that particular caller

It is said that Dean Swift called on a "friend," and was told by James that 'master is not at home' After a time this same friend called on the dean and Swift opening the window, shouted 'Not at home' When the friend expostulated Swift said 'I believed your footman when he said his master was not at home surely you can believe the master himself when he tells you he is not at home"

White Moments of Life (*The*) The red-letter days or happy moments of life The Romans used to mark unlucky days, in their calendars, with *black chalk*, and lucky ones with *white* chalk, hence *Notre diem tactea gemma* or *alba* means to mark a day as a lucky one

'These my young friend! these are the white moments of one's life —*Sir W Scott. The Antiquary*, chap iii

White Moon (*Knight of the*) Samp son Carrasco assumed this character and device, in order to induce Don Quixote to abandon knight errantry, and return home The Don, being worsted, returned home, lingered a little while, and died (*Cervantes. Don Quixote*, pt. ii bk iv. chap 12, etc)

White Night (*A*) A sleepless night, hence the French phrase "*Passer une nuit blanche*"

White Poplar. This tree was originally the nymph Leuce, beloved by Pluto, and at death the infernal Zeus metamorphosed her into a white poplar, which was ultimately removed into Elysium

White Rose. The House of York, whose emblem it was

The White Rose. Cardinal de la Pole (1500-1558)

White Rose of England. So Perkin Warbeck or Osbeck was always addressed by Margaret of Burgundy, the sister of Edward IV. (*-1119) Lady Catherine Gordon, given by James IV. as wife to Perkin Warbeck, was called "The White Rose" She married three times more after the death of Warbeck.

The White Rose of Raby Cecily, wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV and Richard III She was the youngest of twenty-one children

White Sheep [*Ak-koin-loo*] A tribe of Turkomans, so called from their standards. The Sophi've'an dynasty of Persia was founded by one of this tribe

White Squall. One which produces no diminution of light, in contradistinction to a *black* squall, in which the clouds are black and heavy

White Stone. *Days marked with a white stone* Days of pleasure, days to be remembered with gratification The Romans used a white stone or piece of chalk to mark their lucky days with on the calendar Those that were unlucky they marked with black charcoal. (*See* RED-LETTER DAY.)

White Stone (Rev ii 17) *To him that overcometh will I give a white stone, and in the stone a new name* [*is*] *written which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it* [*i e* the stone] In primitive times, when travelling was difficult for want of places of public accommodation, hospitality was exercised by private individuals to a great extent When the guest left, the host gave him a small white stone cut in two, on one half the host wrote his name, and on the other the guest, the host gave the guest the half containing his [host's] name, and *vice versâ* This was done that the guest at some future time might return the favour, if needed Our text says, "I will give him to eat of the hidden manna"—*i e* I will feed or entertain him well, and I will keep my friendship, sacred inviolable, and known only to himself

White Surrey. The horse of Richard III (*See* HORSE)

"Saddle White Surrey for the field '
Shakespeare. Richard III, v 3

White Tincture. That preparation which the alchemists believed would convert any baser metal into silver It is also called the Stone of the Second Order, the Little Elixir, and the Little Magisterium. (*See* RED TINCTURE)

White Water-lotus [*Pe-lien-kaou*] A secret society which greatly disturbed the empire of China in the reign of Kea-King. (1796-1820)

White Widow. The Duchess of Tyrconnel, wife of Richard Talbot, Lord-deputy of Ireland under James II., created Duke of Tyrconnel a little before the king's abdication After the death of Talbot, a female, supposed to be his duchess, supported herself for a few days by her needle She wore a white mask, and dressed in white (*Pennant London*, p 147)

White Witch (*A*). A cunning fellow, one knowing in white art in contradistinction to black art

"Two or three years past there came to these parts one what the vulgar call a white witch, a cunning man, and such like"—*Sir W Scott Kenilworth*, chap ix

White as Driven Snow. (*See* SIMILES)

White in the Eye. It is said that the devil has no white in his eyes, and hence the French locution, "*Celui qui n'a point de blanc en l'œil*" "Do you see any white in my eye?" is asked by one who means to insinuate he is no fool or no knave—that is, he is not like the devil with no white in the eye.

Whitebait Dinner. The ministerial dinner that announces the near close of the parliamentary session Sir Robert Preston, M P for Dover, first invited his friend George Rose (Secretary of the Treasury) and an elder brother of the Trinity House to dine with him at his fishing cottage on the banks of Dagenham Lake This was at the close of the session Rose on one occasion proposed that Mr Pitt, then mutual friend, should be asked to join them, this was done, and Pitt promised to repeat his visit the year following, when other members swelled the party This went on for several years, when Pitt suggested that the muster should be in future nearer town and Greenwich was selected Lord Camden next advised that each man should pay his quota The dinner became an annual feast, and was until lately (1892) a matter of course The time of meeting was Trinity Monday, or as near Trinity Monday as circumstances would allow, and therefore was near the close of the session.

Whiteboys. A secret agrarian association organised in Ireland about the year 1759 So called because they wore white shirts in their nightly expeditions. In 1787 a new association appeared, the members of which called themselves "Right-boys." The Whiteboys were originally called "Levellers," from their throwing down fences and levelling enclosures. (*See* LEVELLERS)

Whitehall (London) obtained its name from the white and fresh appearance of the front, compared with the ancient buildings in York Place (*Brayley Londoniana.*) (*See* WHITE HOUSE.)

Whitewashed. Said of a person who has taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act He went to prison covered with debts and soiled with "dirty ways" he comes out with a clean bill to begin the contest of life afresh

Whit-leather. The skin of a horse cured and whitened for whip-thongs, hedging-gloves, and so on

"Thy girdill made of whitlether whange
Is turned now to velvet"

MS Lansd, 241

Whitsunday. White Sunday. The seventh Sunday after Easter, to commemorate the "Descent of the Holy Ghost" on the day of Pentecost In the Primitive Church the newly-baptised wore white from Easter to Pentecost, and were called *albati* (white-robed) The last of the Sundays, which was also the chief festival, was called emphatically *Dominica in Albis* (Sunday in White)

Another etymology is *Wit* or *Wisdom* Sunday, the day when the Apostles were filled with wisdom by the Holy Ghost

"This day Wit-sonday is cald
For wisdom and wit serene full
Was zonen to the Apostles as this day"
Cambr Univ MSS, Dd 1 1, p 234

(Compare *Witten-agemote*)

"We ought to kepe this our Witsonday because the law of God was then of the Holy Wyght or Ghost delyuered gostly vnto vs —*Turnerei* (1540)

"This day is called Wytsonday because the Holy Ghost brought wytte and wysdom into Christis disciples and filled them full of ghostly wytte"—*In die Pentecostes* (printed by Wynken de Worde).

Whittington. (*See under* CAT, also WITTINGTON)

Riley in his *Munimenta Guildhallæ Londonensis* (p. xvii) says *achat* was used at the time for "trading" (*i.e.* buying and selling), and that Whittington made his money by *achat*, called *neat* We have the word in *eater*, *eatery*.

As much error exists respecting Dick Whittington, the following account will be useful. He was born in Gloucestershire, in the middle of the fourteenth century and was the son of a knight of good property He went to London to learn how to become a merchant His master was a relative, and took a great interest in the boy, who subsequently married Alice, his master's daughter He became very rich, and was four times Mayor of London, but the first time was before the office was created *Lord* Mayor by Richard II He died in 1423, during his year of office about sixty-three years of age

Whittle (*A*) A knife (Anglo-Saxon *hwytel*, a knife, *hwæt*, sharp or keen)

"Walter de Aldebam holds land of the king in the More, in the county of Salop by the service of paying to the king yearly at his exchequer two knives [whittles], whereof one ought to be of that value or goodness that at the first stroke it would cut asunder in the middle a hasle rod of a year's growth, and of the length of a cubit, which service ought to be done on the in town of St Michael The said knives [whittles] to be delivered to the chamberlain to keep for the king's use."—*Blount Ancient Tenures*

Whittle Down. To cut away with a knife or whittle to reduce, to encroach In Cumberland, underpaid schoolmasters used to be allowed *Whittle-gait*—*i.e.* the privilege of knife and fork at the table of those who employ them

The Americans 'whittled down the royal throne,' "whittled out a commonwealth,' "whittle down the forest trees," "whittle out a railroad,' "whittle down to the thin end of nothing." (Saxon, *hwytel*, a large knife)

'We have whittled down our loss extremely, and will not allow a man more than 30 English pr in lieu of 4,000."—*Wellington*

Whitworth Gun. (*See* GUN)

Whole Duty of Man. Tenison, Bishop of Lincoln, says the author was Dr Chaplin, of University College, Oxford. (*Evelyn Diary*)

Thomas Hearne ascribes the authorship to Archbishop Sancroft

Some think Dr Hawkins, who wrote the introduction, was the author

The following names have also been suggested —Lady Packington (assisted by Dr Fell), Archbishop Sterne, Archbishop Woodhead, William Fulham, Archbishop Frewen (President of Magdalen College, Oxford), and others

Whole Gale (*A*) A very heavy wind The three degrees are a *fresh* gale, a *strong* gale, and a *heavy* or *whole* gale

Whom the Gods Love Die Young [*Herodotos*] Cited in *Don Juan*, canto iv 12 (death of Haidee)

Wick, Wicked, and in French *Méche, Mechant* That the two English words and the two French words should have similar resemblances and similar meanings is a remarkable coincidence, especially as the two adjectives are quite independent of the nouns in their etymology. "Wick" is the Anglo-Saxon *weoce*, a rush or reed, but 'wicked" is the Anglo Saxon *wæc* or *wac*, vile So "méche" is the Latin *mucia*, a wick, but "méchant" is the old French *meschéant*, unlucky.

Wicked Bible. (*See* BIBLE)

Wicked Prayer Book (*The*) Printed 1686, octavo The Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity reads:—

'Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these adultery, fornication, uncleanness idolatry they who do these things shall inherit the kingdom of God.'

(Of course, shall inherit" should be *shall not inherit*)

Wicked Weed (*The*). Hops

"After the introduction into England of the wicked weed called hops —*Return to Edward VI's Parliament*, 1624

Wicket-gate. The entrance to the road that leadeth to the Celestial City. Over the portal is the inscription—"KNOCK, AND IT SHALL BE OPENED UNTO YOU" (*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*)

Wicliffe (*John*), called "The Morning Star of the Reformation" (1324-1384)

Wide-awake. Felt hats are so called by a pun, because they never have a *nap* at any time; they are always wide awake

Wide'nostrils (3 syl) (French, *Bringuenarilles*) A huge giant, who subsisted on windmills, and lived in the island of Tohu When Pantagruel and his fleet reached this island no food could be cooked because Widenostrils had swallowed "every individual pan, skillet, kettle, frying-pan dripping-pan, boiler, and saucepan in the land," and died from eating a lump of butter Tohu and Bohu, two contiguous islands (in Hebrew, *tohu* and *confusion*), mean lands laid waste by war The giant had eaten everything, so that there was 'nothing to fry with" as the French say—*i.e.* nothing left to live upon.

Widow. (*See* GRASS WIDOW)

Widow (in *Hudibras*) The relict of Ammadab Wilmot or Willmot, an Independent, slain at Edgehill She had £200 left her Sir Hudibras fell in love with her

Widow Bird. A corruption of Whydaw bird So called from the country of Whydaw, in Western Africa The blunder is perpetuated in the scientific name given to the genus, which is the Latin *Vid'ua*, a widow

Widow's Cap. This was a Roman custom Widows were obliged to wear "weeds" for ten months. (*Seneca Epistles*, lxv)

Widow's Piano. Interior instruments sold as bargains, so called from the ordinary advertisement announcing that a *widow lady* is compelled to sell

her piano, for which she will take half-price.

Widow's Port. A wine sold for port, but of quite a different family As a widow retains her husband's name after her husband is taken away, so this mixture of potato spirit and some inferior wine retains the name of port, though every drop of port is taken from it

"We have all heard of widow's port, and of the instinctive dread all persons who have any respect for their health have for it —*The Times*

Wieland (2 syl) The famous smith of Scandinavian fable He and Amilias had a contest of skill in their handicraft Wieland's sword cleft his rival down to the thighs, but so sharp was the sword, that Amilias was not aware of the cut till he attempted to stir, when he divided into two pieces This sword was named Balmung

Wife is from the verb to weave (Saxon *wefan*, Danish *væve*, German *weben*, whence *weib*, a woman, one who works at the distaff.) Woman is called the *distaff* Hence Dryden calls Anne "a distaff on the throne" While a girl was spinning her wedding clothes she was simply a spinster, but when this task was done, and she was married, she became a wife, or one who had already woven her allotted task

Alfred, in his will, speaks of his male and female descendants as those of the *spear-side* and those of the *spindle-side*, a distinction still observed by the Germans; and hence the effigies on graves of spears and spindles

Wig. A variation of the French *perruque*, Latin *pilleca*, our *periwig* cut short In the middle of the eighteenth century we meet with thirty or forty different names for wigs, as the artichoke, bag, barrister's, bishop's, brush, bush (buzz), buckle, busby, chin, chancellor's corded wolf's paw, Count Saxe's mode, the crutch, the cut bob, the detached buckle, the Dalmahoy (a bob-wig worn by tradesmen), the drop, the Dutch, the full, the half-natural, the Jansenist bob the judge's, the ladder, the long bob, the Louis, the periwig, the pigeon's wing, the rhinoceros the rose, the scratch, the she-dragon, the small back, the spinach seed, the staircase, the Welsh, and the wild boar's back

A bigwig A magnate Louis XIV had long flowing hair, and the courtiers, out of compliment to the young king, wore perukes When Louis grew older he adopted the wig, which very soon encumbered the head and shoulders of the aristocracy of England and France Lord Chancellors, judges, and barristers still wear big wigs Bishops used to wear them in the House of Lords till 1880

"An ye fa' over the church, there will be but ae wig left in the parish, and that's the minister's" —*Sir Walter Scott The Antiquary*

Make wigs A periquier, who fancied himself "married to immortal verse," sent his epic to Voltaire, asking him to examine it and give his "candid opinion" of its merits The witty patriarch of Ferney simply wrote on the MS. "Make wigs, make wigs, make wigs," and returned it to the barber-poet (*See* SUTOR, *Stick to the cow*)

Wig (*I*) A head Similarly, the French call a head a *binette*. As "*Quelle binette!*" or "*Il a une drole de binette!*" M Binet was the court wig-maker in the reign of Louis XIV. "*M Binet, qui fait les perruques du roy, demeure Rue des Petits-Champs*" (*Almanach des addresses sous Louis XIV*)

"Fleas are not lobsters dish my wig"
S Butler Hudibras

Wig. War (Anglo-Saxon). The word enters into many names of places, as Wigan in Lancashire, where Arthur is said to have routed the Saxons

Wight (*Isle of*) means probably channel island (Celtic *guy*, water, *guyth*, the channel) The inhabitants used to be called Uuhtn or Gwythu, the inhabitants of the channel isle

∴ According to the famous *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the island is so called from Wihtgar, great grandson of King Cerdic, who conquered it All eponymic names—that is, names of *persons*, like the names of *places*, are more fit for fable than history as *Cissa*, to account for Cissanceaster (Chichester), *Horsa* to account for Horsted, *Hengist* to account for Hengistbury, *Brutus* to account for Britain, and so on

Wig'wam'. An Indian hut (America) The Knisteneaux word is *wiguanum*, and the Algonquin *wĕkon-om-ul*, contracted into *wekonom* (ou = w, as in French), whence *wĕkuom*

Wild (*Jonathan*), the detective, born at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire He brought to the gallows thirty-five highwaymen, twenty-two housebreakers, and ten returned convicts He was himself hanged at Tyburn for housebreaking "amidst the execrations of an enraged populace, who pelted him with stones to the last moment of his

existence" (1682-1725) Fielding has a novel entitled *Jonathan Wild*

Wild Boar. An emblem of warlike fury and merciless brutality

Wild Boy of Hamelin or *Man of Nature*, found in the forest of Hertswold, Hanover. He walked on all fours, climbed trees like a monkey, fed on grass and leaves, and could never be taught to articulate a single word Dr Arbuthnot and Lord Monboddo sanctioned the notion that this poor boy was really an unsophisticated specimen of the *genus homo*, but Blumenbach showed most conclusively that he was born dumb, of weak intellect, and was driven from his home by a stepmother He was discovered in 1725, was called Peter the Wild Boy, and died at Broadway Farm, near Berkhampstead, in 1785, at the supposed age of seventy-three.

Wild Children.

(1) *Peter the Wild Boy* (*See above*)

(2) Mlle Lablanc, found by the villagers of Soigny, near Châlons, in 1731, she died at Paris in 1785, at the supposed age of sixty-two

(3) A child captured by three sportsmen in the woods of Cannes (France) in 1798 (See *World of Wonders*, p 61, Correspondence)

Wild-goose Chase. A hunt after a mare's nest This chase has two defects First, it is very hard to catch the goose, and, secondly, it is of very little worth when it is caught.

To lead one a wild-goose chase To beguile one with false hopes, or put one on the pursuit of something not practicable, or at any rate not worth the chase.

Wild Huntsman.

The German tradition is that a spectral hunter with dogs frequents the Black Forest to chase the wild animals. (*Sir Walter Scott · Wild Huntsman*)

The French story of *Le Grand Veneur* is laid in Fontainebleau Forest, and is considered to be "St. Hubert." (*Father Matthew*)

The English name is "Herne the Hunter," who was once a keeper in Windsor Forest In winter time, at midnight, he walks about Herne's Oak, and blasts trees and cattle. He wears horns, and rattles a chain in a "most hideous manner." (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv 4)

Another legend is that a certain Jew would not suffer Jesus to drink out of a horse-trough, but pointed to some water in a hoof-print as good enough for "such an enemy of Moses," and that this man is the "Wild Huntsman" (*Kuhn ton Schwarz Nordd Sagen*, p 199)

Wild Oats. *He is sowing his wild oats*—indulging the buoyant folly of youth, living in youthful dissipation The idea is that the mind is a field of good oats, but these pranks are wild oats or weeds sown amongst the good seed, choking it for a time, and about to die out and give place to genuine corn The corresponding French phrase is "*Jeter ses premiers fous*," which reminds us of Cicero's expression, "*Nondum illi defervuit adolescentia*" (*See* Oats)

Wild Women [*Wilde Frauen*] of Germany resemble the Elle-maids of Scandinavia. Like them, they are very beautiful, have long flowing hair, and live in hills (*See* Wundenburg)

Wild Women. Those who go in for "women's rights" and general topsy-turvyism. Some smoke cigars in the streets, some wear knickerbockers, some stump the country as "screaming orators" all try to be as much like men as possible.

"Let anyone commend to these female runagates quietness, duty, home-staying, and the whole cohort of wild women is like an angry beehive, which a rough hand has disturbed"—*Nineteenth Century*, March, 1892, p 403.

Wild as a March Hare The hare in spring, after one or two rings, will often run straight on end for several miles This is especially the case with the buck, which therefore affords the best sport.

Wilde. *A John or Johnny Wilde* is one who wears himself to skin and bone to add house to house and barn to barn The tale is that John Wilde, of Rodenkerchen, in the isle of Rugen, found one day a glass slipper belonging to one of the hill-folks. Next day the little brownie, in the character of a merchant, came to redeem it, and John asked as the price "that he should find a gold ducat in every furrow he ploughed" The bargain was concluded, and the avaricious hunks never ceased ploughing morning, noon, nor night, but died within twelve months from over-work (*Rugen tradition.*)

Wile away Time (not *While*). It is the same word as "guile," to "beguile the time" (*fallere tempus*).

"To wile each moment with a fresh delight"
Lowell Legend of Brittany, part 1 stanza 6

Wilfrid (*St*). Patron saint of bakers, being himself of the craft. (634-709.)

St. Wilfrid's Needle is a narrow

passage in the crypt of Ripon cathedral, built by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, and used to try whether virgins deserve the name or not It is said that none but virgins can pass this ordeal.

Wilhelm Meister (2 syl) The first true German novel. It was by Goethe, who died 1832, aged eighty-three.

Will not when They may. *Those who will not when they may, when they will they shall have nay*

"Qui ne prend le bien quand il peut, il ne l'a pas quand il veut"

"Quand le bien vient, on le doit prendre"

"Saisn en tout l'occasion et l'à-propos est un grand élément de bonheur et de succes"

William (2 syl., in *Jerusalem Delivered*), Archbishop of Orange An ecclesiastical warrior, who besought Pope Urban on his knees that he might be sent in the crusade. He took 100 armed men in his train from his own diocese.

William, youngest son of William Rufus He wore a casque of gold, and was the leader of a large army of British bow-men and Irish volunteers in the crusading army (*Tasso Jerusalem Delivered*, bk iii)

⁂ English history teaches that William Rufus was never married (*See* ORLANDO FURIOSO)

Belted Will Wilham, Lord Howard, warden of the Western Marches (1563-1640)

"His Bilboa blade, by Marchmen felt,
Hung in a broad and studded belt
Hence in rude phrase the borderers still
Called noble Howard 'Belted Will'"
Sir Walter Scott Lay of the Last Minstrel, v 16

St William of Aquitaine was one of the soldiers of Charlemagne, and helped to chase the Saracens from Languedoc. In 808 he renounced the world, and died 812 He is usually represented as a mailed soldier.

St William of Malavalle or *Malaval* A French nobleman of very abandoned life, but, being converted, he went as pilgrim to Jerusalem, and on his return retired to the desert of Malavalle. He is depicted in a Benedictine's habit, with armour lying beside him (Died 1157)

St. William of Montpelier is represented with a lily growing from his mouth, with the words *Ave Maria* in gold letters on it

St William of Monte Vergine is drawn with a wolf by his side. (Died 1142)

St William of Norwich was the celebrated child said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1137 He is represented as a child crowned with thorns, or crucified, or holding a hammer and nails in his hands, or wounded in his side with a knife (See *Polyolbion*, song xxiv)

⁂ In Percy's *Reliques* (bk i 3) there is a tale of a lad named Hew, son of Lady Helen, of Merryland town (Milan), who was allured by a Jew's daughter with an apple She stuck him with a penknife, rolled him in lead, and cast him into a well Lady Helen went in search of her boy, and the child's ghost cried out from the bottom of the well—

"The lead is wondrous heavy, mither,
The well is wondrous deep,
A keen penknife sticks in my heart mither,
A word I downe speik (See Hugh)"

St William of Rochehild is represented with a torch flaming on his grave. (Died 1203)

St William of York is depicted in pontificals, and bearing his archiepiscopal cross (Died 1154)

William II The body of this king was picked up by Purkess, a charcoal-burner of Minestead, and conveyed in a cart to Winchester The name of Purkess is still to be seen in the same village.

"A Minestead churl, whose wonted trade
Was burning charcoal in the glade,
Outstretched amid the gorse
The monarch found and in his wain
He raised and to St Swithin's fane
Conveyed the bleeding corse" *Sir W. Scott Rose*

William III It was not known till the discovery of the correspondence of Cardonnel, secretary of Marlborough, by the Historical MS Commission in 1869, that our Dutch king was a great eater Cardonnel, writing from The Hague, October, 1701, to Under-Secretary Ellis, says—"It is a pity his majesty will not be more temperate in his diet Should I eat so much, and of the same kinds, I dare say I should scarce have survived it so long, and yet I reckon myself none of the weakest constitutions"

William of Cloudesle (2 syl) A noted outlaw and famous archer of the "north countrie," (*See* CLYM OF THE CLOUGH)

William of Newburgh (Guhelmus Neubrigensis), monk of Newburgh in Yorkshire, surnamed Little, and sometimes called *Guhelmus Parvus*, wrote a history in five books, from the Conquest to 1197, edited by Thomas Hearne, in three volumes, octavo, Oxford, 1719 The Latin is good, and the work ranks with that of Malmesbury. William of Newburgh is the first writer who rejects Geoffrey of Monmouth's Trojan descent

of the old Britons, which he calls a "figment made more absurd by Geoffrey's impudent and impertinent lies" He is, however, quite as fabulous an historian as the "impudent" Geoffrey. (1136-1208)

William I., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was called by his detractors *Kaiser Tartuffe*

Willie-Wastle (the child's game) Willie Wastle was governor of Hume Castle, Haddington When Cromwell sent a summons to him to surrender, he replied—

> 'Here I Willie Wastle,
> Stand firm in my castle,
> And all the dogs in the town
> Shan't pull Willie Wastle down'

Willow. *To handle the willow*—*i.e.* the cricket bat

To wear the willow To go into mourning, especially for a sweetheart or bride Fuller says, "The willow is a sad tree, whereof such as have lost their love make their mourning garlands" The psalmist tells us that the Jews in captivity "hanged their harps upon the willows" in sign of mourning (cxxxvii)

Willow Garland. An emblem of being forsaken "All round my hat I wear a green willow" So Shakespeare "I offered him my company to a willow-tree . . . to make him a garland, as being forsaken" (*Much Ado About Nothing*, II i.) The very term *weeping* willow will suffice to account for its emblematical character

Willow Pattern. To the right is a lordly mandarin's country seat It is two storeys high to show the rank and wealth of the possessor, in the foreground is a pavilion, in the background an orange-tree, and to the right of the pavilion a peach-tree in full bearing The estate is enclosed by an elegant wooden fence. At one end of the bridge is the famous willow-tree, and at the other the gardener's cottage, one storey high, and so humble that the grounds are wholly uncultivated, the only green thing being a small fir-tree at the back At the top of the pattern (left-hand side) is an island, with a cottage, the grounds are highly cultivated, and much has been reclaimed from the water. The two birds are turtle-doves. The three figures on the bridge are the mandarin's daughter with a distaff nearest the cottage, the lovers with a boat in the middle, and nearest the willow-tree the mandarin with a whip.

The tradition. The mandarin had an only daughter named Li-chi, who fell in love with Chang, a young man who lived in the island home represented at the top of the pattern, and who had been her father's secretary The father overheard them one day making vows of love under the orange-tree, and sternly forbade the unequal match, but the lovers contrived to elope, lay concealed for a while in the gardener's cottage, and thence made their escape in a boat to the island home of the young lover The enraged mandarin pursued them with a whip, and would have beaten them to death had not the gods rewarded their fidelity by changing them both into turtle-doves The picture is called the willow pattern not only because it is a tale of disastrous love, but because the elopement occurred "when the willow begins to shed its leaves"

Willy-nilly. *Nolens volens*, willing or not *Will-he, nill-he*, where nill is *ne'* negative, and *will*, just as *nolens* is *ne'-volens*.

Wilmington, invoked by Thomson in his *Winter*, is Sir Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, the first patron of our poet, and Speaker of the House of Commons

Wilt or Welk, to wither This is the Dutch and German *welken* (to fade). Spenser says, "When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to welk in west"—*i.e.* fade in the west

> "A wilful debauchee is not a fruit of the tree of life"—*J. Cook, The Oracle*, p. 149

Wilt'shire (2 syl.) is Wilton-shire, Wilton being a contraction of Wily-town (the town on the river Wily).

Win'chester. According to the authority given below, Winchester was the Camelot of Arthurian romance Hanmer, referring to *King Lear*, II 2, says Camelot is Queen Camel, Somersetshire, in the vicinity of which "are many large moors where are bred great quantities of geese, so that many other places are from hence supplied with quills and feathers." Kent says to the Duke of Cornwall—

> "Goose, if I had you upon Sarum Plain,
> I'd drive ye cackling home to Camelot"

With all due respect to Hanmer, it seems far more probable that Kent refers to Camelford, in Cornwall, where the Duke of Cornwall resided, in his castle of Tintag'el He says, "If I had you on Salisbury Plain [where geese abound], I would drive you home to Tintagel, on

the river Camel" Though the Camelot of Shakespeare is Tintagel or Camelford, yet the Camelot of King Arthur may be Queen Camel, and indeed visitors are still pointed to certain large entrenchments at South Cadbury (Cadbury Castle) called by the inhabitants "King Arthur's Palace"

"Sir Balin's sword was put into marble stone, standing, as upright as a great millstone: and it swam down the stream to the city of Camelot—that is, in English Winchester."—*History of Prince Arthur*, 44

Wind Egg. An egg without a shell Dr. Johnson's notion that the wind egg does not contain the principle of life is no more correct than the superstition that the hen that lays it was impregnated, like the "Thracian mares," by the wind The usual cause of such eggs is that the hen is too fat.

Winds. *Poetical names of the winds* The *North* wind, Aquilo or Bo'reas, *South*, Notus or Auster, *East*, Eurus, *West*, Zephyr or Favonius, *North-east*, Argestes, *North-west*, Corus, *South-east*, Volturnus, *South-west*, Atlantic ventus, Africus, Africa'nus, or Libs The Thra'scias is a north wind, but not due north

"Boreas and Caecias and Argestes loud
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn;
Notus and Afer black with thund'rous clouds,
From serrulion's Thwart of these, as fierce,
Forth rush Eurus and zephyr
Sirocco and Libecchio [Libyeus]
Milton Paradise Lost, x 699-705

Special winds.

(1) The ETESIAN WINDS are refreshing breezes which blow annually for forty days in the Mediterranean Sea. (Greek, *et'os*, a year)

(2) The HARMATTAN A wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic It prevails in December, January, and February, and is generally accompanied with fog, but is so dry as to wither vegetation and cause human skin to peel off

(3) The KHAMSIN A fifty days' wind in Egypt, from the end of April to the inundation of the Nile. (Arabic for fifty)

(4) The MISTRAL A violent north-west wind blowing down the Gulf of Lyons, felt particularly at Marseilles and the south-east of France

(5) The PAMPERO blows in the summer season, from the Andes across the pampas to the sea-coast It is a dry, north-west wind

(6) The PUNA WINDS prevail for four months in the Puna (table-lands of Peru). The most dry and parching winds of any. When they prevail it is necessary to protect the face with a mask from the heat by day and the intense cold of the night.

(7) SAM'IEL or SIMOOM' A hot, suffocating wind that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air (Arabic, *samoon*, from *samma*, destructive)

(8) The SIROCCO. A wind from Northern Africa that blows over Italy, Sicily, etc, producing extreme languor and mental debility

(9) The SOLANO of Spain, a south-east wind, extremely hot, and loaded with fine dust It produces great uneasiness, hence the proverb, "Ask no favour during the Solano" (*See* TRADE WINDS)

To take or have the wind To get or keep the upper hand Lord Bacon uses the phrase, "To have the wind of a ship" is to be to the windward of it

Windfall. Unexpected legacy, money which has come *de coelo* Some of the English nobility were forbidden by the tenure of their estates to fell timber, all the trees being reserved for the use of the Royal Navy Those trees, however, which were *blown* down were excepted, and hence a good wind was often a great godsend

Windmills. Don Quixote de la Mancha, riding through the plains of Montiel, approached thirty or forty windmills, which he declared to Sancho Panza "were giants, two leagues in length or more" Striking his spurs into Rosinante, with his lance in rest, he drove at one of the "monsters dreadful as Typhoeus" The lance lodged in the sail, and the latter, striking both man and beast, lifted them into the air, shivering the lance to pieces When the valiant knight and his steed fell to the ground they were both much injured, and Don Quixote declared that the enchanter Freston, "who carried off his library with all the books therein," had changed the giants into windmills "out of malice" (*Cervantes Don Quixote*, bk. i. ch viii)

To fight with windmills. To combat chimeras. The French have the same proverb, "*Se battre contre des moulins à vent*" The allusion is, of course, to the adventure of Don Quixote referred to above

To have windmills in your head. Fancies, chimeras Similar to "bees in

your bonnet" (*q.v.*). Sancho Panza says—

"Did I not tell you worship they were windmills? and who could have thought otherwise, except such as had windmills in their head? — *Cervantes Don Quixote*, bk i ch viii

Windmill Street. When Charnel chapel, St. Paul's, was taken down by the Protector Somerset, in 1549, more than 1,000 cart-loads of bones were removed to Finsbury Fields, where they formed a large mound, on which three windmills were erected It was from these mills that the street obtained its name (*Leigh Hunt*)

Window. (Norwegian, *vindue.*) A *French* window opens like folding doors, a *sash* window is in two parts, called sashes, one or both of which are made to slide up and down about half way.

Wine. A *magnum* of wine is two quarts, a *tappit-hen* of wine or rum is a double magnum, a *jeroboam* of wine or rum is a double 'tappit-hen", and a *rehoboam* (*q.v.*) is a double jeroboam.

Wine. The French say of wine that makes you stupid, it is *vin d'âne*, if it makes you maudlin, it is *vin de cerf* (from the notion that deer weep), if quarrelsome, it is *vin de lion*, if talkative, it is *vin de pie*, if sick, it is *vin de porc*, if crafty, it is *vin de renard*, if rude, it is *vin de singe*. (*See below*)

Wine of ape (Chaucer). "I trow that ye have drunken wine of ape"—*i.e.* wine to make you drunk, in French, *vin de singe* There is a Talmud parable which says that Satan came one day to drink with Noah, and slew a lamb, a lion, a pig, and an ape, to teach Noah that man before wine is in him is a *lamb*, when he drinks moderately he is a *lion*, when like a sot he is a *swine*, but after that any further excess makes him an *ape* that senselessly chatters and jabbers.

Wine-month. (Anglo-Saxon, *Win-monath*) The month of October, the time of vintage

Wine Mingled with Myrrh (Mark xv 23) Called by the Romans *Murrhina* (vinum myrrha conditum), given to malefactors to intoxicate them, that their sufferings from crucifixion might be somewhat deadened

"Falernum (that *daunia potio*) was flavoured with myrrh"

Winfrith. The same as St Boniface, the apostle of Germany an Anglo-Saxon, killed by a band of heathens in 755.

Wing, Wings. Wing of a house, wing of an army, wing of a battalion or squadron, etc, are the side-pieces which start from the main body, as the wings of birds.

Don't try to fly without wings. Attempt nothing you are not fit for A French proverb.

On the wing. *Au vol*, about to leave

To clip one's wings To take down one's conceit, to hamper one's action In French, *Rogner les ailes* [*à quelqu'un*]

To lend wings. To spur one's speed.

"This sound of danger lent me wings"
R L Stevenson

To take one under your wing To patronise and protect. The allusion is to a hen gathering her chicks under her wing

To take wing To fly away; to depart without warning (French, *s'envoler*)

Wings of Azrael (*The*). (*See* AZRAEL)

Winged Rooks. Outwitted sharpers A rook is a sharper and a rookery the place of resort for sharpers A rook is the opposite of a pigeon, a rook cheats, a pigeon is the one cheated

"This light young gay in appearance, the thoughtless youth of wit and pleasure — the pigeon rather than the rook—but the heart the same icy, shrewd cold blooded calculating one"—*Sir W Scott Peveril of the Peak*, chap xxviii

Winifred (*St*) Patron saint of virgins, because she was beheaded by Prince Caradoc for refusing to marry him She was Welsh by birth, and the legend says that her head falling on the ground originated the famous healing well of St Winifred in Flintshire She is usually drawn like St Denis, carrying her head in her hand Holywell, in Wales, is St. Winifred's Well, celebrated for its "miraculous" virtues

Winkle (*Rip van*) A Dutch colonist of New York He met with a strange man in a ravine of the Kaatskill Mountains Rip helps him to carry a keg, and when they reach the destination Rip sees a number of odd creatures playing nine-pins, but no one utters a word Master Winkle seizes the first opportunity to take a sip at the keg, falls into a stupor, and sleeps for twenty years On waking, his wife is dead and buried, his daughter is married, his native village has been remodelled, and America has become independent (*Washington Irving*)

Wint-monath [*Wind-month*] The Anglo-Saxon name for November

Winter, Summer. We say of an old man, "His life has extended to a

hundred winters," but of a blooming girl, "She has seen sixteen summers"

Winter's Tale (*Shakespeare*). Taken from the *Pleasant History of Dorastus and Fawnia* by Robert Green. Dorastus is called by Shakespeare Florizel and Doricles, and Fawnia is Perdita Leontes of the *Winter's Tale* is Egistus in the novel, Polixenes is Pandosto, and Hermione is Bellaria.

Wipple-tree or Whipultre. Mentioned in Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*, is the cornel-tree or dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) (= whiffle-tree, from whiffle = to turn).

Wisdom-tooth. The popular name for the third molar in each jaw. Wisdom-teeth appear between 17 and 25.

Wisdom of Many and the Wit of One (*The*). This is Lord John Russell's definition of a proverb

Wise (*The*)

ALBERT II., Duke of Austria, called *The Lame and Wise*. (1289, 1330-1358)

ALFONSO X. (or IX.) of Leon, and IV. of Castile, called *The Wise* and *The Astronomer* (1203, 1252-1285)

ABEN EZRA, a Spanish rabbi, born at Toledo (1119-1174)

CHARLES V. of France, called *Le Sage* (1337, regent 1358-1360, king 1364-1380)

CHE-TSOU, founder of the fourteenth dynasty of China, called *Hou-pe-lue* (the model ruler), and his sovereignty *The Wise Government* (1278-1295)

COMTE DE LAS CASES, called *Le Sage*. (1766-1842)

FREDERICK, Elector of Saxony (1463, 1514-1554)

JOHN V. of Brittany, called *The Good and Wise* (1389, 1399-1442)

Nathan the Wise. A drama by Lessing, based on a story in the *Decameron* (Day x., Novel 3)

Wise as a Serpent. This refers to the serpent which tempted Eve, or more probably to the old notion that serpents were extremely wise.

Wise as Solomon. (*See* SIMILES)

Wise as the Mayor of Banbury. A blundering Sir William Curtis. The mayor referred to insisted that Henry III. reigned in England before Henry II

The following is a fact which happened to myself in 1851. I was on a visit to a country mayor of great wealth, whose house was full of most exquisite works of art. I was particularly struck with a choice china figure, when the mayor told me how many guineas he had given for it and added, "Of course you know 'who' it is meant for. It is John Knox signing Magna Charta."

Wise as the Women of Mungret. At Mungret, near Limerick, was a famous monastery, and one day a deputation was sent to it from Cashel to try the skill of the Mungret scholars. The head of the monastery had no desire to be put to this proof, so they habited several of their scholars as women, and sent them forth to waylay the deputation. The Cashel professors met one and another of these "women," and asked the way, or distance, or hour of the day, to all which questions they received replies in Greek. Thunder-struck with this strange occurrence, they resolved to return, saying, "What must the scholars be if even the townswomen talk in Greek?"

Wise Men or Wise Women. Fortune-tellers

Wise Men of Greece. (*See* SEVEN SAGES)

Wise Men of the East. The three Magi who followed the guiding star to Bethlehem. They are the patron saints of travellers (*See* MAGI, SEVEN SAGES)

Wise Men of Gotham (*The*) (*See* GOTHAM)

Wiseacre. A corruption of the German *weissager* (a soothsayer or prophet). This, like the Greek *sophism*, has quite lost its original meaning, and is applied to dunces, wise only "in their own conceit"

There is a story told that Ben Jonson, at the *Devil's Tavern*, in Fleet Street, said to a country gentleman who boasted of his landed estates, "What care we for your dirt and clods? Where you have an acre of land, I have ten acres of wit." The landed gentleman retorted by calling Ben "Good Mr Wiseacre." The story may pass for what it is worth

Wisest Man of Greece. So the Delphic oracle pronounced Socrates to be, and Socrates modestly made answer, "'Tis because I alone of all the Greeks know that I know nothing"

Wish-wash. A reduplication of wash. Any thin liquor for drinking.

Wishy-washy. A reduplication of washy. Very thin, weak, and poor, wanting in substance or body

Wishart (*George*). One of the early reformers of Scotland, condemned to the stake by Cardinal Beaton. While the fire was blazing about him he said "He who from yon high place beholdeth me with such pride shall be brought low,

even to the ground, before the trees which supplied these faggots have shed their leaves" It was March when Wishart uttered these words, and the cardinal died in June (*See* SUMMONS)

Wishing-bone. (*See* MERRY-THOUGHT)

Wishing-cap. Fortunatus had an inexhaustible purse and a wishing-cap, but these gifts proved the ruin of himself and his sons The object of the tale is to show the vanity of human prosperity

Wishing-coat. *Willie Wynkin's wishing-coat.* An Irish locution.

"I wish I had here Willie Wynkin's wishing-coat —*Howard Pyle Robin Hood*, p 300

Wishing-rod (*The*) of the Nibelungs was of pure gold Whoever had it could keep the whole world in subjection It belonged to Siegfried, but when the "Nibelung hoard" was removed to Worms this rod went also.

"And there-among was lying the wishing-rod of gold
Which whoso could discover might in subjection hold
All this wide world as master, with all that dwell therein"
Lettsom's Nibelungen-Lied, st 1100

Wisp. *Will o' the Wisp* (*See* IGNIS FATUUS)

Wisp of Straw (*A*) Sign of danger Often hung under the arch of a bridge undergoing repairs, to warn watermen, sometimes in streets to warn passengers that the roof of a house is under repair The Romans used to twist straw round the horns of a tossing ox or bull, to warn passers-by to beware, hence the phrase *fœnum habet in cornu*, the man is crochety or dangerous The reason why straw (or hay) is used is because it is readily come-at-able, cheap, and easily wisped into a bundle visible some long way off.

Wit. *To wit*, viz. that is to say A translation of the French *savoir*. Wit is the Anglo-Saxon *witan* (to know). I divide my property into four parts, *to wit*, or *savoir*, or *namely*, or *that is to say*.

Wits. Five wits (*See under* FIVE)

Witch. By drawing the blood of a witch you deprive her of her power of sorcery Glanvil says that when Jane Brooks, the demon of Tedworth, bewitched a boy, his father scratched her face and drew blood, whereupon the boy instantly exclaimed that he was well

"Blood will I draw on thee thou art a witch"
Shakespeare 1 Henry VI, i 5

Hammer for Witches (*Malleus Maleficarum*) A treatise drawn up by Henrich Institor and Jacob Sprenger, systematising the whole doctrine of witchcraft, laying down a regular form of trial, and a course of examination Innocent VIII issued the celebrated bull *Summis Desiderantes* in 1481, directing inquisitors and others to put to death all practisers of witchcraft and other diabolical arts

∵ Dr. Sprenger computes that as many as nine millions of persons have suffered death for witchcraft since the bull of Innocent (*Life of Mohammed*) As late as 1705 two women were executed at Northampton for witchcraft

Witch-finder. Matthew Hopkins, who, in the middle of the seventeenth century, travelled through the eastern counties to find out witches. At last Hopkins himself was tested by his own rule. Being cast into a river, he floated, was declared to be a wizard, and was put to death. (See above, *Hammer for Witches.*)

Witch Hazel. A shrub supposed to be efficacious in discovering witches A forked twig of the hazel was made into a divining-rod for the purpose

Witch of Endor. A divining woman consulted by Saul when Samuel was dead She called up the ghost of the prophet, and Saul was told that his death was at hand (1 Sam xxviii)

Witch's Bridle. An instrument of torture to make obstinate witches confess (*Pitcairn*, vol i part ii. p 50) (*See* WAKING A WITCH)

Witches' Sabbath. The muster at night time of witches and demons to concoct mischief The witch first anointed her feet and shoulders with the fat of a murdered babe, then mounting a broomstick, distaff, or rake, made her exit by the chimney, and rode through the air to the place of rendezvous The assembled witches feasted together, and concluded with a dance, in which they all turned their backs to each other

Witchcraft. The epidemic demonopathy which raged in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries

Witenagemot. The Anglo-Saxon parliament

"The famous assembly of our forefathers was called by various names [viz] *Wycel Gemot* (or great meeting), the Witenagemot (or meeting of the wise) and sometimes the Mycel Getheaht (or great thought) —*Freeman. The Norman Conquest*, i 3.

Witham. *You were born, I suppose, at Little Witham* A reproof to a noodle The pun, of course, is on little wit. Witham is in Lincolnshire.

"I will be sworn she was not born at Witham, for Gaffer Gibbs says she could not turn up a single lesson like a Christian —*Sir Walter Scott Heart of Mid-Lothian*, chap xxxii

Puns of this sort are very common (*See* BEDFORDSHIRE, NOD, DUNCE, CRIPPLEGATE, SHANKS' NAG, etc)

Withe (1 syl) When Delilah asked Samson what would effectually bind him he told her "green withes," but when she called in the Philistines he snapped his bonds like tow Also spelt *with* A boy, being asked what part of speech is *with*, replied a noun, and being reproved for ignorance made answer "Please, sir, Samson was bound with seven withs."

"It seems impossible that Samson can be held by such green withes [*i e* that a great measure can be carried by such petty shifts]"—*The Times*

Withers of a Horse (*The*) are the muscles which unite the neck and shoulders. The skin of this part of a horse is often galled by the pommel of an ill-fitting saddle, and then the irritation of the saddle makes the horse wince In 1 *Henry IV*, ii 1, one of the carriers gives direction to the ostler to ease the saddle of his horse, *Cut* 'I prythee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle the poor jade is wrung on the withers," that is, the muscles are wrung, and the skin galled by the saddle And Hamlet says (iii 2)·

"Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung"

That is, let those wince who are galled; as for myself, my withers are not wrung, and I am not affected by the "bob"

Within the Pale. (*See under* PALE)

Witney (Oxfordshire) is the Anglo-Saxon *Witen-ey*, the island of Wisemen—*i e*, of the Witenagemot or national parliament.

Wit'tington. (*See* WHITTINGTON)

"Beneath this stone lies Wittington,
Sir Richard rightly named,
Who three times Lord Mayor served in London,
In which he ne'er was blamed
He rose from indigence to wealth
By industry and thrift
For 'he scorned to gain by stealth
What he got by a gift"
Epitaph (destroyed by the fire of London)

Witwold. *A Sir Jerry Witwold* A pert, talkative coxcomb, vain of a little learning, one who swims with the stream of popular opinion, and gives his judgment on men and books as if he were Sir Oracle. A great pretender to virtue and modesty, like Mr Pecksniff, but always nosing out smut and obscenity, which he retails with virtuous indignation

Wives of Literary Men. The following literary men, among many others, made unhappy marriages

ADDISON	LYTTON
ARISTOTLE	MILTON (first wife)
BACON (LORD)	MOLIÈRE
BOCCACCIO	MORE
BYRON	PITTACUS
DANTE	RACINE
DICKENS	ROUSSEAU (J J)
DURER (ALBERT)	SCALIGER (both wives)
EURIPIDES	SHAKESPEARE
GARRICK	SHELLEY (first wife)
HAYDN	SOCRATES
HOOKER	SPENSER
JOHNSON (DR)	STERNE
JONSON (BEN)	WYCHERLEY (first wife)
KNOX	
LILLY (second wife)	

Wo! Stop! (addressed to horses). "Ho!" or "Hoa!" was formerly an exclamation commanding the knights at tournaments to cease from all further action. (*See* Woo'sh)

'Scolliers as they tend much of love so when they once fall in love, there is no bo with them till they have their love"—*Cobler of Canterbury* (1608)

Woo' or **Woo'e.** Stop, addressed to a horse The Latin word *ohe* has the same meaning Thus Horace (1 *Sat* v 12), "*Ohe, jam satis est*"

Woo'sh, when addressed to horses, means "Beat to the left" In the West of England they say *Woag—i e* wag off (Anglo-Saxon, *woh*, a bend or turn). Woo'sh is "Move off a little"

Woo-tee Dynasty. The eighth Imperial dynasty of China, established in the south Liou-yu A cobbler, having assassinated the two preceding monarchs, usurped the crown, and took the name of Woo-tee (*King Woo*), a name assumed by many of his followers

Woden. Another form of Odin (*q v*) The word is incorporated in Wodensbury (Kent), Wednesbury (Suffolk), Wansdyke (Wiltshire), Wednesday, etc.

Woe to Thee, O Land, *when thy king is a child.* This famous sentence is from Ecclesiastes x 6 Often quoted in Latin, *Væ terræ ubi rex est puer*

Woful. *Knight of the Woful Countenance.* The title given by Sancho Panza to Don Quixote. (Bk iii chap v) After his challenge of the two royal lions (pt. ii bk. i chap xvii), the adventurer called himself *Knight of the Lions.*

Wokey. *Wicked as the Witch of Wokey* Wookey-hole is a noted cavern in Somersetshire, which has given birth to as many weird stories as the Sibyls'

Cave in Italy The Witch of Wokey was metamorphosed into stone by a "learned wight" from Gaston, but left her curse behind, so that the fair damsels of Wokey rarely find "a gallant." (*Percy Relques*, iii 14)

Wolf (in music). In almost all stringed instruments (as the violin, organ, piano, harp, etc) there is one note that is not true, generally in the bass string This false note is by musicians called a "wolf"

* The squeak made in *reed* instruments by unskilful players is termed a "goose."

"Nature hath implanted so inveterate a hatred atwixt the wolfe and the sheepe, that, being dead, yet in the operation of Nature appeareth there a sufficient triall of their discording nature, so that the enmity betweene them seemeth not to dye with their bodies, for if there be put upon a harpe strings made of the intralles of a sheepe, and amongst them one made of the intralles of a wolfe the musicke cannot reconcile them to a unity and concord of sounds, so discording is that string of the wolfe"—*Peacham Blazon of Gentrie* (1586)

* Here Mr Peacham attributes the musical 'wolf" to a wolf-gut string, but the real cause is a faulty interval Thus, the interval between the fourth and fifth of the major scale contains nine commas, but that between the fifth and the sixth only eight. Tuners generally distribute the defects, but some musicians prefer to throw the whole onus on the "wolf" keys.

Wolf. (Anglo-Saxon, *wulf*)

Fimbr The wolf that scatters venom through air and water, and will swallow Odin when time shall be no more

Skoll The wolf that follows the sun and moon, and will swallow them ultimately (*Scandinavian mythology*)

The Wolf So Dryden calls the Presbyters in his *Hind and Panther*

"Unkennelled range in thy Polonian plains,
A fiercer foe the fiercest Wolf remains"

She-wolf of France Isabella *le Bel*, wife of Edward II. According to a tradition, she murdered the king by burning his bowels with a hot iron, or by tearing them from his body with her own hands

"She-wolf of France with unrelenting fangs,
That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate"
Grey The Bard

Between dog and wolf In Latin, "*Inter canem et lupum*"; in French, "*Entre chien et loup*" That is, neither daylight nor dark, the blind man's holiday Generally applied to the evening dusk.

Dark as a wolf's mouth. Pitch dark.

He has seen a wolf. Said of a person who has lost his voice. Our forefathers used to say that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he became dumb, at least for a time

"Vos quoque Mœrin
Jam fugit ipsa, nisi Mœrin videre priores"
Virgil Bucolica, eclogue ix

"'Our young companion has seen a wolf,' said Lady Hameline, 'and has lost his tongue in consequence'"—*Scott Quentin Durward*, ch xviii

To see a wolf is also a good sign, inasmuch as the wolf was dedicated to Odin, the giver of victory

He put his head into the wolf's mouth He exposed himself to needless danger. The allusion is to the fable of the crane that put its head into a wolf's mouth in order to extract a bone The fable is usually related of a fox instead of a wolf (*French*)

Holding a wolf by the ears. So Augustus said of his situation in Rome, meaning it was equally dangerous to keep hold or to let go Similarly the British hold of Ireland is like that of Augustus. The French use the same locution *Tenir le loup par les oreilles*

To cry "Wolf!" To give a false alarm. The allusion is to the well-known fable of the shepherd lad who used to cry "Wolf!" merely to make fun of the neighbours, but when at last the wolf came no one would believe him

In Chinese history it is said that Yeu-wâng, of the third Imperial dynasty, was attached to a courtesan named Pao-tse, whom he tried by various expedients to make laugh At length he hit upon the following He caused the tocsins to be rung as if an enemy were at the gates, and Pao-tse laughed immoderately to see the people pouring into the city in alarm The emperor, seeing the success of his trick, repeated it over and over again, but at last an enemy really did come, and when the alarm was given no one paid attention to it, and the emperor was slain (B C 770) (*See* Amyclean Silence)

To keep the wolf from the door To keep out hunger We say of a ravenous person "He has a wolf in his stomach," an expression common to the French and Germans Thus *manger comme un loup* is to eat voraciously, and *wolfs-magen* is the German for a keen appetite

Wolf, *Duke of Gascony* One of Charlemagne's knights, and the most treacherous of all, except Ganelon. He sold his guest and his family He wore browned steel armour, damasked with silver, but his favourite weapon was

the gallows. He was never in a rage, but cruel in cold blood

"It was Wolf, Duke of Gascony, who was the originator of the plan of having wetted ropes round the temples of his prisoners, to make their eyeballs start from their sockets. It was he who had them sewed up in freshly-stripped bulls' hides and exposed to the sun till the hides in shrinking broke their heads."—*Crowen-dataine*, iii

Wolf Men. Giraldus Cambrensis tells us (*Opera*, vol v p. 119) that Irishmen can be "changed into wolves." Nennius asserts that the "descendants of wolves are still in Ossory," and "they retransform themselves into wolves when they bite." (*Wonders of Ire*, xiv.)

⁂ These Ossory men-wolves are of the race of Laighne Fdaidh

Wolf month or **Wolf-monath.** The Saxon name for January, because "people are wont always in that month to be in more danger of being devoured by wolves than in any other." (*Verstegan*)

Wolf's-bane. The Germans call all poisonous herbs "banes," and the Greeks, mistaking the word for "beans" translated it by *kŭ'amoi*, as they did "hen-bane" (*hnos kŭ'amos*) Wolf's-bane is an aconite with a pale yellow flower, called therefore the *white*-bane to distinguish it from the *blue* aconite. White-bean would be in Greek *leukos kuamos*, which was corrupted into *lukos kuamos* (wolf-bean), but botanists, seeing the absurdity of calling aconite a "bean," restored the original German word "bane," but retained the corrupt word *lukos* (wolf), and hence the ridiculous term "wolf's-bane" (*H. for Talbot*)

⁂ This cannot be correct (1) *bane* is not German, (2) *knos kuamos* would be hog-bean, not hen-bane, (3) How could Greeks mistranslate German? The truth is, wolf-bane is so called because meat saturated with its juice was supposed to be a wolf-poison

Wolves. It is not true that wolves were extirpated from the island in the reign of Edgar. The tradition is based upon the words of William of Malmesbury (bk. ii. ch. viii.), who says that the tribute paid by the King of Wales, consisting of 300 wolves, ceased after the third year, because "*nullum se ulterius posse inuenire professus*" (because he could find no more—*i.e.* in Wales), but in the tenth year of William I we find that Robert de Umfraville, knight, held his lordship of Riddlesdale in Northumberland by service of defending that part of the kingdom from "wolves." In the forty-third year of Edward III Thomas Engarne held lands in Pitchley, Northamptonshire, by service of finding dogs at his own cost for the destruction of "wolves" and foxes Even in the eleventh year of Henry VI Sir Robert Plumpton held one bovate of land in the county of Notts by service of "fighting the wolves" in Shirewood Forest

Wonder. *A nine days' wonder* Something that causes a sensational astonishment for a few days, and is then placed in the limbo of "things forgot" Three days' amazement, three days' discussion of details, and three days of subsidence (*See* NINE, *and* SEVEN)

¶ *The eighth wonder* The palace of the Escurial in Toledo, built by Philip II to commemorate his victory over the French at St Quentin. It was dedicated to San Lorenzo, and Juan Baptista de Toledo, the architect, took a gridiron for his model—the bars being represented by rows or files of buildings, and the handle by a church It has 1,860 rooms, 6,200 windows and doors, 80 staircases, 73 fountains, 18 wine cellars, 51 bells, and 8 organs Its circumference is 4,809 feet (nearly a mile) Escurial is *scoria ferri*, iron dross, because its site is that of old iron works (*See* TUILERIES)

An eighth wonder A work of extraordinary mechanical ingenuity, such as the Great Wall of China, the dome of Chosroes in Madain, St Peter's of Rome, the Menai suspension bridge, the Thames tunnel, the bridge over the Niagara, Eddystone lighthouse, the Suez Canal, the railroad over Mont Cenis, the Atlantic cable, etc

¶ *The Three Wonders of Babylon*

The Palace, eight miles in circumference

The Hanging Gardens

The Tower of Babel, said by some Jewish writers to be twelve miles in height' Jerome quotes contemporary authority for its being four miles high Strabo says its height was 660 feet.

Wonder-worker. St. Gregory, of Neo-Cæsarea, in Pontus So called because he "recalled devils at his will, stayed a river, killed a Jew by the mere effort of his will, changed a lake into solid earth, and did many other wonderful things" (*See* THAUMATURGUS)

Wood. *Knight of the Wood* or *Knight of the Mirrors.* So called because his coat was overspread with numerous small mirrors It was Sampson Carrasco, a bachelor of letters, who adopted

the disguise of a knight under the hope of overthrowing Don Quixote, when he would have imposed upon him the penalty of returning to his home for two years, but it so happened that Don Quixote was the victor, and Carrasco's scheme was abortive As *Knight of the White Moon* Carrasco again challenged the Manchegan lunatic, and overthrew him, whereupon the vanquished knight was obliged to return home, and quit the profession of knight-errantry for twelve months Before the term expired he died (*Cervantes Don Quixote*, pt. II bk. I 11, etc , bk IV 12)

Wood. *Don't cry* [or *halloo*] *till you are out of the wood* Do not rejoice for having escaped danger till the danger has passed away

Wood's Halfpence. A penny coined by William Wood, to whom George I granted letters patent for the purpose (*See* DRAPIER'S LETTERS)

"Sir Walter's [Scott] real belief in Scotch one-pound notes may be advantageously contrasted with Swift's forced frenzy about Wood's halfpence, more especially as Swift really did understand the defects of Wood's scheme and Sir Walter was absolutely without any of the currency controversy in which he engaged"—*The Times*

Woodbind. The bindweed or wild convolvulus This is quite a different plant to the woodbine It is a most troublesome weed in orchards, as its roots run to a great depth, and its long, climbing stalks bind round anything near it with persistent tenacity It is one of the most difficult weeds to extirpate, as every broken fragment is apt to take root

Woodbine. The honeysuckle or bee-wort, or perhaps the convolvulus

Where the bee
Sucks, there lurk I, and with extracted balm
Of fragrant woodbine loads his little thigh"
Phillips

Shakespeare says—

"so doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwist"
Midsumm Night's Dream, IV 1

Gone where the woodbine turneth To the pawnbroker's, up the spout, where, in Quebec, "on cottage walls the woodbine may be seen twining" (*A correspondent of Quebec supplied this*)

Woodcock (*A*) A fool is so called from the supposition that woodcocks are without brains Polonius tells his daughter that protestations of love are "springes to catch woodcocks." (*Shakespeare Hamlet*, I 3.)

Wooden Horse (*The*). Babièca.

Peter of Provence had a wooden horse named Babièca (*See* CLAVILEÑO)

"This very day may be seen in the king's armoury the identical peg with which Peter of Provence turned his Wooden Horse, which carried him through the air It is rather bigger than the pole of a coach, and stands near Babieca's saddle"—*Don Quixote* pt I bk IV 19

Wooden Horse (*To ride the*). To sail aboard a ship, brig, or boat, etc.

"He felt a little out of the way, for riding the wooden horse"—*Sir Walter Scott Redgauntlet*, chap xv

Wooden Horse of Troy. Virgil tells us that Ulysses had a monster wooden horse made after the death of Hector, and gave out that it was an offering to the gods to secure a prosperous voyage back to Greece The Trojans dragged the horse within their city, but it was full of Grecian soldiers, who at night stole out of their place of concealment, slew the Trojan guards, opened the city gates, and set fire to Troy Menelaos was one of the Greeks shut up in it It was made by Epeios (Latin, *Epëus*)

Cambuscan's wooden horse The *Arabian Nights* tells us of Cambuscan's horse of brass, which had a pin in the neck, and on turning this pin the horse rose into the air, and transported the rider to the place he wanted to go to. (*See* CLAVILEÑO)

Wooden Maro (*The*). "The mare foaled of an acorn" An instrument of torture to enforce military discipline, used in the reign of Charles II and long after. The horse was made of oak, the back was a sharp ridge, and the four legs were like a high stool The victim was seated on the ridge, with a firelock fastened to each foot

"Here Andrews, wrap a cloak round the prisoner, and do not mention his name unless you would have a shot on the wooden horse"—*Sir Walter Scott Old Mortality*, chap IX

Wooden Spoon. The last of the honour men—*i e* of the Junior Optimes, in the Cambridge University. Sometimes two or more "last" men are bracketed together, in which case the group is termed the spoon bracket It is said that these men are so call'ed because in days of yore they were presented with a wooden spoon, while the other honour men had a silver or golden one, a spoon being the usual *pis de mérite* instead of a medal (*See* WOODEN WEDGE)

Wooden Sword. *To wear the wooden sword* To keep back sales by asking too high a price Fools used to wear wooden swords or "daggers of lath."

Wooden Wall. When the Greeks sent to Delphi to ask how they were to defend themselves against Xerxes, who had invaded their country, the evasive answer given was to this effect—

> Pallas hath moved Jove the sire of all,
> Hath safety granted in a wooden wall,
> Seed-time and harvest, we promises shall tell
> How thousands fought at Salamis and fell

Wooden walls of Old England. The ships of war We must now say, "The iron walls of Old England."

Wooden Wedge. Last in the classical tripos When, in 1824, the classical tripos was instituted at Cambridge, it was debated by what name to call the last on the list It so happened that the last on the list was Wedgewood, and the name was accepted and moulded into Wooden-wedge (*See* WOODEN SPOON)

Woodfall, brother of the Woodfall of Junius, and editor of the *Morning Chronicle* Woodfall would attend a debate, and, without notes, report it accurately next morning He was called *Memory Woodfall* (1745-1803) W Radcliffe could do the same

Woodwardian Professor. The professor of geology in the University of Cambridge This professorship was founded in 1727 by Dr Woodward.

Wool. *Dyed in the wool* A hearty good fellow Cloth which is wool-dyed (not piece-dyed), is true throughout "and will wash"

No wool is so white that a dyer cannot blacken it. No one is so free from faults that slander can find nothing to say against him; no book is so perfect as to be free from adverse criticism.

> 'Master Manwaring's much abused,
> Most grievously for things accused,
> And all the dowlish (devilish) pack,
> For let mun all their poison spit,
> My lord there is no wooll go whit
> That dyers can't make black'
> *Peter Pindar Middlesex Election*, letter iii

Wool-gathering. *Your wits are gone wool-gathering.* As children sent to gather wool from hedges are absent for a trivial purpose, so persons in a "brown study" are absent-minded to no good purpose

> "But, my dear, if my wits are somewhat wool-gathering, and unsettled, my heart is as true as a star —*Harriet B Stowe*

Woollen. In 1666 an Act of Parliament was passed for "burying in woollen only," which was intended for "the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of the kingdom, and prevention of the exportation of money for the buying and importing of linen." Repealed in 1814.

> "'Odious' in woollen' 'twould a saint provoke"
> (Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke)
> 'No' let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
> Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face
> One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead,
> And—Betty—give the cheeks a little red'"
> *Pope World I says*, I p 1

This was the ruling passion strong in death At the time this was written it was compulsory to bury in woollen. Narcissa did not dread death half so much as being obliged to wear flannel instead of her fine mantles Narcissa was Mrs Oldfield, the actress, who died 1731

Woollen goods. (*See* LINEN GOODS)

Woolsack. *To sit on the woolsack* To be Lord Chancellor of England, whose seat in the House of Lords is called the woolsack It is a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, and covered with red cloth In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool, and that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind woolsacks were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the judges sat Hence the Lord Chancellor, who presides in the House of Lords, is said to "sit on the woolsack" or to be "appointed to the woolsack"

Woolwich Infant (*The*) (*See* GUN)

Worcester (*Woost'-er*) A contraction of *Wiren-ware-ceaster* (the camp-town of the Wiren people). *Ware* means people, and *Wiren* was a tribe name

Worcester College (Oxford), founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, Worcestershire Created a baronet by Charles II

Word. *A man of his word* One whose word may be depended on, trustworthy

As good as his word In French, "*Un homme de parole*" One who keeps his word

By word of mouth Orally As "I took it down by word of mouth" (as it was spoken by the speaker).

I take you at your word. In French, "*Je vous prend au mot.*" I will act in reliance of what you tell me.

Pray, make no words about it. In French, "*N'en dites mot*" Don't mention it, make no fuss about it.

Speak a good word for me In French, "*Dites un mot en ma faveur*"

To pass one's word. In French,

"*Donnez sa parole*" To promise to do something required

Upon my word Assuredly, by my troth.

"Upon my word you answer discreetly"
—*Jane Austen*

Upon my word and honour! A strong affirmation of the speaker as to the truth of what he has asserted.

Word (*The*). The second person of the Christian Trinity (John i 1)

Word to the Wise (*A*) "*Verbum sap*"

Words. *Soft words butter no parsnips* In Scotland an excellent dish is made of parsnips and potatoes beaten up with butter (*See* BUTLER.)

Many words will not fill a bushel Mere promises will not help the needy. If we say to a beggar, "Be thou filled," is he filled?

The object of words is to conceal thoughts (*See* LANGUAGE.)

To have words with one To quarrel, to have an angry discussion. Other phrases to the same effect are—*They exchanged words together*, *There passed some words between them* (in French, "*Ils ont eu quelques paroles*").

Working on the Dead Horse, doing work which has been already paid for Such work is a dead horse, because you can get no more out of it

World. *A man of the world.* One acquainted with the ways of public and social life.

A woman of the world. A married woman (*See above*)

'*Touchstone.* To-morrow will we be married
Audrey I do desire it with all my heart, and I hope it is no dishonest desire to be a woman of the world"—*Shakespeare As You Like It*, v 3

All the world and his wife. Everyone without exception

To go to the world To get married The Catholics at one time exalted celibacy into "a crown of glory," and divided mankind into celibates and worldlings (or laity) The former were monks and nuns, and the latter were the *monde* (or people of the world) Similarly they divided literature into sacred and profane.

'Everyone goes to the world but I, and I may sit in a corner and cry heigho' for a husband'—*Shakespeare Much Ado About Nothing*, ii 1

"If I may have your ladyship's good will to go to the world, Isabel and I will do as we may'—*All's Well that Ends Well*, i 3

World (*The*). *The world, the flesh, and the devil* "The world," *i e* the things of this world, in contradistinction to religious matters, "the flesh," *i e*. love of pleasure and sensual enjoyments "the devil," *i e* all temptations to evil of every kind, as theft, murder, lying, blasphemy, and so on

Worm. *To have a worm in one's tongue* To be cantankerous, to snarl and bite like a mad dog

"There is one easy artifice
That seldom has been known to miss—
To snarl at all things right or wrong,
Like a mad dog that has a worm in's tongue"
Samuel Butler Upon Modern Critics

To worm out information To elicit information indirectly and piecemeal

To worm oneself into another's favour To insinuate oneself in an underhand manner into the good graces of another person

∴ A worm is a spiral instrument resembling a double corkscrew, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon, etc

Worms, in Germany, according to tradition, is so called from the Lindwurm or dragon slain by Siegfried under the linden tree

"Yet more I know of Siegfried that well your ear may hold
Beneath the linden tree he slew the dragon bold;
Then in its blood he bathed him, which turned to horn his skin
So now no weapon harms him, as oft hath proven been" *Nibelungen*, st 101

Wormwood. The tradition is that this plant sprang up in the track of the serpent as it writhed along the ground when driven out of Paradise

Worse than a Crime. *It was worse than a crime, it was a blunder* Said by Talleyrand of the murder of the Duc d'Enghien by Napoleon I

Wor'ship means state or condition of worth, hence the term "his worship," meaning his *worthyship* "Thou shalt have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee" (Luke xiv. 10) means "Thou shalt have *worth-ship* [value or appreciation]" In the marriage service the man says to the woman, "With my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow"—that is, I confer on you my rank and dignities, and endow you with my wealth the worthship attached to my person I share with you, and the wealth which is mine is thine also.

Never worship the gods unshod So taught Pythagoras, and he meant in a careless and slovenly manner (See *Iamblichus · Protreptics*, symbol 3) The Jews took off their shoes when they entered holy ground (Exodus iii 5).

This custom was observed by the ancient Egyptians Mahometans and Brahmins enter holy places bare-footed; indeed, in British India, inferiors take off their shoes when they enter the room of a British officer, or the wife of an officer The idea is that shoes get covered with dust, and holy ground must not be defiled by dirt (*Justin Martyr Apology*, i 62)

The command given to the disciples by Christ was to shake off the dust of their feet when they left a city which would not receive them

Worsted. Yarn or thread made of wool, so called from Worsted in Norfolk, now a village, but once a large market-town with at least as many thousand inhabitants as it now contains hundreds. (*Camden*)

Worth = betide.

"Thus saith the Lord God Howl ye, woe worth the day!"—Ezekiel xxx 2

"Woe worth the chase! woe worth the day
That costs thy life, my gallant grey"
Sir Walter Scott

Worthies (*The Nine*) (*See* NINE)

¶ *The Nine Worthies of London*

(1) *Sir William Walworth*, fishmonger, who stabbed Wat Tyler, the rebel Sir William was twice Lord Mayor (1374, 1380)

(2) *Sir Henry Pritchard*, who (in 1356) feasted Edward III, with 5,000 followers, Edward the Black Prince, John, King of Austria; the King of Cyprus, and David, King of Scotland.

(3) *Sir William Sevenoke*, who fought with the Dauphin of France, built twenty almshouses and a free school (1418)

(4) *Sir Thomas White*, merchant tailor, son of a poor clothier. In 1553 he kept the citizens loyal to Queen Mary during Wyatt's rebellion. Sir John White founded St. John's College, Oxford, on the spot where "two elms grew from one root"

(5) *Sir John Bonham*, entrusted with a valuable cargo for the Danish market, and made commander of the army raised to stop the progress of the great Solyman

(6) *Christopher Croker* Famous at the siege of Bordeaux, and companion of the Black Prince when he helped Don Pedro to the throne of Castile.

(7) *Sir John Hawkwood* One of the Black Prince's knights, and immortalised in Italian history as Giovanni Acuti Cavaliero

(8) *Sir Hugh Caverley* Famous for ridding Poland of a monstrous bear.

(9) *Sir Henry Maleverer*, generally called Henry of Cornhill, who lived in the reign of Henry IV He was a crusader, and became the guardian of "Jacob's well"

The chronicle of these worthies is told in a mixture of prose and verse by Richard Johnson, author of *The Seven Champions of Christendom* (1592)

⁂ Among these nine worthies we miss the names of Whittington, Gresham, and Sir John Lawrence (Lord Mayor in 1661), second to none.

Wound. *Bind the wound, and grease the weapon* This is a Rosicrucian maxim These early physicians applied salve to the weapon instead of to the wound, under the notion of a magical reflex action Sir Kenelm Digby quotes several anecdotes to prove this sympathetic action

Wra'ith. The spectral appearance of a person shortly about to die It appears to persons at a distance, and forewarns them of the event" (*Highland superstition*) (*See* FAIRY)

Wrang'ler, in Cambridge phrase, is one who has obtained a place in the highest mathematical tripos The first man of this class is termed the *senior* wrangler, the rest are arranged according to respective merit, and are called *second, third, fourth*, etc, wrangler, as it may be In the Middle Ages, when letters were first elevated to respectability in modern Europe, college exercises were called *disputations*, and those who performed them *disputants*, because the main part consisted in putting two men together, one to argue *pro* and the other *con* In the law and theological "schools" this is still done for the bachelor's and doctor's degrees The exercise of an opponent is called an *opponency* Wrangling is a word-battle carried on by *twisting* words and trying to obfuscate an opponent—a most excellent term for the disputations of schoolmen The opponency begins with an essay on the subject of dispute

Wrath's Hole (Cornwall) The legend is that Bolster, a gigantic wrath or evil spirit, paid embarrassing attention to St. Agnes, who told him she would listen to his suit when he filled with his blood a small hole which she pointed out to him The wrath joyfully accepted the terms, but the hole opened into the sea, and the wrath, being utterly exhausted, St Agnes pushed him over the cliff.

Wrax'en. Overstretched, strained, rank *They go to school all the week, and get wraxen. The weeds are quite*

wraxen *The child fell and wraxed his ankle.* (Anglo-Saxon, *wrec*, miserable, wretched)

Wright of Norwich. *Do you know Dr Wright of Norwich?* A reproof given to a person who stops the decanter at dinner Dr Wright, of Norwich, was a great diner-out and excellent talker When a person stops the bottle and is asked this question, it is as much as to say, Dr Wright had the privilege of doing so because he entertained the table with his conversation, but you are no Dr Wright, except in stopping the circulation of the wine.

A similar reproof is given in the combination room of our Universities in this way The bottle stopper is asked if he knows A or B (*any name*), and after several queries as to who A or B is, the questioner says, "He was hanged," and being asked what for, replies, "For stopping the bottle."

Write. *To write up* To bring into public notice or estimation by favourable criticisms or accounts of, as to write up a play or an author

Write Like an Angel (*To*). (*See under* ANGEL)

Wrong. *The king* (or *queen*) *can do no wrong.*

"It seems incredible that we should have to remind Lord Rosebery that the sovereign 'can do no wrong' simply because the sovereign can do nothing except by and with the advice and consent of the ministers of the Crown —*The Times*

Wrong End of the Stick (*You have got hold of the*) You have quite misapprehended the matter, you have got the wrong sow by the ear There is another form of this phrase which determines the allusion The toe of the stick is apt to be filled with dirt, and when laid hold of defiles the hand instead of supporting the feet

Wrong Side of the Blanket (*The*) (*See* BLANKET)

Wrong Side of the Cloth (*That is the*). The interior aspect. In French, *l'envers du drap*

Wrong Sow by the Ear (*You have the*). You have made a mistake in choice, come to the wrong shop or box, or misapprehended the subject Pigs are caught by the ear (*See* Sow)

Wrong 'un (*A*). A horse which has run at any flat-race meeting not recognised by the Jockey Club is technically so called, and is boycotted by the club.

Wroth Money or **Wroth Silver.** Money paid to the lord in lieu of castle guard for military service; a tribute paid for killing accidentally some person of note, a tribute paid in acknowledgment of the tenancy of inenclosed land Dugdale, in his *History of Warwickshire*, says:—

"There is a certain rent due unto the lord of this Hundred (viz of Knightlow the property of the Duke of Buccleuch), called wroth-money or wrath-money, or swarf-penny *Denarii vocantur vel alias castellanis persolute ob custodiam præsidium vel excubias agendas* (see *Henry Spelman Glossary*). The rent must be paid on Martinmas Day, in the morning at Knightlow Cross, before sun-rise The party paying it must go thrice about the cross and say, 'The wroth-money,' and then lay it (varying from 1d to 3s 3d) in a hole in the said cross before good witnesses, or forfeit a white bull with red nose and ears The amount thus collected reached in 1892 to about 9s, and all who complied with the custom were entertained at a substantial breakfast at the Duke's expense, and were toasted in a glass of rum and milk"

Wulstan (*St*) A Saxon Bishop of Worcester, who received his see from Edward the Confessor Being accused of certain offences, and ordered to resign his see, he planted his crozier in the shrine of the Confessor, declaring if any of his accusers could draw it out he would submit to resign, as no one could do so but St Wulstan himself, his innocence was admitted This sort of "miracle" is the commonest of legendary wonders. Arthur proved himself king by a similar "miracle"

Wunderberg or *Underberg*, on the great moor near Salzberg, the chief haunt of the Wild-women It is said to be quite hollow, and contains churches, gardens, and cities Here is Charles V. with crown and sceptre, lords and knights His grey beard has twice encompassed the table at which he sits, and when it has grown long enough to go a third time round it Antichrist will appear (*German superstition*) (*See* BARBAROSSA)

Wyn-monath [*Wine-month*] The Anglo-Saxon name for October, the month for treading the wine-vats In Domesday Book the vineyards are perpetually mentioned

Wynd. *Every man for his own hand, as Henry Wynd fought* Every man for himself, every man seeks his own advantage When the feud between Clan Chattan and Clan Kay was decided by deadly combat on the North Inch of Perth, one of the men of Clan Chattan deserted, and Henry Wynd, a bandy-legged smith, volunteered for half-a-crown to supply his place After killing

one man he relaxed in his efforts, and on being asked why, replied, "I have done enough for half-a-crown" He was promised wages according to his deserts, and fought bravely. After the battle he was asked what he fought for, and gave for answer that he fought "for his own hand," whence the proverb (*Sir Walter Scott Tales of a Grandfather*, xxii.)

Wyo'ming (3 syl) In 1778 a force of British provincials and Indians, led by Colonel Butler, drove the settlers out of the valley, and Queen Esther tomahawked fourteen of the fugitives with her own hand, in revenge for her son's death Campbell has founded his *Gertrude of Wyoming* on this disaster, but erroneously makes Brandt leader of the expedition, and calls the place Wy'oming

"Susquehanna's side, fair Wyoming"

X

X on beer-casks indicates beer which paid ten shillings duty, and hence it came to mean beer of a given quality Two or three crosses are mere trade-marks, intended to convey the notion of twice or three as strong as that which pays ten shillings duty.

Xan'thos [*reddish yellow*] Achilles' wonderful horse Being chid by his master for leaving Patroclos on the field of battle, the horse turned his head reproachfully, and told Achilles that he also would soon be numbered with the dead, not from any fault of his horse, but by the decree of inexorable destiny (*Iliad*, xix.) (*Compare* Numbers xxii. 28-30)

∵ Xanthos and Balios (swift as the wind) were the offspring of Podargê the harpy and Zephyros (*See* Horse)

Xanthos, the river of Troas Elian and Pliny say that Homer called the Scamander "Xanthos" or the "Gold-red river," because it coloured with such a tinge the fleeces of sheep washed in its waters Others maintain that it was so called because a hero named Xanthos defeated a body of Trojans on its banks and pushed half of them into the stream, as in the battle of Blenheim the Duke of Marlborough drove the French into the Danube.

Xanthus A large shell like those ascribed to the Tritons. The volutes generally run from right to left; and if the Indians find a shell with the volutes running in the contrary direction, they persist that one of their gods has got into the shell for concealment.

Xantip'pe or **Xanthip'pe** (3 syl) Wife of the philosopher Socrates Her bad temper has rendered her name proverbial for a conjugal scold

"Be she as foul as was Florentius' love
As old as Sibyl and as cross and shrewd
As Socrates' Xanthippe, or a worse,
She moves me not
Shakespeare Taming of the Shrew i 2

Xenoc'ratēs. A disciple of Plato, noted for his continence and contempt of wealth (B C 396-314)

"Warmed by such youthful beauty the severe Xenocrates would not have more been chaste"
Orlando Furioso, xl 8

Xerx'es (2 syl). A Greek way of writing the Persian Ksathia or Kshatra, a royal title assumed by Isfundeat, son of Gushtasp, *darnuesh*. (*See* Darius)

When Xerxes invaded Greece he constructed a pontoon bridge across the Dardanelles, which, being swept away by the force of the waves, so enraged the Persian despot that he "inflicted three hundred lashes on the rebellious sea, and cast chains of iron across it" This story is probably a Greek myth, founded on the peculiar construction of Xerxes' second bridge, which consisted of three hundred boats, lashed by iron chains to two ships serving as supporters As for the scourging, without doubt it was given to the engineers and not to the waves

Xerxes' Tears. It is said that when Xerxes, King of Persia, reviewed his magnificent and enormous army before starting for Greece, he wept at the thought of slaughter about to take place "Of all this multitude, who shall say how many will return?" Emerson, in his *English Traits*, chap iv, speaks of the Emperor Charlemagne viewing the fleet of the Norsemen in the Mediterranean Sea with tears in his eyes, and adds, "There was reason for these Xerxes tears"

Xerxes wept at the prospective loss he expected to suffer in the invasion prepared, but Charlemagne wept at the prospective disruption of his kingdom by the hardy Norsemen

Xime'na. The Cid's bride.

Xit. Royal dwarf to Edward VI

Xu'ry. A Moresco boy, servant to Robinson Crusoe. (*De Foe Robinson Crusoe.*)

Y

Y. A letter resembling "y" was the Anglo-Saxon character for th (hard), hence ỿ, ỿ, ỿ, etc., are sometimes made to stand for *the, that, this.*

Y. A Samian Letter.

Ya'coub ebn Lai'th, surnamed *al Saffar* (the brazier), because his father followed that trade in Seistan, was captain of a bandit troop, raised himself to the sovereignty of Persia and was the first independent monarch of that country of the Mahometan faith (873-875).

Yacu-mama [*mother of waters*] A fabulous sea-snake, fifty paces long and twelve yards in girth, said to lurk in the lagunes of South America, and in the river Amazon. This monster draws into its mouth whatever passes within a hundred yards of it, and for this reason an Indian will never venture to enter an unknown lagune till he has blown his horn, which the yacu-mama never fails to answer if it is within hearing. By this means the danger apprehended is avoided. (*Waterton.*)

Ya'hoo. A savage of a very ill-mannered person. In *Gulliver's Travels* the Yahoos are described as brutes with human forms and vicious propensities. They are subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses with human reason.

Ya'ma. Judge of departed souls, the Minos of the Hindus. He is represented as of a green colour, and sits on a buffalo.

Yamuna. A sacred river of the Hindus, supposed by them to have the efficacy of removing sin.

Yankee. A corruption of "English." The word got into general use thus. In 1713 one Jonathan Hastings, a farmer at Cambridge, in New York, used the word as a puffing epithet, meaning genuine American-made, what cannot be surpassed, etc., as, a 'Yankee horse,' 'Yankee cider,' and so on. The students of the college, catching up the term, called Hastings "Yankee Jonathan." It soon spread, and became the jocose pet name of the New Englander. Since then the term has been extended to any American of the Northern States. (Indian corruption of Anglais or English, thus *Yingees, Yenghis, Yanghis, Yankees.*)

Yankee Doodle is Nankee Doodle (Oliver Cromwell), who went to Oxford "with a single feather fastened in a macaroni knot," whence the rhyme—

"Nankee Doodle came to town upon his little pony
Stuck a feather in his hat, and called it macaroni."

The brigade under Lord Percy marched out of Boston playing this air "by way of contempt," but were told they should dance to it soon in another spirit.

Yarmouth Bloater. A red herring, for which Yarmouth is very famous. (*Ler Bulletonicum.*)

Yarmouth Capons. Red herrings.

Yawn. Greek, *chaino*, German, *gähnen*, Anglo-Saxon, *gân-ian.*

Yea, Yes. *Yea* and *nay* are in answer to questions framed in the affirmative, as, "Art thou a prophet?" Yea or nay. *Yes* and *no* to questions framed in the negative, as, "Art thou not a prophet?" Yes or no. (*George P. Marsh Lectures on the English Language.*) (See his note on the celebrated passage of Sir Thomas More, who rebukes Tyndale for using *no* instead of *nay*, p. 422.)

Year. *Annus magnus.* The Chaldaic astronomers observed that the fixed stars shift their places at about the rate of a degree in seventy-two years, according to which calculation they will perform one revolution in 25,920 years, at the end of which time they will return to their "as you were." This revolution of the fixed stars is the *annus magnus.* The Egyptians made it 30,000 years, and the Arabians 49,000. (See *Abulhasan's Meadows of Gold.*)

A year and a day. In law many acts are determined by this period of time—*e.g.* if a person wounded does not die within a year and a day, the offender is not guilty of murder; if an owner does not claim an estray within the same length of time it belongs to the lord of the manor; a year and a day is given to prosecute appeals, etc.

Yellow. Anglo-Saxon, *geolu* yellow, Italian, *giallo*, Danish, *gul*, Icelandic, *gull*, our *gold*, yellow metal.

Yellow indicates jealousy, inconstancy, and adultery. In France the doors of traitors used to be daubed with yellow. In some countries the law ordains that Jews be clothed in yellow, because they betrayed our Lord. Judas in mediæval pictures is arrayed in yellow. In Spain the vestments of the executioner are either red or yellow—the former to

indicate blood-shedding, and the latter treason

Yellow, in blazonry, is gold, the symbol of love, constancy, and wisdom

Yellow, in Christian symbolism, also gold, is emblematical of faith St. Peter is represented in a robe of a golden yellow colour In China yellow is the imperial colour.

Yellow-bellies. Frogs, fenmen The Mexicans are so called

"When the Queen's Prize was won at Wimbledon July 21st 1865, by Sergeant Bulmer, 2nd Lincoln, his victory was hailed with 'Well done, yellow-belly!' in allusion to his being a Lincolnshire man —*Notes and Queries*, August 22nd, 1868 p 146

"Ah there isn't a kin so nice be Mexikins neyther It 'ull too far north for any o them yellow-bellies —*Captain Marryat Boat The War Trail*, chap lxxi

Yellow Book of France. A report drawn up by government every year since 1861, designed to furnish historians with reliable information of the state, external and internal, of the French nation It is called Yellow from the colour of its cover It corresponds to our "Blue Book" and the "White Books" of Germany and Portugal

Yellow-boy (*A*). A gold sovereign.

"John did not starve the cause there wanted not yellow-boys to fee counsel"—*Arbuthnot John Bull*

Yellow-boy (*A*). A bankrupt. The French call a bankrupt *Safranier*, and *Aller au safran* means to be made a bankrupt The allusion is to the ancient custom of painting the house of a traitor yellow It will be remembered that the house of the Petit Bourbon was long so stigmatised on account of the treason of the Constable Bourbon

Yellow Caps. A notable insurrection in China, in the reign of Hân-ling-tee (168-189), headed by Tchang-keo, and so called from the caps worn by the rebels, which were all or the imperial colour

Yellow Dwarf. A certain queen had a daughter named ALL-FAIR, of incomparable beauty. One day the queen went to consult the Desert-Fairy, but, being weary, lay down to rest, and fell asleep On waking she saw two lions approaching, and was greatly terrified At this junctune the Yellow Dwarf arrested her attention, and promised to save her from the lions if she would consent to give him ALL-FAIR for his bride The queen made the promise, and an orange-tree opened, into which the queen entered, and escaped the lions The queen now sickened, and ALL-FAIR went to consult the Desert-Fairy, but, like her mother, was threatened by the lions, and promised to be the dwarf's bride if he would contrive her escape Next morning she awoke in her own room, and found on her finger a ring made of a single red hair, which could not be got off. The princess now sickened, and the States resolved to give her in marriage to the powerful king of the Gold Mines On the day of espousals the Yellow Dwarf came to claim his bride, carried her off on his Spanish cat, and confined her in Steel Castle In the meantime the Desert-Fairy made the king of the Gold Mines her captive One day a mermaid appeared to the captive king, carried him to Steel Castle, and gave him a sword made of one entire diamond. Thus armed, the king went in, and was first encountered by four sphinxes, then by six dragons, then by twenty-four nymphs All these he slew with the syren sword, and then came to the princess Here he dropped his sword, which the Yellow Dwarf took possession of. The Yellow Dwarf now made the king his captive, and asked if he would give up the princess "No," said the king, whereupon the dwarf stabbed him to the heart; and the princess, seeing him fall, threw herself upon the dead body and died also (*Countess D'Aulnoy Fairy Tales*)

Yellow Jack. The flag displayed from lazarettos, naval hospitals, and vessels in quarantine. (*See* UNION JACK)

Yellow Jack (*The*). The yellow fever.

"Raymond and all his family died of yellow fever, and Fernando had passed a few weeks recovering from a touch of yellow Jack"—*I C Gunter Baron Montez*, book iv chap x

Yellowhammer (*The*). The eggs of this bird are spotted with red The tradition is that the bird fluttered about the Cross, and got stained with the blood in its plumage, and by way of punishment its eggs were doomed ever after to bear marks of blood 'Tis a very lame story, but helps to show how in former times every possible thing was made to bear some allusion to the Redeemer Because the bird was "cursed," boys who abstain from plundering the eggs of small birds, were taught that it is as right and proper to destroy the eggs of the bunting as to persecute a Jew. (*See* CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS)

∵ Hammer is a corruption of the German *ammer*, a bunting.

Ye'men. Arabia Felix. Felix is a mistranslation by Ptolemy of Yemen, which means to the "right"—*i.e.* of Mecca (*See* SIONY ARABIA)

"Beautiful are the maids that glide
On summer-eves through Yemen's dales"
Thomas Moore Fire-Worshippers

Yeoman (*A*) was anciently a forty-shilling freeholder, and as such qualified to vote, and serve on juries In more modern times it meant a farmer who cultivated his own freehold Later still, an upper farmer, tenant or otherwise, is often called a yeoman.

'His family were yeomen of the richer class who for some generations had held property'—*R C Jebb Richard Bentley*, chap i p 2

Yeoman's Service. Regular hard work, effectual service excellent service whether in a good or bad cause The reference is to the yeomen of the Free Companies.

"The whole training of Port Royal did himy yeoman's service"—*Shorthouse Sir Percival*, p 50

'We found a long knife, and a knotted handkerchief stained with blood with which Claude had no doubt recently done yeoman's service' —*Miss Robinson Whalefishers*, chap viii

Yeomen of the Guard. The beefeaters (*q v*)

Yeth-Hounds. Dogs without heads, said to be the spirits of unbaptised children, which ramble among the woods at night, making wailing noises (*Devonshire*)

Yezd (1 syl) Chief residence of the Fire-worshippers Stephen says they have kept the sacred fire alight above 3,000 years, without suffering it to go out for a second. The sacred fire is on the mountain Ater Quedah (*Mansion of the Fire*), and he is deemed unfortunate who dies away from the mountain (*Persia*)

"From Yezd's eternal 'Mansion of the Fire,'
Where aged saints in dreams of heaven expire"
Thomas Moore Lalla Rookh, pt i

Ygg'drasil'. The ash-tree, whose roots run in three directions One to the Asa-gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third to the under-world Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags At the root lies the serpent Nithhoggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatoskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent. (*Scandinavian mythology*)

"The Norns besprinkle
The ash Yggdrassil"
Lord Lytton Harold bk viii

Y'mir. The personification of Chaos, or the first created being, produced by the antagonism of heat and cold. He is called a giant, and was nourished by the four milky streams which flowed from the cow Audhumla While he slept, a man and woman grew out of his left arm, and sons from his feet. Thus was generated the race of the frost-giants (*Hrimthursar*)

Odin and his two brothers slew Ymir, and threw his carcase into the Ginnungagap (abyss of abysses), when his blood formed the water of the earth, his gore the ocean, his bones the mountains, his teeth the rocks, his skull the heavens, his brains the clouds, his hair plants of every kind, and his eyebrows the wall of defence against the giants (*Scandinavian mythology*)

Yn'iol. An earl of decayed fortune, father of Enid, ousted from his earldom by his nephew Ed'yrn, son of Nudd, called the "Sparrow-hawk" When Edyrn was overthrown in single combat by Prince Geraint, he was compelled to restore the earldom to Yn'iol. (*Tennyson Idyls of the King, Enid.*)

Yo'ke (1 syl) Greek *zugon*, Latin *jugum*, French *joug*, Dutch *juk*, German *joch*, Anglo-Saxon *geoc* (pron *yoe*).

To pass under the yoke To suffer the disgrace of a vanquished army. The Romans made a yoke of three spears—two upright and one resting on them When an army was vanquished, the soldiers had to lay down their arms and pass under this archway of spears.

Yor'ick. The King of Denmark's jester, "a fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy." (*Hamlet*, v 1.) In *Tristram Shandy* Sterne introduces a clergyman of that name, meant for himself

York, when it was Saxon, was called Eorwic, and the legend is that a Duke of Effroc being drowned at the foot of the wall caused this name to be given to the city Southwark Wall was also called the Effroc Wall or Stone (*Victor Hugo L'Homme qui Rit*, pt ii bk iii 1.)

York is *Eure-wic* (pron *Yorwic*), and means the town on the Eure, now called the Ouse The Romans Latinised the word *Eure* or *Ure* into "Evora" or "Ebora," and *wic* into "vicum;" whence Ebora-vicum, contracted into *Ebor'acum*.

York Stairs (London), by Inigo Jones The only remains left of the splendid mansion of the Buckinghams. The site is part of the precincts of a

palace belonging to the bishops of Norwich It then passed to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, then to the archbishops of York, then to the Crown, then to the Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it The second Duke of Buckingham pulled it down, and converted it into the five streets, etc, called respectively, "George," "Villiers," "Duke," "Of," "Buckingham" The gate leading to the Thames is the only part of this mansion which remains

Yorks (a Stock Exchange term), the Great Northern Railway Ordinary Stock, the York line Similarly, there are the Berwicks, the Brums, the Dovers, the Leeds, the Pots or Potteries, the Singapores, and so on (*See* STOCK-EXCHANGE SLANG)

Yorkshire. *I'se Yorkshire, too.* I am as deep as you are, and am not to be bamboozled. The North-countrymen are proverbially "long-headed and canny." A tale is told of a Yorkshire rustic under cross-examination The counsel tried to make fun of him, and said to him, "Well farmer, how go calves at York?" 'Well, sir," said the farmer, "on four legs, and not on two" "Silence in the court!" cried the baffled bigwig, and tried again "Now, farmer —remember you are on your oath—are there as many fools as ever in the West Riding?" "Well, no, sir, no, we've got our share, no doubt, but there are not so many as when *you* were there."

Young Chevalier. Charles Edward Stuart, the second Pretender. (1720-1788)

Young England. A set of young noblemen and aristocratic gentlemen who tried to revive the formality and court manners of the Chesterfield school They wore white waistcoats, patronised the pet poor, looked down upon shopkeepers, and were altogether Red-Tape Knights Disraeli has immortalised their ways and manners, but scarcely *caput mortuum* of their folly now remains

Young Germany. A literary school headed by Heinrich Heine, whose aim was to liberate politics, religion, and manners from the old conventional trammels

Young Italy. A league of Italian refugees, who associated themselves with the French republican party, called the *Charbonnerie Démocratique* (*q v*) It was organised at Marseilles by Mazzini, and its chief object was to diffuse republican principles.

Your Petitioners shall ever Pray, etc The part omitted is, if a petition to the Crown, "for your Majesty's most prosperous reign", but if to Parliament, the suppressed words are, "for the prosperous success of this high and honourable court of Parliament"

Youth Restored. Iolaüs was restored to youth, as Euripidēs says.

Phaon, the beloved of Sappho, was restored to youth on the behalf of Venus

Æson was restored to youth by Medæa, and so was Jason

The muses of Bacchus and their husbands were restored to youth, according to Æschylos.

Ysolde, Ysonde, or *Iseult* Daughter of the Queen of Ireland Sir Tristram, being wounded, was cured by Ysolde, and on his return to Cornwall gave his uncle such a glowing description of the young princess that he sent to ask her hand in marriage Ysolde married King Mark of Cornwall, but entertained a criminal passion for the nephew. This attachment being discovered by the king, he banished Tristram from Cornwall Sir Tristram went to Wales, where he performed prodigies of valour, and his uncle invited him back again. The guilty intercourse being repeated, Sir Tristram was banished a second time, and went to Spain, Ermonie, and Brittany. In this last place he met with Ysolt *of the White Hand*, daughter of the Duke of Brittany, whom he married After many marvellous exploits he was severely wounded, and, being told that no one could cure him but Ysolde, he sent a messenger to Cornwall, and told him if the queen consented to accompany him he was to hoist a white flag. The queen hastened to succour her lover, but Ysolt told her husband that the vessel was coming with a *black* sail displayed Sir Tristram, in an agony of despair, fell on his bed and instantly expired Soon as Ysolde heard thereof, she flung herself on the corpse and died also King Mark buried the two in one grave, and planted over it a rose-bush and vine, which so intermingled their branches as they grew up that no man could separate them

Ysolt of the White Hand. Daughter of the Duke of Brittany and wife of Sir Tristram. (*See above*)

Yue-Laou, in Chinese mythology, is the old man of the moon, who unites with a silken cord all predestined

couples, after which nothing can prevent their union

Yuga. A mundane period of years, four of which have already passed, making up an aggregate of four million solar years In the first period men were innocent and free from disease, in the second their life was shortened by one quarter In the first period *devotion* was man's object, in the second *spiritual knowledge*, in the third *sacrifice* Compare the Hindu legend with the account given in Genesis

Yule (1 syl). Christmas time.

Yule Log. A great log of wood laid in ancient times across the hearth-fire on Christmas Eve This was done with certain ceremonies and much merry-making (Norwegian, *jul*, Christmas)

"Ever At Yuletide, when the great log flamed
In chimney corner, much and jest went round"
Aldrich Wyndham Towers, stanza 5

Yule Swain (*The*) A kind of Santa Klaus among the Lapps. He is eleven feet high, and rides on a goat He appears on St Thomas's Day, and continues his visits till Christmas Eve but where he comes from and whither he goes nobody has the least idea.

Yuletide has been held as a sacred festival by numberless nations

Christians hold December 25th as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus
China on the same day celebrates the birth of Buddha, son of Maya, (*Lunier*)
Druids held during the winter solstice the festival of Nolagh (*Higgins*)
Faupt held that Horus, son of Isis, was born towards the close of December (*Le Clerk de Septchenes*)
Greece celebrated in the winter solstice the birth of Dewetet (*Ceres*), Dionysos (*Bacchus*), and Herakles (*Hercules*)
India. Numerous Indian tribes keep Yuletide as a religious festival (*Monier Williams*)
Mexico holds in the winter solstice the festival of Cuacuame (*History of the Indies*, vol ii p 354)
Persia at the same period honours the birth of Mithras (*Cross*)
Rome celebrated on December 25th the festival "Natalis Solis Invicti"
Scandinavia held at Yuletide the festival called Jul, in honour of Freya, son of Odin

Yum boes (2 syl) Fairies of African mythology, about two feet high, of a white colour, and dressed like the people of Jaloff Their favourite haunt is the range of hills called The Paps.

"When evening's shades over Goree's isle extend,
The nimble Yumboes from The Paps descend,
Slily approach the natives' huts, and steal
With secret hand the pounded corn meal"
Keightley Fairy Mythology

Y'vos (*St*) (1 syl.). Patron saint of lawyers, being himself a lawyer. As he used his knowledge of the law in defending the oppressed, he is called in Brittany "the poor man's advocate."

"Advocatus sed non litro,
Res miranda populo"
Hymn to St Yves

Y'veto't (pron *Eve-tō*) *The King of Yvetot*. Yvetot is a town in Normandy, and the king referred to is the lord of the town, called *roi d'Yvetot* in old chronicles The tradition is that Clotaire, son of Clovis, having slain Gaulthier, lord of Yvetot, before the high altar of Soissons, made atonement by conferring the title of *king* on the heirs of the murdered man

"Il était un roi d'Yvetot
Peu connu dans l'histoire
Se levant tard se couchant tôt
Dormant fort bien sans gloire,
Et couronné par Jeannetton
D'un simple bonnet de coton,
Dit-on
Oh! oh! oh! oh! ah! ah! ah! ah!
Quel bon petit roi c'était, là! là!"
Beranger Roi d'Yvetot (1813)

A king there was 'roi d'Yvetot" clept,
But little known in story,
Went soon to bed, till daylight slept,
And soundly without glory
His royal brow in cotton cap
Would Janet, when he took his nap,
Enwrap
Ah! ah! ah! ah! ho! ho! ho! ho!
A famous king this 'roi d'Yvetot'
E C B.

Z

Za'bian. *The Zabian world of fashion*. The world of fashion that worships the stars, or men and women of notoriety A Zabian is a worshipper of the sun, moon, and stars The Chaldees and ancient Persians were Zabians.

"This is the new meteor, admired with so much devotion by the Zabian world of fashion"—*Belgravia*, No 1

Zacoc'ia. King of Mozam'bec Camoens, in his *Lusiad*, says that he received Vasco da Gama and his men with great hospitality, believing them to be Mahometans, but the moment he discovered that they were Christians all his kindness turned to the most rancorous hate He tried to allure them into ambush, but, failing in this, sent to Gama a pilot to conduct the fleet to Momba'ze (2 syl), where the whole party would have been killed or reduced to slavery This treachery failed also, because Venus drove the fleet in a contrary direction by a storm The faithless pilot lastly attempted to run the ships upon hidden rocks, but the Nereids came to the rescue, and the pilot threw himself into the sea to escape the anger of the Portuguese adventurer. (*Camoens: Lusiad*, bks. i. ii)

Zad'kiel (3 syl.) Angel of the planet Jupiter (*Jewish mythology*.)

Zadkiel The pen-name of Lieutenant Morrison, author of the *Prophetic Almanac*.

Za'doc, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is designed for Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Zadoc the priest, whom (shunning power and place)
His lowly mind advanced to David's (Charles II.) grace."
Part I. lines 611, 2

Zakari'ja ibn Muhammed, surnamed *Kazwini*, from Kaswin, the place of his birth. De Sacy calls him "the Pliny of the East." (1200-1283.)

Zakkum. A tree growing in the Mohammedan hell, from which food is prepared for the damned of inexpressible bitterness.

"How will it be for him whose food is Zakkum?"—*The Koran*.

Zal. Son of Sâm Nerimân, exposed on Mount Elburz because he was born with white hair, and therefore supposed to be the offspring of a deer. He was brought up by the wonderful bird Seemurgh (*q. v.*), and when claimed by his father, received from the foster-bird a feather to give him insight into futurity. (*Persian mythology*.)

Za'nēs. The statues dispersed about the grounds on which the public games of Greece were celebrated. They were the produce of fines imposed on those who infringed the regulations.

Zano'ni. Hero of a novel so called by Lord Lytton. Zanoni is supposed to possess the power of communicating with spirits, prolonging life, and producing gold, silver, and precious stones.

Za'ny. More correctly, **Zanny** (Italian *zanni*, a buffoon. Latin *sannio*, "sanna" means a grimace, and "sanneo" one who makes grimaces.)

"For indeed,
He's like the 'zani to a tumbler,
That tries tricks after him to make men laugh."
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 2.

† "He belonged to one of those dramatic companies called zanni, who went about the country reciting and acting."—*John Inglesant*, chap. xxvii.

Zel. A Moorish cymbal.

"Where some hours since was heard the swell
Of trumpet, and the clash of zel."
Thomas Moore, Fire-Worshippers.

Zel'ica was in love with Azim. Azim left his native Bokhara to join the Persian army, and was taken captive by the Greeks. Report said "he was dead," Zel'ica lost her reason, joined the harem of the Veiled Prophet as "one of the elect of Paradise," and became "priestess of the faith." When Azim joined the prophet's band, Zelica was appointed to lure him to his destruction, both of body and soul. They meet—Azim tells her to fly with him, but she tells him she is the prophet's bride, and flees from his embrace. After the death of the prophet Zelica puts on his veil, and Azim, thinking he sees the prophet, rushes on her and kills her. (*Thomas Moore, Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, Lalla Rookh*.)

Zelo'tes (3 syl.) or *Sicarii* were pious assassins among the Jews, who imposed on themselves the task of killing all who broke the Mosaic law. (*Mishnah Sanhedrim*, ix. 6.)

"Simon Zelotes was probably 1st Archbishop of India the Gothonic, leader of the Parts of the Kimmin (Scythians)."—*Roman Life of Jesus*, ix.

Zem. The sacred well of Mecca. According to Arab tradition, this is the very well that was shown to Hagar when Ishmael was perishing of thirst. Mecca is built round it.

Zen'ghis Khan [*great chief*] A title assumed in 1206 by Temoudin, a Persian rebel, in the presence of 100 tribes. His progress was like that of a destroying angel, and by his sword Persia became part of the vast Mogul empire.

Zend-Aves'ta. The great work of Zoroaster, or rather Zarathustra, the Mede, who reformed the Magian religion. It is the Avesta or "Living Word," written in the Zend language (B.C. 490). It now contains the Yaena, the Vispered, the Vendidad, and the Khordah-Avesta.

"The sacred writings of the Parsees have usually been called *Zend-Avesta* by Europeans, but this is, without doubt, an inversion of the proper order of the words in the Pahlavi books (in its style them 'Avistak-va-Zend (text and commentary)."—*Haug, Essays on the Parsis*, Essay iii. p. 19.

Zenel'ophon A corruption of *Penelophon*. The beggar-maid loved by King Cophe'tua.

"The mad-brained and most illustrate king Cophetua set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar Zenelophon."—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

Ze'nith, Na'dir. Zenith is the point of the heavens immediately over the head of the spectator. Nadir is the opposite point, immediately beneath the spectator's feet. (French, *zenith, nadir*.)

Zephon [*searcher of secrets*]. The cherub despatched by Gabriel to find Satan, after his flight from hell. Ithu'riel goes with him. (*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 788-796.)

Zeph'yr. The west wind, the son of Æ'olus and Aurō'ra, and the lover of Flora (*Roman mythology*)

Pas de zephyr Standing on one foot and balancing the other backwards and forwards.

Zeus (1 syl) The Grecian Jupiter The word means the "living one" (Sanskrit, *Dyaus*, heaven) (*See* JUPITER)

Zeux'is (2 syl), a Grecian painter, is said to have painted some grapes so well that the birds came and pecked at them

"Even as poor birds deceived with painted grapes,
Do surfeit by the eye and pine the maw"
Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida

Zif. Hypothetical stock, entered in "salted accounts," to give a colourable balance "to the good" (Hebrew *ziph*, a box's) (*Tabog Les Voleurs*, vol II pp. 81, 87)

Zig. A prodigious cock, which stands with its feet on the earth and touches heaven with its head When its wings are spread it darkens the sun, and causes a total eclipse This cock crows before the Lord, and delighteth Him (*Babylonish Talmud*)

Zig. A chum, a comrade (Italian *zigno*, a newt or little lizard) It generally means *un mauvais camarade*, unless otherwise qualified. (*French argot*)

"Only the lion rig I saw"—*Ouida Under Two Flags*, chap xxv

Zim and Jim. "His house was made a habitation for Zim and Jim, and every unclean thing" (*Godly Man's Portion*, 1663). The marginal reading of Isa xiii 21, 22, explains *Zim* to be wild beasts, and *Jim* jackals

Zimri, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is the second Duke of Buckingham Like the captain who conspired against Asa, King of Judah, he "formed parties and joined factions," but pending the issue "he was drinking himself drunk in the house of Arza steward of his house" (1 Kings xvi 9)

"Some of the chiefs were princes in the land,
In the first rank of these did Zimri stand,
A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome
Stiff in opinions always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts, and nothing long"
Part I 518-548

Zin'cali. Gipsies; so called in Spain from *Sinte* or *Sind* (India) and *calo* (black), the supposition being that they came from Hindustan, which no doubt is true The Persian *Zangi* means an Ethiopian or Egyptian.

Zin'dikites (3 syl) An heretical Mahometan sect, who disbelieve in God, the resurrection, and a future life. They think that the world is the production of four eternal elements, and that man is a microcosm of the world

Zineu'ra, in the *Decameron* of Boccaccio (day II, novel 9), is the Imogen of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. In male attire Zineura assumed the name of Sicura'no da Finale, and Imogen of Fidele Zineura's husband was Bernard Lomellin, and the villain was Ambrose Imogen's husband was Posthumus Leonatus, and the villain Iachimo. In Shakespeare, the British king Cymbeline takes the place assigned by Boccaccio to the sultan

Zion. *Daughter of Zion* Jerusalem or its inhabitants The city of David stood on Mount Zion Zion and Jerusalem were pretty much in the same relation to each other as Old and New Edinburgh. (Hebrew, *Tsiyon*, a hill)

Zist. "*Se trouver entre le zist et le zest.*" To be in a quandary, in a state of perfect bewilderment Also, to shilly shally. "Zest" is anything of no value, as "*Cela ne vaut pas un zest*" (It is not worth a fig). "Zist" is the same word slightly varied

Zobeide (2 syl) A lady of Bagdad, whose history is related in the *Three Calenders* The Kalif Haroun-al-Raschid married her (*Arabian Nights.*)

Zo'diac. An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about eight degrees each side of the ecliptic

Signs of the Zodiac The zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts, proceeding from west to east, each part is thirty degrees, and is distinguished by a sign Beginning with "Aries," we have first six *northern* and then six *southern* signs—*i e* six on the north side and six on the south side of the equator beginning with "Capricornus," we have six *ascending* and then six *descending* signs—*i e* six which ascend higher and higher towards the north, and six which descend lower and lower towards the south. The six northern signs are *Aries* (the ram), *Taurus* (the bull), *Gemini* (the twins), spring signs *Cancer* (the crab), *Leo* (the lion), *Virgo* (the virgin), summer signs The six southern are *Libra* (the balance), *Scorpio* (the scorpion), *Sagitta'rius* (the archer), autumn signs, *Capricornus* (the goat), *Aqua'rius* (the water-bearer), and *Pisces*

(the fishes), winter signs (Greek, *zo-on*, living creatures)

On vernal signs the RAM begins,
Then comes the BULL in May the TWINS,—
The CRAB in June next LEO shines,
And VIRGO ends the northern signs

The BALANCE brings autumnal fruits
The SCORPION stings, the ARCHER shoots,—
December's GOAT brings wintry blasts,
AQUARIUS rain, the FISH come last E C B

Zohar. The name of a Jewish book containing cabalistic expositions of the "books of Moses." Traditionally ascribed to Rabbi Simon ben Yochi, first century, but probably belonging to the thirteenth century

'The renowned Zohar is written in Aramaic and is a commentary on the Pentateuch according to its divisions into fifty-two hebdomadal lessons'—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol XII (1911)

Zoilism. Harsh, ill-tempered criticism, so called from Zoilos (*q v*)

Zoilos (Latin, *Zoilus*) *The sword of Zoilos* The pen of a critic Zoilos was a literary Thersites, shrewd, witty, and spiteful He was nicknamed *Homeromastix* (Homer's scourge), because he mercilessly assailed the epics of Homer, and called the companions of Ulysses in the island of Circe "weeping porkers" (*choiridia klaionta*") He also flew at Plato, Isocrates, and other high game

'Pendentem volo Zoilum videre *Martial*

Zola-ism. To write like Zola the French novelist, the last quarter of the nineteenth century Zola is noted for his realistic novels, many of which are unfit for circulating libraries His specialty is a reckless exposition of the licentious habits of the French His historic novel, called the *Débâcle*, exposed the breakdown of Napoleon III and his army in the Franco-German war (1870-1871)

Other parts of speech from Zola are Zolaesque, Zolaism, Zolaiser, etc

⁂ The most complimentary meaning of Zolaesque is *the terrible descriptive* style of writing The more general meaning is licentious and coarsely erotic.

Zollverein, meaning customs union, a commercial union of German states for the purpose of establishing a uniform tariff of duties (Begun 1819)

Zo'phiel. An angelic scout of "swiftest wing" The word means "God's spy" (*Milton Paradise Lost*, vi 355)

Zoraida (3 syl) Daughter of Agimoratto of Algiers, who becomes a Christian and elopes with Ruy Perez de Viedma, an officer of Leon The story is told in an episode of *Don Quixote*, called *The Captive's Life and Adventures* (Bk iv chap ix -xi)

Zoraide (3 syl) or **Zoraida.** The name of a yacht belonging to the squadron at Cowes This name is taken from Rossini's *Zoraide di Granata*

Zounds! An oath, meaning God's wounds

Zulal That stream of Paradise, clear as crystal and delicious as nectar, which "the spirits of the just made perfect" drink of

Zuleika. Daughter of Giaffir, Pacha of Abydos She is all purity and loveliness Her intelligence, joyousness, undeviating love, and strict regard to duty are beautifully portrayed She promises to flee with Selim and become his bride; but her father, Giaffir, shoots her lover, and Zuleika dies of a broken heart. (*Byron Bride of Abydos*)

Zuleika. The wife of Joseph

"It is less costly than the others, and it is remarkable that, although his wife's name, Zuleika (according to Tradition) is inscribed in the cenotaph as given to pilgrims, no grave having that name is shown"—*The Times Report of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the mosque of Hebron*)

Zulfa'gar. Ali's sword. (*See* Sword)

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A'Beckett, Arthur W. (b Hammersmith, October 25th, 1844) "Fallen among Thieves" (1870), "Our Holiday in the Highlands" (1876), "The Ghost of Greystone Grange" (1877), with Burnand, "The Doom of St Quence" (1875), 'The Shadow Witness" (1876), "Hard Luck" (1884), "Tracked Out" (1888), "Papers from Pump-Handle Court" (from *Punch*), (1889) "The Member for Wrottenborough" (1892). Plays: "L S. D" (1872), "About Town" (1873), "On Strike" (1873). Edited *Glow-worm* and *Tomahawk*, and has published an edition of Gilbert A'Beckett's "Comic Blackstone" (1887).

A'Beckett, Gilbert Abbot (b. 1811, d Boulogne, August 30th, 1856) More than thirty plays. The "Quizziology of the British Drama" (1846), "Comic Blackstone" (1846), "Comic History of England" (1847-48), "The Comic History of Rome" (1852) He edited *Figaro in London* and *The Squib*, and contributed much to various journals

Abbott, Rev. Edwin, D.D. (b. London, 1838) "Shakespearian Grammar" (1869), "Bible Lessons" (1872), "Cambridge Sermons" (1875) "Concordance to Pope" (1875), "Through Nature to Christ" (1877), "Bacon and Essex" (1877), "Philochristus" (1878), "Onesimus" (1882), "Flatland" (1884) "Francis Bacon" (1885), "The Kernel and the Husk" (1887) "Philomythus" (1891), "The Anglican Career of Cardinal Newman" (1892) Edited "Bacon's Essays" (1876)

Addison, Joseph (b Milston, Wiltshire, May 1st, 1672, d Holland House, June 17th, 1719) 'The Campaign" (1701) "Remarks on Several Parts of Italy" (1705), "Present State of the War" (1707), "Poems" (1712), five of the *Whig Examiner* (1712), "Cato" (1713), "Essay Concerning the Error in Distributing Modern Medals" (1715), 'Poems to the Princess of Wales and Sir Godfrey Kneller" (1716), "Dissertations on the most celebrated Roman Poets" (1718), 'Notes upon the Twelve Books of 'Paradise Lost,'" (1719), "Freeholder" (1722), "Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals" (1726); "Ode to Dr. Thomas Burnet" (1727), "Divine Poems" (1728), "On the Evidence of the Christian Religion" (1730), and "Discourses on Ancient and Modern Learning" (1739) Wrote for Steele's *Tatler* (1709), and 271 out of 635 numbers of *Spectator* (1711-12) His "Works" were published in 1765 with a "Life" by Tickell. The best edition, Greene's (New York and London, 1854) For Biography, *see* Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," the "Lives" by Steele (1724), Sprengel (1810), Lucy Aikin (1843), Elwin (1857), and the "Addisoniana" of Sir Richard Phillips For Criticism, *see* Macaulay's "Essays," Jeffrey's "Essays," Hazlitt's "Comic Writers," Thackeray's "Humourists of the Eighteenth Century," Leslie Stephen's "Hours in a Library," etc

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Airy, Sir George B., K.C.B. (b Alnwick, November 27th, 1801, d January 1st, 1892). "Astronomical Observations" (Cambridge, 9 vols, 1829-38), "Gravitation" (1834), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (1849); "Trigonometry" (1855), "Errors of Observation" (1861) "The Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar" (1865), "Sound" (1869) "Magnetism" (1870), etc Also contributed important papers to the Transactions of several scientific societies

Akenside, Mark, M.D. (b Newcastle, November 9th, 1721, d. London, June 23rd, 1770) "An Epistle to Curio" (1744); "Pleasures of the Imagination" (1744); 2nd edition with the Poems (1772), "Ode to Lord Huntingdon" (1748); "Ode to Country Gentlemen of England" (1757), "Ode to the Late Thomas Edwards" (1763), "De Ortu et Incremento Fœtus Humani" (1744), "Notes on the Postscript of a Pamphlet entitled 'Observations, Anatomical, etc.'" (1758); "Oratio Harveiana" (1760), "De Dysentaria Commentarius" (1764). Poetical Works, including unpublished fragment (1804) Lives by Johnson, Bucke, Dyce.

Alcock, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., D.C.L. (b London, 1809) "Notes on the Medical History of the British Legion of Spain" (1838), "Elements of Japanese Grammar" (1861), "The Capital of the Tycoon" (1863), "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese" (1863), "Art in Japan" (1878)

Alcuin (b York, 735, d Tours, May 19th, 804). Works —(1) The "Commentaries on the Scriptures," consisting of "Questions and Answers on the Book of Genesis," "Comments on the Penitential Psalms," on the "Song of Solomon," and on the "Book of Ecclesiastes," the "Interpretationes Nominum Hebraicum," and the "Commentaries on the Gospel of St. John," and on the "Three Epistles of St Paul" (2) The "Dogmatic Writings," including the treatises "De Fide Trinitatis et De Processione Spiritus Sancti," and the books "Against Felix" and "Elipandus" (3) The Liturgic Works the "Liber Sacramentorum," the treatise "De Psalmorum Usu," the "Officia per Ferias," and the tracts "De Virtutibus et Vitus" and "De Animæ Ratione" To these are added "Lives of St Martin of Tours," of "St Richarius," of "Wilbrord," and of "St Vedastus," the last of which was merely corrected and edited by Alcuin from an older writer, and four treatises, "De Grammatica," "De Orthographia," "De Rhetorica et Virtutibus," and "De Dialectica" The complete "Works" were published by André Duchesne under the Latinised name of "Andreas Quercetanus" in 1617, and again, in 1777, by Frobenius, Prince-Abbot of St Emmeram, at Ratisbon A list of the editions of the separate works will be found in Wright's "Biographia Britannica Literaria" For Biography, *see* the "Life," written in 829 and printed in the editions of the "Works" in the "Acta SS Ord S. Bened," of Mabillon, in the collection of Surius, and in the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Bollandists, also the sketch by Mabillon, the "Life" by Frobenius, prefixed to his edition, the "Life" by Professor Lorenz, of Halle (1829), translated into English by Jane Mary Slee (1837), the "Dictionary

of National Biography," and Morley's "English Writers," vol ii

Aldrich, Henry, D.D. (b Westminster, 1647; d Oxford, Dec 14th, 1710) "Artis Logicæ Compendium" (1682), and "Elementa Architecturæ Civilis ad Vitruvii Veterumque Disciplinam et Recentiorum præsertim ad Paladii Exempta Probationi Concinnata" (translated 1789)

Alexander, Mrs., *née* Mrs Annie Hector, *nee* French (b Dublin about 1825) "Which Shall It Be?" (1866), "The Wooing o't" (1873), "Maid, Wife, or Widow?" (1879); "Mammon" (1892), "The Snare of the Fowler" (1892), "For His Sake" (1892), "The Heritage of Langdale" (1894); "A Choice of Evils" (1894), "What Gold Cannot Buy" (1895), etc etc

Alexander of Hales [Halensis] (d. 1245) "Summa Theologiæ Quadripartitæ" (1481-82); "Super Tertium Sententiarum" (1475), "Commentaries" (1496) *See* Kerchinger's "Clavis Theologiæ seu Repertorium in Summam Alexandri de Hales" (1502). Best edition of "Summa," Cologne, 1622

Alford, Henry, D.D. (b London, 1810; d Jan 12th, 1871) "Poems and Poetical Fragments" (1831), "The School of the Heart and Other Poems" (1835); "The Abbot of Muchelnaye and Other Poems" (1841); "Chapters on Poetry and Poets" (1841); "The Doctrines of Redemption" (1842-43), Edition of the Greek Testament (1841-52), "Sermons" (1851-57), "Village Sermons" (1846), "Plea for Queen's English" (1864). "Life" (1873)

Alfred, King of England (b Wantage, Berkshire, 848; d Oct 27th, 901). Translated into English Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," Orosius's "Universal History," Bœthius's "De Consolatione Philosophia," and Gregory I.'s 'Pastoral on the Care of the Soul" "Biographies" by Powell (1634), Spelman (1678), Bicknell (1777), and by Thomas Hughes, M P, in the *Sunday Library* *See* also Wright's "Biographia Britannica," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and Morley's "English Writers," vol ii

Alison, Rev. Archibald (b Edinburgh, 1757, d. Edinburgh, 1839) "Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste" (1790), "Sermons" (1814-15), and a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Lord Woodhouselee" (1818) *See* Lord Jeffrey's "Essays," and Sinclair's "Old Times and Distant Places."

Alison, Sir Archibald, Bart. (b Kenley, Shropshire, 1792, d May, 1867). "History of Europe, from the French Revolution of 1789 to the Accession of Napoleon III" (1839-42), "Principles of Population" (1840), "Free Trade and Fettered Currency" (1847), a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough" (1848), "Essays Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous" (1850), and other Works *See* the *Quarterly Review*, vols lxx, lxxi, lxxiii, lxxvi, the *Edinburgh Review*, vol lxxvi, the *Westminster Review*, vol xli, and the *North American Review*, vols xviii, xl, xx

Allen, Charles Grant (b Kingston, Canada, Feb 24th, 1848) "Physiological Æsthetics" (1877); 'The Colour Sense" (1879), "The Evolutionist at Large" (1881), "Colin Clout's Calendar" (1883); "Philistia" (1884), "Flowers and their Pedigrees" (1885), "Charles Darwin" (1885); "Babylon" (1885), "For Maimie's Sake" (1886), "In all Shades" (1886), "The Beckoning Hand" (1887), 'Force and Energy" (1888); "The Devil's Die" (1888), "This Mortal Coil" (1888); "The Tents of Shem" (1889), "The Woman Who Did" (1895), "Under Sealed Orders" (1895), etc

Allingham, William (b Ballyshannon, March 19th 1828, d Nov 18th, 1889) "Poems" (1850), "Day and Night Songs" (1850), "The Music Master and Other Poems" (1857), "Choicest British Ballads" (1864); "Fifty Modern Poems" (1865); "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland" (1869), 'In Fairy Land" (1870) "Songs, Ballads, and Stories" (1877); "The Fairies" (1883); "Evil May-Day" (1883), "Ashby Manor" (1883), "Rhymes for the Young" (1887), "Irish Songs and Poems" (1887), "Flower Pieces and Other Poems" (1888), "Life and Phantasy" (1889). Edited *Fraser's Magazine*

Allon, Henry, D.D. (b Yorkshire, Oct 13th, 1838, d April 16th, 1892). "Memoir of Rev J Sherman" (1863); "The Vision of God," etc (1876) Edited the *British Quarterly Review*. Memoir by Rev J. Hardy Harwood, with selections (1894).

Andrewes, Lancelot (b London, 1555, d Winchester, March 27th, 1625). Reply to Bellarmine's treatise against King James I's "Defence of the Right of Kings" (1609); "Manual of Devotion," in Greek and Latin, translated by Dean Stanhope, "Works" (1589-1610).

Selected "Sermons" (1868); "Manual for the Sick," edited by Canon Liddon (1869).

Angus, Rev. Joseph, D.D. (b. Bolam, Northumberland, Jan 16th, 1816) "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue," "English Literature" etc Has edited works of Bishop Butler, etc

Anstey, F., *nom* Thomas Anstey Guthrie (b Kensington, 1856) "Vice Versa" (1882), "The Giant's Robe" (1884), "The Black Poodle," etc (1881), "The Tinted Venus" (1885), "A Fallen Idol" (1886), "Burglar Bill," etc. (1888), "The Pariah" (1889), "Tourmalin's Time Cheques" (1891), "The Talking Horse," etc (1892), "Mr Punch's Model Music Hall Songs and Dramas" (1892), "The Travelling Companions" (1892), "The Man from Blankley's," etc. (1893), "Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen" (1893); "Under the Rose" (1894), "Lyre and Lancet" (1895); "Voces Populi," etc

Arbuthnot, John, M.D. (b. Arbuthnot, near Montrose, 1675, d Hampstead, Feb. 27th, 1735) "An Examination of Dr Woodward's Account of the Deluge" (1697), "An Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning;" "A Treatise Concerning the Alteration of Scolding of the Ancients;" "The Art of Political Lying," "Law is a Bottomless Pit, or the History of John Bull" (1713), "Tables of Ancient Coins" (1727). "Works" (1650-51).

Archer, William (b Perth, 1856) "English Dramatists of To-day" (1882), "Henry Irving: A Critical Study" (1883), "About the Theatre" (1886), "Masks or Faces?" (1888), "William Charles Macready" (1890), "The Theatrical World" (annual), translations from Ibsen, etc.

Argyll, Duke of, George Douglas Campbell (b 1823). "Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son" (1842), "Duty of Immediate Legislative Interposition in Behalf of the Church of Scotland" (1842), "Letter to Dr. Chalmers" (1842); "Presbytery Examined" (1848), "Administration of Lord Dalhousie" (1865), "The Reign of Law" (1866), "Primeval Man" (1869); "The History and Antiquities of Iona" (1870), "The Patronage Act" (1874), "On the Relations of Landlord and Tenant" (1877); "The Eastern Question, from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin, and to the Second Afghan War" (1879), "The Prophet of San Francisco," in the *Nineteenth Century* (1884), "The Unity of Nature" (1884); "Scotland as it Was and as it Is" (1887); "The New British Constitution and its Master-Builders" (1888), "What is Truth?" (1889), "Irish Nationalism" (1893), "The Unseen Foundations of Society" (1893), "The Burdens of Belief and Other Poems" (1894).

Arnold, Sir Arthur (b May 28th, 1833) "Ralph" (1863), "The History of the Cotton Famine" (1864), "Hever Court" (1867), "Letters from the Levant" (1868), "Through Persia by Caravan" (1877); "Social Politics" (1878), "Free Land" (1880) First editor of the *Echo*

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (b June 10th, 1832) "The Feast of Belshazzar" (Newdigate Prize, 1852), "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical" (1853), "Griselda, a Drama" (1856); "Education in India" (1860), "The Hitapodesa," a translation (1861), "A History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie" (1861), "The Poets of Greece" (1869), translation of "Hero and Leander" (1873), "The Indian Song of Songs" (1875), "The Light of Asia" (1879), "Pearls of Faith" (1883), "Indian Idylls" (1883), "The Secret of Death" (1885); "The Song Celestial" (1885), "India Revisited" (1886), "Lotus and Jewel" (1887), "With Sadi in a Garden" (1888), "Poems, National and Non-Oriental" (1888), "In My Lady's Praise" (1889), "The Light of the World" (1891), "Seas and Lands" (1891), "Japonica" (1891), "Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems" (1892); "The Book of Good Counsels" (1893), "Adzuma" (1893); "Wandering Words" (1894); "The Tenth Muse," etc (1895). Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*

Arnold, Matthew, D.C.L. (b Laleham, 1822, d 1888) "Cromwell" (Newdigate Prize, 1843), "The Strayed Reveller" (1848), "Empedocles on Etna and Other Poems" (1852), "Poems" (1854), "Merope" (1858), "Lectures on Translating Homer" (1861-62); "A French Eton, or Education and the State" (1864), "Essays on Criticism" (1865), "The Study of Celtic Literature" (1867), "Schools and Universities on the Continent" (1868), "New Poems" (1868), "Culture and Anarchy" (1869), "St. Paul and Protestantism" (1870),

"Friendship's Garland" (1871), "A Bible Reading for Schools" (1872), "Literature and Dogma" (1873); "Higher Schools of Germany" (1874), "God and the Bible" (1875), "Last Essays on Church and State" (1877), "Mixed Essays" (1879) "Irish Essays" (1882), and "Discourses in America" (1886) An edition of his "Poems" was published in 1877 For Criticism, *see* "Essays," by W. C Roscoe, "My Study Windows," by J R Lowell, A C Swinburne's "Essays and Studies" Hutton's "Essays," the Bishop of Derry in "Dublin Lectures on Literature, Science, and Art," "The Life and Letters of A H Clough," vol i the *Westminster Review*, July, 1861, the *Quarterly Review*, October, 1868, and April, 1869 the *Edinburgh Review*, April, 1869, the *Contemporary Review*, vol xxiv, etc

Arnold, Thomas, D.D. (b West Cowes, 1795, d Fox How, Ambleside, July 12th, 1842) "History of Rome," "The Later Roman Commonwealth" (1845), "Sermons" (1845) Edited "Thucydides" Biographies Stanley's (1844), Warburton's (1859) *See* Neander's "Arnold's Theology"

Ascham, Roger (b Kirkby Wiske, 1515, d December, 1568) "Toxophilus, the Schole of Shootinge" (1544), "A Report and Discourse on the Affaires and State of Germany, and the Emperor Charles his Court during Certaine Yeares (1550-52)" (1552), "The Scholemaster" (1570), "Apologia pro Coena Domini contra Missam et eius Prestigias" (1577); "Epistolarum Libri Tres" (1578) English "Works" were collected 1761, with "Life" by Dr Johnson; again edited by Dr Giles in 1865 *See* also Grant's "De Vita et Ob Rogeri Aschami," Hartley Coleridge's "Northern Worthies," and Morley's "English Writers" vols viii and ix

Ashmole, Elias (b Lichfield, May 23rd, 1617, d May 18th, 1692) "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum" (1652), "Fasciculus Chemicus" (1651), "The Way to Bliss" (1658) "The Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter" (1672) and "Antiquities of Berkshire" (1712) "Memoirs" (1717)

Atherstone, Edwin (b 1788, d 1872) 'Last Days of Herculaneum" (1821), 'Midsummer Day's Dream" (1822) "The Fall of Nineveh" (1828, 1830, 1847), "Sea-Kings of England" (1830), "The Handwriting on the Wall" (1858); "Israel in Egypt" (1861).

Atterbury, Francis, D.D., Bishop of Rochester (b Milton Keynes, Bucks, March 6th, 1662, d Paris, February 15th, 1732) "'Absalom and Achitophel' Latinised" (1682) "Considerations on the Spirit of Martin Luther" (1687), "Atterburyana" (1727), "Sermons" (1740), "Works" (1789-93), 'Private Correspondence" (1768), "Epistolary Correspondence" (1783) Biographies Stackhouse's (1727) "Memoirs" (1723) and "Memoirs and Correspondence" (1869)

Austen, Jane (b Steventon, Hampshire December 16th, 1775, d Winchester July 24th, 1817) "Sense and Sensibility" (1811), "Pride and Prejudice" (1812), 'Mansfield Park" (1814), "Emma" (1816), 'Northanger Abbey" (1818), "Persuasion" (1818), "Lady Susan" (1872) Life prefixed to "Northanger Abbey" and Memoir by Austen-Leigh (1870) *See* also "Jane Austen's Letters," edited by Lord Brabourne, and "Life" by Goldwin Smith (1890)

Austin, Alfred (b Devonshire, 1835) "Randolph" (1854), "The Season" (1861), "The Human Tragedy" (1862 and 1876), "An Artist's Proof" (1864), "Won by a Head" (1865), "A Vindication of Lord Byron" (1869) "The Poetry of the Period" (1870), "The Golden Age" (1871), "Interludes" (1872), "Rome or Death" (1873), "Madonna's Child" (1873), "The Tower of Babel" (1874), "Lyrics on Lyrics" (1877), "Savonarola" (1881), "Soliloquies in Song" (1882) "At the Gate of the Convent" (1885) "Prince Lucifer" (1887), "Love's Widowhood" (1889), "Lyrical Poems" (1891), "Narrative Poems" (1891), "Fortunatus the Pessimist" (1892), "The Garden that I Love" (1894) Collected Edition of the Poems, 1892. Edited the *National Review*

Austin, Sarah (b Norwich, 1793, d Weybridge, August 8th, 1867) "Characteristics of Goethe" (1833), 'Selections from the Old Testament' (1833) 'National Education' (1839), Fragments from the German Prose Writers" (1841), "Sketches of Germany" (1854), "Letters on Girls' Schools" (1857), and translations of 'The Story without an End" (1856) "Ranke's History of the Popes," and his "History of the Reformation in Germany" *See* Macaulay's Essay in the *Edinburgh Review* for 1840

Aytoun, William Edmonstoune (b Edinburgh, 1813; d Edinburgh, 1865) "The Life and Times of Richard I, King of England" (1840), "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" (1849), 'Firmilian" (1854), "Bothwell" (1856), "Norman Sinclair" (1861), "A Nuptial Ode on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales" (1863) "The Glenmutchkin Railway" and "How I Became a Yeoman," tales from *Blackwood* (1858) Collaborated with Sir T Martin in "Bon Gaultier Ballads" (1851), and edited "Ballads of Scotland" (1858) Biography by Martin (1867).

B

Babbage, Charles (b. Teignmouth, December 26th, 1792, d October 18th, 1871) "Differential Calculus" (1816), "Letter to Sir H Davy" (1822), 'Assurance of Life" (1826), "Table of Logarithms" (1826), "Decline of Science" (1830); "Economy of Manufactures" (1832), "Ninth Bridgewater Treatise" (1837); "Turning and Planing Tools" (1846), "The Great Exhibition" (1851), "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher" (1864)

Babington, Professor Charles Cardale (b Ludlow, 1808, d June 22nd, 1895). "Flora of Channel Islands" (1839), "Manual of British Botany" (1843), "Ancient Cambridgeshire" (1861), "Flora in Cambridgeshire" (1860), 'The British Rubi" (1869), "History of St John's College Chapel, Cambridge" (1874)

Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam (b London, January 22nd, 1561 d Highgate, 1626). "Essays" (1597, 1612, 1624), "Advancement of Learning" (1605); "De Sapientia Veterum" (1609), "Novum Organum" (1620) "History of the Reign of Henry VII" (1623), "De Augmentis Scientiarum" (1623), "Apophthegms" (1625) "Sylva Sylvarum," "New Atlantis," 'Historia Ventorum" Posthumously published "Elements of the Law of England" (1636), "History of the Alienation Office" Biographies Mallet's (1740) Buch's (1763), Rawley's (1825), Basil Montagu's (1825); Macaulay's "Essays", Kuno Fischer's (translated 1857), Remusat's "Vie" (1857), Hepworth Dixon's (1862), Dean Church's (1879), and Th Fowler's Best edition, with Letters and Life, Spedding's (1870) 'Novum Organum," with notes, edited by Fowler (1878) *See* Abbott's "Bacon and Essex," 1877, and Morley's "English Writers," vol. xi.

Bacon, Roger (b. Ilchester, 1214, d Oxford, June 11th, 1292). "Speculum Alchemiæ" (1541), "De Potestate Artis et Naturæ" (1542), "Opus Majus" (1733), "Opus Minus," "Opus Tertium," etc, in "Works" (Brewer, 1859) Biographies Siebert's "Leben" (1861), Charles's "Vie" (1861)

Bage, Robert (b Darley, near Derby, February 29th, 1728, d September 1st, 1801) "Mount Heneth" (1781) "Barham Downs" (1781), "The Fair Syrian" (1787); "James Wallace" (1788), "Man as He Is" (1792), "Hermsthong or, Man as He is Not" (1796) Biography in Sir W. Scott's "Novelist's Library."

Bagehot, Walter (b 1826, d 1877). "The English Constitution" (1867), "Physics and Politics," "Lombard Street" (1873), and "Essays on Silver" (1877) "Literary Studies," edited by Hutton, with "Memoir" (1878), "Economic Studies" (1880) Edited the *Economist*.

Bailey, Philip James (b Nottingham, April 22nd, 1816) "Festus" (1839), "The Angel World" (1850), "The Mystic" (1855), "The Age" (1858); "The International Policy of the Great Powers" (1862), "The Universal Hymn" (1867)

Bailey, Samuel (b Sheffield, 1791, d there, January 18th, 1870) "Value" (1825), "Essays on the Philosophy of the Human Mind" (1855, 1858, and 1863), etc

Baillie, Joanna (b Bothwell, 1762, d Hampstead, February 23rd, 1851) "Plays on the Passions" (1798, 1802, 1812, and 1836) "Miscellaneous Plays" (1804), "The Family Legend" (1810), "Metrical Legends" (1821), "Fugitive Verses" (1823) "Metrical Legends of Exalted Characters," and "A View of the General Tenor of the New Testament regarding the Nature and Dignity of Jesus Christ" "Works," with a "Life" (1853)

Bain, Professor Alexander, LL.D. (b Aberdeen, 1818) "The Senses and the Intellect" (1855), "The Emotions and the Will" (1859); "The Study of Character" (1861), "A Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" (1866); "Mental and Moral Science" (1868), "Logic" (1870); "A Higher English Grammar" (1872); "Mind and Body"

(1873); "Companion to the Higher English Grammar" (1874), "The Science of Education" (1879), "James Mill A Biography" (1882), "John Stuart Mill A Criticism" (1882); "Practical Essays" (1884), "On Teaching English" (1887); etc. Edited James Mill's "Analysis of the Human Mind" (1869), Grote's "Minor Works" (1873), and Grote's "Plato" (1885).

Baker, Sir Richard (b Sittinghurst, Kent, about 1568; d London, February 18th, 1644) "Chronicles of the Kings of England" (1643), translated "Malvezzi's Discourses on Tacitus" (1642), "Theatrum Redivivum" (1661).

Baker, Sir Samuel White (b 1821, d. 1893) "The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon" (1853); "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon" (1855); "The Albert N'Yanza" (1866), "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia" (1871); "Ismailia" (1874), "True Tales for my Grandsons" (1883), "The Egyptian Question" (1884), "Wild Beasts and Their Ways" (1890) Memoir by T Douglas Murray and A. Silva White (1895)

Balfour, Right Hon. Arthur James, LL.D., F.R.S. (b. July 25th, 1848). "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" (1879), "The Religion of Humanity" (1888), "Essays and Addresses" (1893); "The Foundations of Belief" (1895)

Ballantine, James (b 1808, d 1877). "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet" (1843), "The Miller of Deanhaugh" (1844), "Stained Glass" (1845), "Ornamental Art" (1847), "Poems" (1856), "Songs" (1865), "Whistle Binkie" (new edition, 1878), "Life of David Roberts" (1866), "Lilias Lee" (1872)

Bancroft, Thomas (b. *circa* 1600) "The Glutton's Fever" (1633), "Epigrams and Epitaphs" (1639), part of "Lachrymæ Musarum" (1650), "The Heroical Lover" (1658).

Banks, Mrs. George Linnæus (b 1821) "Ivy Leaves" (1844), 'God's Providence House" (1865); "Daisies in the Grass" (1865), "Sting to the Quick" (1867), "The Manchester Man" (1876), 'Glory" (1877), "Caleb Booth's Clerk" (1878), "Ripples and Breakers" (1878), "Wooers and Winners" (1880) "Forbidden to Marry" (1883), "In His Own Hand" (1885), "Glory" (1892) "A Rough Road" (1892), "Bond Slaves" (1893) "The Slowly Grinding Mills" (1893), "Bridge of Beauty" (1894)

Barbauld, Anna Letitia (b. Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, June 20th, 1743, d March 9th, 1825) "Miscellaneous Poems" (1773), "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose" (with her brother, Dr Aikin) (1773), "Early Lessons for Children" (1774), "Hymns in Prose" (1774), "Devotional Pieces, Composed from the Psalms and the Book of Job" (1775), "A Poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce on the Rejection of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade" (1790), "Remarks on Gilbert Wakefield's Inquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public and Social Worship" (1792), "Evenings at Home" (with Dr. Aikin) (1792-95), "Selections from the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, and *Freeholder*" (1804); "A Life of Samuel Richardson" (1805), an edition of "The British Novelists" (1810), "The Female Spectator" (1811), and "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven" (1812) Works, with "Memoir" by Lucy Aikin in 1827 "Letters and Notices" by Breton appeared in 1874.

Barham, Richard Harris (b Canterbury, 1788, d London, June 17th, 1845). "My Cousin Nicholas," "Ingoldsby Legends" (1840), part of 'Gorton's Biographical Dictionary." Biography by his son (1870)

Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine (b. Exeter, 1834) "The Path of the Just" (1854), "Iceland Its Scenes and Sagas" (1861), "Post-Mediæval Preachers" (1865), "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" (1866-67), "The Silver Store" (1868), "The Book of Were-Wolves" (1869), "Curiosities of the Olden Time" (1869), "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief" (1870), "The Golden Gate" (1870); "The Lives of the Saints" (1872), 'Difficulties of the Faith" (1874), 'The Lost and Hostile Gospels" (1874), "Yorkshire Oddities" (1874)" "Some Modern Difficulties" (1875) "Life of the Rev R. S Hawker" (1876), "The Mystery of Suffering" (1877) 'Germany, Past and Present" (1879), "The Passion of Christ" (1885), 'Our Parish Church' (1885), "The Birth of Jesus" (1885); "Nazareth and Capernaum" (1886), "Germany" (1886), "The Way of Sorrows" (1887), "The Death and Resurrection of Jesus" (1888), 'Our Inheritance" (1888), "Historic Oddities" (1889) 'Old Country Life" (1890); "In Troubadour Land" (1890), "Conscience and Sin" (1890), "The Church in Germany" (1891), 'The Tragedy of the Cæsars" (1892), "Strange

Survivals" (1892); "The Icelander's Sword" (1894) In addition to the above works he has written the following novels "Mehalah" (1880), "John Herring" (1883); "Court Royal" (1886), "Red Spider" (1887), "The Gaverocks" (1887), "Eve" (1888), "Grettir the Outlaw" (1889), "The Pennycomequicks" (1889), "My Prague Pig" (1890), "Armmell" (1890); "Urith" (1891), "Margery of Quether" (1891), "Through all the Changing Scenes of Life" (1892), "In the Roar of the Sea" (1892), "Cheap Jack Zita" (1893), "The Queen of Love" (1894), "Kitty Alone" (1894)

Barker, Edmund H. (b Hollym, Yorkshire, December 22nd, 1788, d London, March 21st, 1839). "Classical Recreations" (1812), "Aristarchus Anti-Blomfieldianus" (1820), "Parriana" (1828-29). Edited Stephen's "Thesaurus" (1816-28).

Barlow, Miss Jane (b Clontarf, County Dublin) "Irish Idylls" (1892) "The Mockers of the Shallow Waters" (1893), "Kerrigan's Quality" (1894), "Maureen's Fairing, etc" (1895).

Barnes, Rev. William (b Bagber, Dorsetshire, 1810; d 1886) "Poems of Rural Life in Dorset Dialect" (1844); "An Anglo Saxon Delectus" (1849); "Philological Grammar" (1854), "Notes on Ancient Britain" (1858), "Early England" (1859), "Views of Labour and Gold" (1859); "Rural Poems in Common English" (1862), "Tiw, or a View of the Roots and Stems of English" (1862); "Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect" (1864)

Barnfield, Richard (b 1574). "The Affectionate Shepherd, containing the Complaint of Daphnis for the Love of Ganymede" (1524), "Cynthia, with Certaine Sonnets," and the "Legend of Cassandra" (1595), "The Encomion of Lady Pecunia, or, the Praise of Money" (1598), and "Poems," reprinted by James Boswell, and including "Remarks by the late Edmund Malone" (1816) *See* Warton's "English Poetry," and Morley's "English Writers," vol x

Barr, Mrs. Amelia Edith, *née* Huddleston (b Ulverston, March 29th, 1831) "Cluny Macpherson" (1881), "The Hallam Succession" (1885), "Jan Vedder's Wife" (1885), "The Lost Silver of Bluffault" (1886), "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" (1886), "Between Two Loves" (1886), "A Daughter of Fife" (1886); "A Border Shepherdess" (1887), "Paul and Christina" (1887); "The Squire of Sandal-side" (1887); "The Household of McNeil" (1888); "Remember the Alamo" (1888), "In Spite of Himself" (1888), "Feet of Clay" (1889), "Woven of Love and Glory" (1890), "Friend Olivia" (1890), "Last of the Macallisters" (1890), "Scottish Sketches" (1890); "She Loved a Sailor" (1892), "A Sister to Esau" (1892), "Love for an Hour is Love for Ever" (1892), "The Preacher's Daughter" (1892), "A Singer from the Sea" (1893), "Beads of Tasmer" (1893), "A Rose of a Hundred Leaves" (1893), "The Lone House" (1894), etc.

Barr, Robert, "Luke Sharp" "In a Steamer Chair, etc" (1892), "From Whose Bourne, etc" (1893), "The Face and the Mask" (1894), "In the Midst of Alarms" (1894) Has edited the *Idler*.

Barrie, James Matthew (b Kirriemuir, May 9th, 1860) "Better Dead" (1887), "Auld Licht Idylls" (1888), "When a Man's Single" (1888), "A Window in Thrums" (1889), "An Edinburgh Eleven" (1889), "My Lady Nicotine" (1890), "The Little Minister" (1891)

Barrow, Isaac, D.D. (b London, October, 1630, d London, May 4th, 1677) "Euclidis Elementa" (1655), "Lectiones Opticæ" (1669); "Lectiones Geometricæ" (1670), "Euclidis Data" (1675), "Archimedis Opera" (1675), "Theodosii Opera" (1675), "Lectio de Sphæra et Cylindro" (1678); "Opuscula Latina" (1687); "Lectiones Mathematicæ" (1783). Theological works first published by Tillotson (1683), best edition, 1818. Best edition of mathematical works, 1861 "Selected Writings" (1866). *See* Hill's "Life."

Barry, Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L. (b 1826) "Introduction to Old Testament" (1856), "Life of Sir C Barry, R A" (1867), "Sermons for Boys" (1868), The Boyle Lectures for 1876, "What is Natural Theology?" (1877), "Sermons Preached at Westminster Abbey" (1881), "First Words in Australia" (1884), "Parables of the Old Testament" (1889), "Lectures on Christianity and Socialism" (1890) "Some Lights of Science on the Faith" (1892)

Barton, Bernard (b London, January 31st, 1784 d. February 19th, 1849). "Metrical Effusions" (1812), "Poems by an Amateur" (1818), "Poems"

(1820); "Napoleon and Other Poems" (1822), "The Reliquary" (1836), "Household Verses" (1845), "Selected Poems" (1849) Gurney's "Memoir" (1847) "Poems and Letters," with his daughter's Memoir (1853)

Bastian, Henry Charlton, M.D. (b Truro, April 26th, 1837) "Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms" (1871); "The Beginnings of Life" (1872), "Evolution and the Origin of Life" (1874), "Clinical Lectures on Paralysis from Brain Disease" (1875), "The Brain as an Organ of Mind" (1880) "Paralyses Cerebral, Bulbar, and Spinal" (1886), "Various Forms of Hysterical or Functional Paralysis" (1893), etc

Baxter, Richard (b. Rowton, Shropshire, November 12th, 1615; d London, December 8th, 1691) "Aphorisms of Justification" (1649), "The Saint's Everlasting Rest" (1649), "Confessions of Faith" (1655), "Gildas Salvianus, or, the Reformed Pastor" (1656), "Call to the Unconverted" (1657), "Universal Concord" (1658), "The Reformed Liturgy" (1661), "Now or Never" (1663), "Reasons for the Christian Religion" (1667); "A Life of Faith" (1670), "A Christian Directory" (1673); "The Poor Man's Family Book" (1674), "Catholic Theology" (1675), "Church History of Government of Bishops" (1680) "Poetical Fragments" (1681), "Episcopacy" (1681), "Life of Mrs Baxter" (1681), "Methodus Theologiæ Christianæ" (1681); "Paraphrase of the New Testament" (1685), "Certainty of the World of Spirits" (1691). "Universal Redemption" (1694) Biographies "Sylvester's "Reliquiæ Baxterianæ" (1696), "Abridgment of Baxter's History of his Life and Times" (1713), Life prefixed to Orme's edition of Baxter's works (1830), and Life (1865)

Bayly, Thomas Haynes (b 1797, d. 1839) Thirty-six dramatic pieces, and "Kindness in Women" (1837); "Parliamentary Letters," "Weeds of Kitchery" (1837), etc "Poetical Works" with Memoir (1844)

Bayne, Peter, LL.D. (b Fodderty, 1830) "The Christian Life" (1855), "Essays in Biographical Criticism" (1857-58), "Testimony of Christ to Christianity" (1862), "The Church's Curse and Nation's Claim" (1868), "Life of Hugh Miller" (1870), "Days of Jezebel" (1872), "The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution" (1878), "Lessons from my Master" (1879), "Two Great Englishwomen" (1880), "Martin Luther" (1887); "Six Christian Biographies" (1887), "The Free Church of Scotland" (1894) Edited *Glasgow Commonwealth*, *Edinburgh Witness*, the *Dial*, the *Weekly Review*.

Baynes, Thomas Spencer, LL.D. (b Wellington, Somersetshire, March 24th, 1823, d May 29th, 1887) "New Analytic of Logical Forms" (1850), "Port Royal Logic" (1851) One of the editors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"

Beale, Professor Lionel Smith, M.D. (b London, 1828) "Life Theories" (1871), "The Mystery of Life" (1871), "Our Morality and the Moral Question" (1887), "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1889), etc Edited *Archives of Medicine*.

Beattie, James (b. Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, October 25th, 1735, d August 18th, 1803). "Poems and Translations" (1760), "Judgment of Paris" (1765), "Essay on Truth" (1770), "The Minstrel" (1771 and 1774), "Essays" (1776), "Dissertations" (1783); "Evidences of Christianity" (1786), "Elements of Moral Science" (1790-93) Works, with Forbes's Life (1806)

Beaumont and Fletcher (Francis Beaumont, b Grace Dieu, 1586, d. 1616, John Fletcher, b 1576, d. 1625) together wrote "The Woman Hater" (1607), "Cupid's Revenge" (1615), "The Scornful Lady" (1616); "A King and No King" (1619), "The Maid's Tragedy" (1619), "Philaster" (1620), "Monsieur Thomas" (1639), "Wit Without Money" (1639), "The Coronation" (1640) Works (1660), best edition, 1843 Beaumont himself wrote "Paraphrase of Ovid's 'Salmacis and Hermaphroditus'" (1602), 'A Masque" (1613); "Poems" (1640), and another set of Poems (1653) *See* Campbell's "Specimens," Hallam's "Literature," Collier's "Dramatic Poetry," Lamb's "Specimens," Hazlitt's "Age of Elizabeth," Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy," and "Selections," Macaulay's "Essays;" Ward's "Dramatic Literature," and Minto's "Characteristics of English Poets." For recent critical opinion as to the authorship of the various works, *see* Professor Hall Griffin's Bibliography in Morley's 'English Writers," vol. xi.

Beche, Sir Henry T. de la (b London, February 10th, 1796, d April 13th, 1855) "Discovery of a New Fossil Animal" (1823), "Geology of Jamaica" (1826), "Classification of European Rocks" (1828), "Geological Manual" (1831), "Theoretical Geology" (1834) "Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset" (1839), "Geological Observer" (1851).

Beckford, William (b 1760, d Bath, May 2nd, 1844). "Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters" (1780), "Dreams, Incidents, etc" (1783), "Vathek" (English 1784, French 1787), "Italy" (1834), "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha" (1835) *See* Redding's "Fifty Years' Recollections"

Beddoes, Thomas, M.D. (b Shifnall, Shropshire, 1760; d 1808) "Translation of Spallanzani's 'Dissertation on Natural History'" (1784), "Translation of Bergman's 'Elective Attractions'" (1785), "Chemical Experiments" (1790), "Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean" (1792), "Observations on Demonstrative Evidence" (1792), "Cure of Calculus, etc" (1792), "History of Isaac Jenkins" (1793), "A Word in Defence of Bill of Rights against Gagging Bills" (1795), "Public Merits of Mr Pitt" (1796), "Contributions to Medical Knowledge from the West of England" (1799), "On Consumption" (1799), "Hygeia" (1801-2), "On Fever" (1807), "Advice to Husbandmen in Harvest" (1808) Edited Cullen's "Translation of Bergman's Physical Essays."

Beddoes, Thomas Lovell (b Clifton, July 20th, 1803, d Basle, January 26th, 1849) "The Improvisatore" (1821), "The Bride's Tragedy" (1822), "Death's Jest Book, or, the Fool's Tragedy" (1850), "Poems" (1851), with "Memoir"

Bede (b. 672, d. 735). "The Venerable" List of works in Wright's "Biographia Literaria Britannica" and in Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Authors" Complete edition in 1610. Dr. Giles, in 1843, published original Latin, with a new English translation of the Historical Works and a Life of the author. For Biography, *see* also his own "Ecclesiastical History" and the accounts by Simon of Durham, William of Malmesbury, Baronius, Mabillon, Stevenson, and Gehle (1838), the "Dictionary of National Biography," and Morley's "English Writers," vol ii

Bede, Cuthbert. (*See* Bradley, Rev. Edward.)

Beesly, Professor Edward Spencer (b Peckenham, Worcestershire, 1831). "Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius" (1878), "Queen Elizabeth" (1888). Translated Comte, etc.

Behn, Aphra (b. Canterbury, 1642, d London, April 16th, 1689) "The Forced Marriage" (1671), "The Amorous Prince" (1671), "The Dutch Lover" (1673), "Abdelazar" (1677); "The Town Fop" (1677), "The Rover" (1677), "The Debauchee" (1677), "Sir Patient Fancy" (1678), "The Feigned Courtesans" (1679), "The Rover" (part ii. 1681), "The City Heiress" (1682), "The False Count" (1682), "The Roundheads" (1682), "The Young King" (1683), "Poems" (1684), "Miscellany" (1685); "The Lover's Watch" (1686); "The Lucky Chance" (1687), "The Emperor of the Moon" (1687), "Lycidus" (1688), "The Widow Ranter" (1690); "The Younger Brother" (1696). Histories and Novels (1698, eighth edition with Life, 1735) Works (1871) *See* Ward's "Dramatic Literature," Kavanagh's "Women of Letters," Jeaffreson's "Novelists," Forsyth's "Novelists," etc

Beke, Charles Tilstone (b London, October 10th, 1800, d July 31st, 1874). "Origines Biblicæ" (1834), "Nile and its Tributaries" (1847), "Sources of the Nile" (1848); "Mémoire Justificatif des Pères Paez et Lobo" (Paris, 1848), "The British Captives in Abyssinia" (1867)

Bell, Henry Thomas Mackenzie (b Liverpool, March 2nd, 1856) "The Keeping of the Vow and Other Verses" (1879) "Verses of Varied Life" (1882), "Old Year Leaves" (1883); "A Forgotten Genius Charles Whitehead" (1884), "Spring's Immortality and Other Poems" (1893).

Bell, Mrs. Hugh (Florence) (b. Paris) "Will o' the Wisp" (1890), "Chamber Comedies" (1890), "Nursery Comedies" (1892), "The Story of Ursula" (1895), French Plays for Children, etc

Bennett, William Cox, LL.D. (b Greenwich, October 14th, 1820, d March 4th, 1895). "Poems" (1850), "Verdicts" (1852), "War Songs" (1855), "Collected Poems" (1862), "Songs for Sailors" (1873), etc.

Bentham, Jeremy (b London, February 15th, 1748 d 1832) "Fragment on Government" (1776); "The Hard Labour Bill" (1778), "Principles of Morals and Legislation" (1780), "Usefulness of Chemistry" (1783), "Defence of Usury" (1787), "Panopticon" (1791), "Draft of a Code for Judicial Establishment in France" (1791), "Political Tactics" (1791), "Emancipate your Colonies" (1793) "Supply without Burden" (1796) "Pauper Management" (1797), "Traités de Législation Civile et Penale" (1802), "Two Letters to Lord Pelham" (1802), "Plea for the Constitution" (1803), "Scotch Reforms" (1808), "Chrestomathia" (1816-17) "Parliamentary Reform Catechism" (1817); "Codification and Public Instruction" (1817), "Swear Not at All" (1817), "Springs of Action" (1817), "Church of Englandism" (1818), "Radical Reform Bill" (1819), "The King against Sir C Wolseley" (1820), "The King against Edmonds" (1820), "Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System" (1821), "Art of Packing Special Juries" (1821), "Tracts Relative to Spanish and Portuguese Affairs" (1821), "Liberty of the Press" (1821), "Letter to Count Toreno" (1822), "Not Paul, but Jesus" (1823), "Truth *versus* Ashurst" (1823), "Book of Fallacies" (1824), "Peel's Magistrates' Salary Bill" (1824), "Mother Church Relieved by Bleeding" (1825), "Rationale of Reward" (1825), "Indications Respecting Lord Elgin" (1825, Postscript 1826), "Rationale of Judicial Evidence" (1827), "Codification Proposal" (1871) Biography in Bowring and Burton's edition of Works (1843) *See* Burton's "Benthamiana" (1838)

Bentley, Richard, D.D. (b Oulton, Wakefield, January 27th, 1662, d July 14th, 1742) "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris" (1699), "Discursus on Latin Metres" (1726), "Remarks on a Late Discourse on Freethinking" (1713), "Sermons" (1809). Edited numerous classics Biography by Monk (1830) and by Jebb (1844) "Correspondence" (1842) Works (1836) *See* De Quincey's Essay

Berkeley, George, Bishop of Cloyne (b Kilcrin, Kilkenny, March 12th, 1684, d Oxford, January 14th, 1754) "An Attempt to Demonstrate Arithmetic without Algebra and Geometry" (1707), "New Theory of Vision" (1709), "Principles of Human Knowledge" (1710), "Three Dialogues" (1713) "Principle of Motion" (1721) "Alciphron" (1732), "Siris" (1747) Biographies by Prior (1784), Wright (1843), and Fraser, with "Commonplace Book," in complete Works (1871)

Besant, Mrs. Annie (b London, October 1st, 1847) "Through Storm to Peace," Autobiography (1893), etc

Besant, Sir Walter (b Portsmouth, 1838). "Studies in Early French Poetry" (1868), with Professor Palmer, "Jerusalem" (1871) "The Golden Butterfly" (1871), "Ready-Money Mortiboy" (1872), "The French Humorists" (1873), "The Monks of Thelema" (1878), "By Celia's Arbour" (1878), "'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay" (1879), "The Seamy Side" (1880), "The Ten Years' Tenant" (1881), "The Chaplain of the Fleet" (1881) The above novels were written in conjunction with James Rice Sir Walter has written alone, "The Revolt of Man" (1882), "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" (1882), "The Captain's Room" (1883) "Life of E H Palmer" (1883), "All in a Garden Fair" (1883), "Readings in Rabelais" (1883), "Dorothy Forster" (1884), "The Art of Fiction" (1884), "Uncle Jack" (1885), "Children of Gibeon" (1886), "The World Went Very Well Then" (1887), "Herr Paulus" (1888), "Fifty Years Ago" (1888), "The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies" (1888); "For Faith and Freedom" (1889), "The Bell of St Paul's" (1889) "Captain Cook" (a biography) (1889), "To Call Her Mine" (1889), "Armorel of Lyonesse" (1890), "The Holy Rose" (1890), "St Katherine's by the Tower" (1891), "The Ivory Gate" (1892), "London" (1892); "The History of London" (1893), "The Rebel Queen" (1893), "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice" (1895)

Betham-Edwards, Miss Matilda Barbara (b Westerfield, Suffolk, 1836) "John and I" (1862), "Dr Jacob" (1864), "Kitty" (1869), "The Sylvestres" (1871), "A Year in Western France" (1876), "Bridget" (1877), "Disarmed" (1883), "Pearla" (1883), "Love and Mirage" (1884), "The Parting of the Ways" (1888), "The Roof of France" (1889), "France of To-day" (1892), "A Romance of Dijon" (1894), "Brother Gabriel" (1895), etc

Bickerstaff, Isaac (b. Ireland, 1735, d. *circa* 1800). "Love in a Village" (1762), "Maid of the Mill" (1765)

"Lionel and Clarissa" (1768), and many other plays

Birrell, Augustine (b Waverlee, January 19th, 1850) "Obiter Dicta" (1884 and 1887), "Life of Charlotte Brontë" (1887)

Black, William (b Glasgow, 1841) "Love or Marriage" (1867), "In Silk Attire" (1869), "Kilmeny" (1870), "The Monarch of Mincing Lane" (1871), "A Daughter of Heth" (1871), "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" (1872), "A Princess of Thule" (1873), "The Maid of Killeena" (1874), "Three Feathers" (1875), "Madcap Violet" (1876), "Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart" (1876), "Green Pastures and Piccadilly" (1877), "Macleod of Dare" (1878), "White Wings" and "Sunrise" (1880), "That Beautiful Wretch" (1881), "Shandon Bells" (1883), "Yolande" (1883), "Judith Shakespeare" (1884), "White Heather" (1885); "The Wise Woman of Inverness, etc." (1885), "Sabina Zembra" (1887), "The Strange Adventures of a House Boat" (1888), "The Penance of John Logan," etc (1889), "Nancibel" (1889), "The New Prince Fortunatus" (1890), "Donald Ross of Heimra" (1891), "Stand Fast, Craig-Royston" (1891), "The Magic Ink and Other Tales" (1892), "Wolfenberg" (1892), "The Handsome Humes" (1893), "Highland Cousins" (1894).

Blackburn, Henry (b 1830) "Travelling in Spain" (1866), "The Pyrenees" (1867), "Artists and Arabs" (1868), "Breton Folk" (1880), "Randolph Caldecott: A Personal Memoir of his Early Art Career" (1886), "Artistic Travels in Normandy, Brittany, the Pyrenees, Spain, and Algeria" (1892), "The Art of Illustration" (1894), "Academy Notes" every year

Blackie, John Stuart (b Glasgow, 1809, d March 2nd, 1895) "Pronunciation of Greek" (1852), "Lays and Legends of Ancient Greece" (1857), "Three Discourses on Beauty" (1858), "Lyrical Poems" (1860), "Homer and the Iliad" (1866) "Democracy" (1867), "Musa Burschicosa" (1869), "War Songs of the Germans" (1870), "Four Phases of Morals" (1871), "Lays of the Highlands and Islands" (1872), "Self-Culture" (1873), "Horæ Hellenicæ" (1874), "Songs" (1876), "The Wise Men of Greece" (1877); "The Natural History of Atheism" (1877), "Self-Culture" (1877), "Lay Sermons" (1881); "Altavona" (1882), "The Wisdom of Goethe" (1893), "Life of Robert Burns" (1887), "Scottish Song" (1889), "A Song of Freedom" (1890), "Essays on Subjects of Moral and Social Interest" (1890), "Christianity and the Ideal of Humanity in Old Times and New" (1893) Translated "Faust" (1834), "Æschylus" (1850)

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (b Longworth, Berkshire, 1825) "The Fate of Franklin" (1860), "The Farm and Fruit of Old" (part of the Georgics, 1862), "Clara Vaughan" (1864), "Cradock Nowell" (1866); "Lorna Doone" (1869), "The Maid of Sker" (1872), "Alice Lorraine" (1875), "Cripps the Carrier" (1876) "Erema" (1877), "Mary Anerly" (1880), "Christowel" (1881), "Tommy Upmore" (1882), "Springhaven" (1887), "Kit and Kitty" (1889), "Perlycross" (1891), "Fringilla" (1895), etc Translation of the Georgics (1871)

Blackstone, Sir William, LL.D. (b. London, July 10th, 1723, d February 11th, 1780) "Great Charter" (1759), "Commentaries on the Laws of England" (1765), "Tracts" (1771), "Reports of Cases" (1781). "Life" (1782).

Blake, William (b London, 1757, d August 12th, 1828). "Poetical Sketches" (1783); "Songs of Innocence" (1789), "Book of Thel" (1789), "America" (1793), "Songs of Experience" (1793); "Gates of Paradise" (1793), "Vision of the Daughters of Albion" (1793), "Europe" (1791); "Book of Ahania" (1795), "Urizen" (1800), "Jerusalem" (1801), "Milton" (1804) Biographies Gilchrist's (1863, enlarged 1881), Rossetti's in B.'s Poems" (1866), Swinburne's "Essay" (1868)

Blakey, Robert (b 1795, d 1878) "History of Moral Science" (1833), "The History of the Philosophy of Mind" (1848), "History of Political Literature" (1855) Also wrote several works on Angling, among them "The Rivers of England and Wales"

Blessington, Countess of (b near Clonmel, September 1st, 1789, d Paris, June 4th, 1849) "The Idler in Italy," "Country Quarters," "Conversations with Byron," etc "Life," by Madden (1855).

Blind, Miss Mathilde (b. March 21st, 1847). "Tarantella" (1884), "The Heather on Fire" (1886), "Madame Roland" (1886), "George Eliot"

(1888); "The Ascent of Man" (1888), "Dramas in Miniature" (1891), "Songs and Sonnets" (1893), "Buds of Passage" (1895) Has edited the works of Shelley and Byron, and translated the "Journal" of Marie Bashkirtseff, etc.

Blomfield, C. J., Bishop of London. (b 1786, d 1857) "Posthumous Tracts of Porson," "Adversaria Porsoni," "A Dissertation upon the Traditional Knowledge of a Promised Redeemer" (1819), "Five Lectures on the Gospel of St John" (1823), "A Letter on the Present Neglect of the Lord's Day" (1830). Edited Callimachus and Æschylus

Bloomfield, Robert (b Honington, Suffolk, 1766, d Shefford, Bedfordshire, August 19th, 1823) "The Farmer's Boy" (1800), "Rural Tales and Ballads" (1802), "Good Tidings" (1804), "Wild Flowers" (1806), "Miscellaneous Poems" (1806); "The Banks of the Wye" (1811), "Works" (1814), "May Day with the Muses" (1822), "Remains" (1824) Selected Correspondence (1870).

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount (b Battersea, October 1st, 1678, d December 12th, 1751). "Dissertation on Parties" (1735), "Letters on Patriotism" (1749), "On the Study of History" (1752) Selected Correspondence (1788) Biography Macknight's (1865). *See* also J Churton Collins's "Bolingbroke," etc (1886)

Borrow, George (b Norfolk, 1803, d 1881) "The Zincali; or, An Account of the Gipsies of Spain" (1841), "The Bible in Spain" (1843); "Lavengro The Scholar, the Gipsy, and the Priest" (1851), "The Romany Rye" (1857), "Wild Waves" (1862), "Romano Lavo Lil" (1874)

Boswell, James (b Edinburgh, October 29th, 1740, d London, June 19th, 1795). "Account of Corsica" (1768), "Essays in Favour of the Corsicans" (1769), "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr Johnson" (1785), "Life of Johnson" (1791), "Letters to Rev W J Temple" (1856) "Boswelliana" (1874) *See* the Essays by Macaulay and Carlyle, etc

Bowles, Rev. William Lisle (b. King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, September 24th, 1762, died Salisbury, April 7th, 1850). "Fourteen Sonnets" (1789), "Poems" (1798-1809), "The Spirit of Discovery" (1805), "The Missionary of the Andes" (1815). "Collected Poems" (1855)

Boyd, Rev. Andrew Kennedy Hutchison, D.D., LL.D. (b Auchinleck, November, 1825) "Recreations of a Country Parson" (1859), "Leisure Hours in Town," "East Coast Days and Memories" (1887); "The Best Last" (1888), "Twenty-five Years of St Andrews" (1892), "St. Andrews and Elsewhere" (1895), etc.

Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery (b Chelsea, 1676 d August 28th, 1731) Edited "Epistles of Phalaris" (1695).

Boyle, Hon. Robert (b Lismore, January 25th, 1626; d. London, December 30th, 1692) "Physiological Essays" (1661); "The Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy" (1663), etc. "Works," with Life and Correspondence (1744).

Brabourne, Lord, Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen (b Mersham Hatch, April 29th, 1829, d. 1893) "Stories for My Children" (1869), "Crackers for Christmas" (1870), "Moonshine" (1871), "Tales at Teatime" (1872); "Queer Folk" (1873), "Whispers from Fairyland" (1874), "River Legends" (1874), "Higgledy-Piggledy" (1875), "Uncle Joe's Stories" (1878); "Friends and Foes from Fairyland" (1885), etc Edited "Letters of Jane Austen" (his maternal great aunt) (1885).

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, *née* Mrs Maxwell (b London, 1837). "Lady Audley's Secret" (1862); "Aurora Floyd" (1863), "To the Bitter End" (1872), "Dead Men's Shoes" (1876), "Joshua Haggard's Daughter" (1876), "Weavers and Weft" (1877); "An Open Verdict" (1878); "The Cloven Foot" (1878); "Vixen" (1879), "The Story of Barbara" (1880), "Just as I Am" (1880), "Asphodel" (1881); "Mount Royal" (1882) "Phantom Fortune" (1883) "The Golden Calf" (1883); "Ishmael" (1884); "Wyllard's Weird" (1885), "One Thing Needful" (1886), "Mohawks" (1886), "Like and Unlike" (1887), "Cut by the County" (1887), "The Fatal Three" (1888), "The Day will Come" (1889); "One Life, One Love" (1890), "Gerard" (1891), "The Venetians" (1891); "All Along the River" (1893); "Thou Art the Man" (1894), "The Christmas Hirelings" (1894), etc. Edited *Belgravia.*

Bradley, Rev. Edward, "Cuthbert

Bede" (b Kidderminster, 1827; d. December 12th, 1889) "Adventures of Verdant Green" (1853); "Glenceregan" (1861); "The Curate of Cranston" (1862), "A Tour in Tartan Land" (1863), "The White Wife" (1864); "The Rook's Garden" (1865), "Matins and Muttons" (1866), "Fotheringay and Mary Queen of Scots" (1886), etc

Brewer, The Rev. John Sherren (b 1810, d 1879). "Monumenta Franciscana" (1858); "Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII" (1862, etc), "The Reign of Henry VIII" Also edited Fuller's "Church History of Britain" (1845) Roger Bacon's "Opus Tertium" and "Opus Minus" (1859), and the Carte and Carew Papers relating to Ireland (1867)

Brewster, Sir David, LL.D. (b Jedburgh, December 11th, 1781, d February 10th, 1868) "Depolarisation of Light" (1813), "Polarisation of Light by Reflection" (1815); "On the Production of Polarising Structure by Pressure" (1816); "The Laws of Polarisation" (1818); "The Kaleidoscope" (1819), "Elliptical Polarisation" (1830); "Optics" (1831), etc "Life" (1869)

Bridges, Robert Seymour, M.B., M.R.C.P. (b 1844). "Growth of Love" (1876), another edition, 1890, "Prometheus the Fire-giver" (1884), "Plays" (1885), "Feast of Bacchus" (1889); "Shorter Poems" (1890, 1893-1894); "Eden" (1891); "Achilles in Scyros" (1892), "Humours of the Court" (1893); "Milton's Prosody" (1893), "Overheard in Arcady" (1894), "John Keats, a Critical Essay" (1895).

Britton, John (b Kingston-St-Michael, Wiltshire, July 7th, 1771; d. January 1st, 1857) "The Beauties of Wiltshire" (1801); "The Cathedral Antiquities of England" (1814-1835), etc

Brontes, The, "Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell" (1846) —**Charlotte** (b Thornton, Yorkshire, April 21st, 1816, d Haworth, March 31st, 1855), "Jane Eyre" (1847), "Shirley" (1849), "Villette" (1852); "The Professor" (1856). Life by Mrs Gaskell (1857) *See* "Charlotte Bronte," by Wemyss Reid (1877); Swinburne's "Notes on Charlotte Bronte" (1877); "Charlotte Bronte," by Birrell (1887); and "The Brontes in Ireland," by Dr William Wright (1894) —**Emily** (b *ibid*, 1818; d Haworth, 1848) "Wuthering Heights" (1847) —**Anne** (b *ibid*, 1820; d Scarborough, 1849) "The Tenant of Wildhell Hall," "Agnes Grey" (1847)

Brooke, Rev. Augustus Stopford (b Dublin, 1832) "Life of Fredk Wm Robertson" (1865); several vols of "Sermons" (1868-94), "Theology in the English Poets" (1874), "Primer of English Literature" (1878); "Milton" (1879); "Poems" (1888); "Dove Cottage" (1890); "History of Early English Literature" (1892); "Development of Theology" (1893); "Irish Literature" (1893); "Tennyson His Art and Relation to Modern Life" (1894) Has also published an edition of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" (1882); Meryon's "Etchings" (1887), and "The Golden Book of Coleridge" (1895)

Brooks, Charles Shirley (b Brill, Oxfordshire, 1816, d February 23rd, 1874) "The Silver Cord" (1855), "Aspen Court" (1855); "The Gordian Knot" (1858), "Sooner or Later" (1868); "Poems of Wit and Humour" (1875), etc Was editor of *Punch*

Brougham, Henry, Baron Brougham and Vaux (b Edinburgh, September 19th, 1778, d Cannes, May 7th, 1868) "Colonial Policy of the European Powers," "Discourses on Natural Theology" (1835), "Speeches" (1838), "Dissertations on Subjects of Science" (1839); "Statesmen of the Time of George III" (1839-43); "Political Philosophy" (1840), "Albert Lunel" (1844), "Men of Letters and Science" (1845), "The Revolution in France" (1849), "Dialogue on Instinct" (1849), "Analytical View of Newton's 'Principia'" (with Routh) (1855), "Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* (1857). *See* Works (1868), Autobiography (1871), Bibliography of his writings (1873).

Broughton, Miss Rhoda (b North Wales, November 29th, 1840) "Cometh up as a Flower" (1867); "Not Wisely, but Too Well" (1867), "Red as a Rose is She" (1870), "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye" (1872), "Nancy" (1873), "Joan" (1876); "Second Thoughts" (1880), "Belinda" (1883), "Doctor Cupid" (1886); "Alas!" (1890), "A Widower Indeed," in collaboration (1891), "Mrs Bligh" (1892), "A Beginner" (1894), etc.

Brown, John, M.D. (b September, 1810, d May 11th, 1882). "Rab and

His Friends" (in *Horæ Subsecivæ*, 1858-60)

Brown, Rev. John, D.D. (b Boltonle-Moors, Lancs, June 19th, 1830) "God's Book for Man's Life" (1881), "John Bunyan: His Life, Times, and Work" (1885), "Bunyan's Home" (1890), "The Historic Episcopate" (1891) Editor of John Bunyan's Works

Browne, Sir Thomas (b London, October 19th, 1605; d October 19th, 1682) "Religio Medici" (1642), "Pseudodoxia Epidemica; or, Inquiry into Vulgar Errors" (1646), "Hydriotaphia" (1658); "The Garden of Cyrus" (1658), "Treatise on Christian Morals" (1756, with Life by Johnson) Works (1686, new edition 1836)

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett (b London, 1809, d Florence, June 29th, 1861) "The Battle of Marathon," "Essay on Mind and other Poems" (1826), "Prometheus Bound, translated, with Poems" (1833), "The Seraphim" (1838), "The Romaunt of the Page" (1839), "Poems" (1844), "Sonnets from the Portuguese," printed in the 2nd edition of her "Poems" (1850), "Casa Guidi Windows" (1851), "Aurora Leigh" (1856), "Poems before Congress" (1860); "A Curse for a Nation" (1861), "Last Poems" (1862); "The Greek Christian Poets" (1863) Works (1864-66). *See* her "Letters" (1877), Memoir by Stedman, Selden's "Portraits de Femmes" (1877), and Mrs Ritchie's "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and the Brownings" (1892)

Browning, Robert (b Camberwell, May 7th, 1812, d Florence, December 12th, 1889) "Paracelsus" (1835); "Strafford" (1837), "Sordello" (1839), "Pippa Passes" (1842), "The Blot in the 'Scutcheon" (1843), "Romances and Lyrics" (1845); "A Soul's Tragedy" (1846); "King Victor and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "Return of the Druses," "Colombe's Birthday," "Dramatic Romances," "The Soul's Errand," "Christmas Eve" (1850), "Men and Women" (1855); "Dramatis Personæ" (1864); "The Ring and the Book" (1868), "Balaustion's Adventure" (1871); "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau" (1871); "Fifine at the Fair" (1872), "Red Cotton Nightcap Country" (1873) "Aristophanes' Apology" (1875); "The Inn Album" (1875); "Pacchiarotto" (1876), "Agamemnon of Æschylus" (1877), "La Saisiaz," "The Two Poets of Croisic" (1878); "Dramatic Idyls" (1879-80); "Jocoseria" (1883), "Ferishtah's Fancies" (1884); "Parleyings with Certain People" (1887), "Asolando" (1889), "Prose Life of Strafford" (1892) Collected edition, 1888-89 *See* "Essays on Browning" by Nettleship (1868), and McCrie's "Religion of our Literature" F J. Furnivall's "A Browning Bibliography," "The Browning Society Papers," Mrs Orr's "Handbook to Browning," and her "Life and Letters" (1891); Mr Symons's "Introduction to the Study of Browning" (1886), W. Sharpe's "Life" (1890); Professor Henry Jones's "Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher" (1891), F Mary Wilson's "Browning Primer" (1891), Mrs. Ritchie's "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and the Brownings" (1892).

Bryce, The Right Hon. James (b Belfast, May 10th, 1838) "The Holy Roman Empire" (1864), "Transcaucasia and Ararat" (1877); "The American Commonwealth" (1888).

Buchanan, George (b Killearn, Stirlingshire, February, 1506, d September 28th, 1582) "Rudimenta Grammatica" (1530), "Jephthes" (1554), "Franciscanus" (1564), "Admonition to the Lords Maintenaris of the King's Authoritie" (1571), "De Maria Scotorum Regina" (1572), "Baptistes" (1578), "Dialogus de Jure Regni" (1579); "Rerum Scoticorum Historia" (1582), "Paraphrasis Psalmorum Poetica" (1569), "De Prosodia" (1600) Life by Irving (1807). Works (1725).

Buchanan, Robert Williams (b August 18th, 1841) "Undertones" (1860), "Idyls of Inverburn" (1865), "London Poems" (1866), "Napoleon Fallen" (1871), "The Land of Lorne" (1871), "The Drama of Kings" (1871), "The Fleshly School of Poetry" (1872), "Master Spirits" (1873), "Balder the Beautiful" (1877), "God and the Man" (1881), "A Child of Nature" (1881); "The Martyrdom of Madeleine" (1882), "Ballads of Life, Love, and Humour" (1882), "Love Me for Ever" (1883); "Annan Water" (1883), "The New Abelard" (1884) "Foxglove Manor" (1884); "Matt" (1885), "Stormy Waters" (1885); "The Master of the Mine" (1885), "A Look Round Literature" (1887), "The Hen of Linn" (1888), "The City of Dream" (1888); "The Moment After" (1890); "The Outcast" (1891); "Come, Live with Me and be My Love" (1891); "The Coming

Terror, etc" (1891), "Poems for the People" (1892), "The Wandering Jew" (1893), "Woman and the Man" (1893), "Rachel Dene" (1894), "Red and White Heather" (1894) With C Gibbon, "Storm-Beaten." Plays "The Witchfinder," "A Made up Prince," "Sophia," "The Piper of Hamelin," etc. Works (1874)

Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of (b Wallingford, January 30th, 1627, d Kirkby Moorside, April 16th, 1688). "The Rehearsal" (1671), etc

Buckle, Henry Thomas (b 1821, d 1862). "History of Civilisation in Europe," vol i (1857), vol ii (1861), "Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works" (1872) *See* J H. Stirling's "Buckle, his Problem and his Metaphysics," in *North American Review* (1872).

Bunyan, John (b Elstow, Bedford, 1628, d London, August 31st, 1688) "Sighs from Hell" (1650), "Gospel Truths Opened" (1656), "The Holy City" (1665); "Grace Abounding" (1666), "Justification by Christ" (1671), "Defence of Justification" (1672), "Water Baptism" (1673), "The Pilgrim's Progress" (1678, 1684); "Life and Death of Mr. Badman" (1680), "The Barren Fig-Tree" (1683), "The Holy War" (1684), "The Pharisee and Publican" (1685), "The Jerusalem Sinner Saved" (1688). Works (1853) Biographies by Southey, Macaulay, Ivimey (1809), Philip (1839), Froude (1880), Dr John Brown (1885); and Canon Venables

Burgon, John William, Dean of Chichester (b 1819 d. 1888). "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham" (1839). "Petra" (1846), "Oxford Reformers" (1854), "Historical Notice of the Colleges of Oxford" (1857), "Inspiration and Interpretation" (1861); "Treatises on the Pastoral Office" (1864), "Ninety-one Short Sermons" (1867), "Disestablishment the Nation's Formal Rejection of God and Denial of the Faith" (1868), "The Protests of the Bishops against Dr Temple's Consecration" (1870), "The Athanasian Creed to be Retained in its Entirety, and Why?" (1872), "A Plea for the Study of Divinity at Oxford" (1875), "The Prayer Book, a Devotional Guide and Manual" (1876), "Divergent Ritual" (1881); "The Revision Revised" (1883).

Burke, Edmund (b. Dublin, January 12th, 1728 or 1729, d. Beaconsfield, July 9th, 1797) "Vindication of Natural Society" (1756), "The Sublime and Beautiful" (1757), "Present State of the Nation" (1769), "Thoughts on the Present Discontents" (1770), "Reflections on the French Revolution" (1790) "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs" (1791), "Letter to a Noble Lord" (1795); "Letters on a Regicide Peace" (1796); "Observations on the Conduct of the Minority" (1797), etc Works (1801), Select Works (1871) Correspondence (1817) Best Biographies Macknight's (1858-60), John Morley's (1867, Sketch, 1879).

Burnaby, Colonel F. G. (b 1842, d. 1885). "A Ride to Khiva" (1876); "On Horseback Through Asia Minor" (1877), "A Ride Across the Channel" (1882), "Our Radicals" (1886) Life by R K. Mann.

Burnand, Francis Cowley (b. 1837). "My Time and What I've Done with It" (1874), "The Incompleat Angler" (1887); "Very Much Abroad" (1890); "Rather at Sea" (1890), "Quite at Home" (1890), "The Real Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" (1893), "Happy Thoughts" Series, etc Has been editor of *Punch* since 1880, and has written many burlesque and other dramatic pieces

Burnet, Gilbert, Bishop of Salisbury (b Edinburgh, September 18th, 1643, d. March 17th, 1715). "History of the Reformation" (1679, 1681, 1715), "History of My Own Time" (1724), etc Life by Le Clerc (1715) and Flaxman

Burnett, Mrs. Frances, *née* Hodgson (b Manchester, November 20th, 1849) "That Lass o' Lowrie's" (1877), "Kathleen" (1878); "Surly Tim" (1878), "Haworth's" (1879), "Louisiana" (1880), "A Fair Barbarian" (1881), "Through One Administration" (1883), "Vagabondia" (1884), "Little Lord Fauntleroy" (1886), "Sara Crewe, etc" (1888); "The Fortunes of Philippa Fanfax" (1888), "The Pretty Sister of José" (1889); "Little Saint Elizabeth" (1890), "Children I Have Known, etc" (1891), "Dolly" (1893), "The One I Know the Best of All" (1893), etc

Burns, Robert (b. Ayr, January 25th, 1759; d Dumfries, July 21st, 1796) "Poems" (1786). Complete Works, Currie (1800). Bibliography by McKie (1875). Best edition of Poems, Douglas (1877-79). *See* Nichol's monograph (1879), etc.

Burton, John Hill, LL.D. (b Aberdeen, August 22nd, 1809, d 1882) "Benthamiana" (1838); "Life and Correspondence of Hume" (1846), "Lives of Lovat and Forbes" (1847), "Political and Social Economy" (1849); "History of Scotland from the Revolution" (1853); "The Book-Hunter" (1862), "The Scot Abroad" (1864); "The Cairngorm Mountains" (1864), "History of Scotland from the Earliest Period" (1867) "Reign of Queen Anne" (1880), etc.

Burton, Sir Richard Francis (b 1821, d October 19th, 1890) "Sindh" (1851), "A Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah" (1856), "First Footsteps in E Africa" (1856), "The Lake Regions of Central Africa" (1860), "The City of the Saints" (1861) "The Nile Basin" (1864), "Wit and Wisdom from West Africa" (1865), "Explorations of the Highlands of Brazil" (1869); "Zanzibar" (1872), "Etruscan Bologna" (1876), "Sindh Revisited" (1877); "Camoens, his Life and his Lusiads" (1881), "The Book of the Sword" (1884). Has translated and published privately "The Thousand Nights and a Night" (1885) Life by Lady Burton.

Burton, Robert (b Lindley, Leicestershire, February 8th, 1576, d January 25th, 1639) "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621) "Philosophaster" (with Poemata) (1662)

Butler, Arthur John (b Putney, June 21st, 1844) "Divina Commedia" with notes and translation—"Purgatory" (1880), "Paradise" (1885), "Hell" (1891), "A Companion to Dante" (1893) "Letters of Count Cavour" (1894), "Dante, his Time and his Work" (1895); "Select Essays of Sainte-Beuve" (1895).

Butler, Joseph, Bishop of Durham (b Wantage, Berkshire, May 18th, 1692; d Bath, June 16th, 1752) "Sermons" (1726), "Analogy of Religion" (1736)

Butler, Samuel (b Strensham, Worcester, 1612 d 1680). "Hudibras" (1663, 1664, 1678) "Posthumous Works" (many spurious), 1715, "Remains" (1759) "Works" (1861) Life (1849)

Butler, Major-General Sir William Francis, K.C.B. (b Tipperary, 1838) "A Narrative of the Historical Events Connected with the Sixty-ninth Regiment" (1870), "The Great Lone Land" (1872), "The Wild North Land" (1873), "In Akimfoo" (1874), "Far Out" (1881); "Red Cloud, the Solitary Sioux" (1882), "Campaign of the Cataracts" (1887), "Charles G Gordon" (1889), "Sir Charles Napier" (1890).

Byron, Lord, George Gordon Noel (b London, January 22nd, 1788, d Missolonghi, April 19th, 1824) "Hours of Idleness" (1807); "Poems" (1808), "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" (1809), "The Curse of Minerva" (1812), "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" (cantos i and ii in 1812, canto iii in 1816, and canto iv in 1818) "The Waltz" (1813), "The Giaour" (1813); "The Bride of Abydos" (1813), "Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte" (1814), "The Corsair" (1814), "Lara" (1814), "Hebrew Melodies" (1815), "The Siege of Corinth" and "Parisina" (1816), "The Prisoner of Chillon" (1816); "Mantied" (1817), "The Lament of Tasso" (1817), "Monody on the Death of the Right Hon R. B. Sheridan" (1817) "Beppo" (1818), "Mazeppa" (1819), "Don Juan" (cantos i and ii in 1819, iii, iv, and v. in 1821, vi., vii., and viii in 1823, ix, x, xi, xii, xiii, and xiv in 1823, xv. and xvi in 1824) "A Letter to John Murray on the Rev W L. Bowles's Strictures on the Life and Writings of Pope" (1821), "Marino Faliero," and "The Prophecy of Dante" (1821), "Sardanapalus," "The Two Foscari," and "Cain" (1821); "Werner" (1822), "The Vision of Judgment" (1822), "Heaven and Earth" (1822), "The Island" (1823), "The Age of Bronze" (1823), canto i of the "Morgante Maggiore di Messer Luigi Pulci," translated, "The Deformed Transformed" (1824), "Parliamentary Speeches in 1812 and 1813" (1824) The following are the chief publications on the poet—"Memoirs, Historical and Critical of the Life and Writings of Lord Byron, with Anecdotes of Some of his Contemporaries" (1822); "Lord Byron's Private Correspondence, including his Letters to his Mother, Written from Portugal, Spain, Greece, and Other Parts of the Mediterranean Published from the Originals, with Notes and Observations," by A R C. Dallas (1824), "Recollections," by A. R C Dallas (1824), "Conversations with Lord Byron, Noted during a Residence with his Lordship at Pisa in the Years 1821 and 1822," by Thomas Medwin (1824), "Letters on the Character and Poetical Genius of Lord Byron," by Sir Egerton Brydges (1824), "Lord Byron," by Madame Louise Belloc (1824); "Anecdotes of Lord Byron, from Authentic Sources, with

Remarks Illustrative of his Connection with the Principal Literary Characters of the Present Day" (1825), "The Last Days of Lord Byron, with his Lordship's Opinions on Various Subjects, particularly on the State and Prospect of Greece," by William Parry (1825), "Lord Byron en Italie et en Grèce, ou, Aperçu de sa Vie et de ses Ouvrages, d'après des Sources authentiques," by the Marquis de Salvo (1825), "Narrative of Lord Byron's Voyage to Corsica and Sardinia, 1821" (1825), "A Short Narrative of Lord Byron's Last Journey to Greece, extracted from the Journal of Count Peter Gamba" (1825), "Correspondence of Lord Byron with his Friends, including his Letters to his Mother, Written in 1809, 1810, and 1811," edited by A R C Dallas (1825), "Life," by J Galt (1825), "An Inquiry into the Moral Character of Lord Byron," by J W Simmonds (1826); "Memoir," by Sir H Bulwer (1826), "Life," by W Lake (1826); "Lord Byron and Some of his Contemporaries" (1828), "Life," by Sir Egerton Brydges (1828), "Memoirs of Lord Byron," by G Clinton (1828), "Life, Letters, and Journals," edited by Moore (1830); "Conversations with Lord Byron," by Lady Blessington (1831), "Life," by Armstrong (1846), "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," by Mrs Beecher-Stowe (1867), "Medora Leigh," by Dr Mackay (1869), "Recollections of Lord Byron," by the Countess Guiccioli (1870), "Life," by Karl Elze (1871), "Trelawney's Recollections" (new ed. 1879); "Life," by Nicholl (1881), "The Real Lord Byron," by J Cordy Jeaffreson (1882) *See* Jeffrey's "Essays," Hazlitt's "Spirit of the Age" and "English Poets," Macaulay's "Essays," Swinburne's preface to a "Selection from the Poems," Sir Henry Taylor's preface to his own "Poems," Brimley's "Essays," W M Rossetti's preface to an edition of the "Poems," Kingsley's "Miscellanies," *Quarterly Review* for July, 1868, the "Dictionary of National Biography," etc.

C

Cædmon (d *circa* 680) "Paraphrase" (1655), best editions—Thorpe's (1832) Bouterwek's (1849-54), Grein's (1857-63) *See* Watson's "Cædmon, the First English Poet" (1875), and Morley's "English Writers," vol. II.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall (b Runcorn, 1853) "Recollections of D. G. Rossetti" (1882) "Cobwebs of Criticism" (1883), "The Shadow of a Crime" (1885), "A Son of Hagar" (1887), "Life of S T Coleridge" (1887), "The Deemster" (1887), "The Bondman" (1890); "The Scapegoat" (1891); "The Little Manx Nation" (1891), "Captain Davy's Honeymoon, etc." (1892), "The Manxman" (1894).

Caird, Edward, Master of Balliol (b Greenock, March 22nd, 1835). "The Social Philosophy and Religion of Comte" (1885); "The Critical Philosophy of Immanuel Kant" (1889), "Essays on Literature and Philosophy" (1892), "The Evolution of Religion" (1893), etc.

Caird, Principal John, D D., LL.D. (b Greenock, December, 1820). "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" (1880), "Spinoza" (1888), etc

Cairns, Principal John, D.D., LL.D. (b Ayton, Berwickshire, August 23rd, 1818, d March 12th, 1892). "Life of John Brown, D D" (1860), "Unbelief in the Eighteenth Century" (1881), "Christ, the Morning Star," etc. (1892) "Life," by Dr Alexander McEwen (1895)

Calverley, Charles Stuart (b 1833, d 1884) "Verses and Translations" (1862), "A Verse Translation of Theocritus" (1869), "Fly Leaves" (1872). *See* W. J Sendall's "The Literary Remains of C. S C."

Camden, William (b London, May 2nd, 1551, d Chiselhurst, November 9th, 1623). "Britannia" (1586-1607), "Institutio Græcæ Grammatices Compendiaria" (1597), "Anglica, Hibernica, Normanica, Cambrica, a Veteris Scripta" (1604), "Remains Concerning Britain" (1605), "Reges, Reginæ, Nobiles, et alii in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonastern Sepulti, usque ad annum 1606" (1606), "Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha" (1615), "A Description of Scotland" (1695), and some minor works

Campbell, John, Baron (b 1781, d 1861) "Reports of Cases Determined at Nisi Prius" (1807-16), "Letter to Lord Stanley" (1837), "Speeches at the Bar and House of Commons" (1842); "Lives of the Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England" (1845-48), "Lives of the Chief Justices of

England" (1849-57), "Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements" *See* "Life of John Campbell," by Hon Mrs. Hardcastle.

Campbell, Thomas (b Glasgow, July 27th, 1777, d Boulogne, June 15th, 1844) "Pleasures of Hope" (1799); 'Poems" (1803), "Annals of Great Britain" (1806), "Gertrude of Wyoming" (1809), "Specimens of the British Poets" (1819-48) 'Theodoric" (1824), "Life of Mrs. Siddons" (1834), "Letters from the South" (1837), "Life of Petrarch" (1841), "The Pilgrim of Glencoe" (1842), "Frederick the Great" (1843), 'History of Our Own Times" (1843), "A Poet's Residence in Algiers" (1845) "Life and Letters," by Beattie (1849) "Literary Reminiscences of Thomas Campbell," by Cyrus Redding (1859)

Candlish, Robert Smith, D.D. (b March 23rd, 1807; d October 19th, 1873) "Scripture Characters and Miscellanies" (1850), 'Examination of Mr Maurice's Theological Essays" (1854), 'Life in a Risen Saviour" (1858); "Reason and Revelation" (1859); "The Atonement" (1861); "The Fatherhood of God" (1865), "Sermons, with Biographical Preface" (1874); "Gospel of Forgiveness" (1878). "Life," by J L Watson

Carleton, William (b Prillisk, Co Tyrone, 1794; d January 30th, 1869) "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" (1830, 1833), "Tales of Ireland" (1834), "Fardorougha the Miser" (1839), "Valentine McClutchy, the Irish Agent" (1845), 'Parry Sastha" (1845), "The Black Prophet" (1847); "The Tithe Proctor" (1849); "The Red Hall" (1852), "The Squanders of Castle Squander" (1852); "Willy Reilly" (1855); "The Emigrants" (1857), "The Evil Eye" (1860); "The Double Prophecy" (1862); "Redmond Count O'Hanlon" (1862) "The Silver Acre" etc (1862), "The Fair of Emyvale" (1870), etc

Carlyle, Thomas (b Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, December 4th 1795, d London, February 5th, 1881) Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia' (1820-23), articles on Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Montaigne, Montesquieu, Montfaucon, Dr Moore, Sir John Moore, Necker, Nelson, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Mungo Park, Lord Chatham, William Pitt; in *The New Edinburgh Review* (1821-22) papers on Joanna Baillie's "Metrical Legends" and Goethe's "Faust;" "Schiller's Life and Writings" (1823-25), translation of "Legendre's Geometry," with essay on "Proportion" (1824); a translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" (1824), 'German Romances Specimens of the Chief Authors, with Biographical and Critical Notices" (1827), Essays in various Reviews and Magazines, republished in the *Miscellanies* (1827-1837), 'Sartor Resartus" (1833-34), "The French Revolution" (1837), "Chartism" (1839); "Heroes and Hero-Worship" (1840), 'Past and Present" (1843); "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations and a Connecting Narrative" (1845); "Latter-Day Pamphlets" (1850); articles in *The Examiner* (1848) on Louis Philippe (March 4th), Repeal of the Union (April 29th), Legislation for Ireland (May 13th); articles in *The Spectator* (1848) on Ireland and the British Chief Governor, and Irish Regiments (of the New Era) (May 13th); The Death of Charles Buller, in *The Examiner* (December 2nd, 1848), "Life of John Sterling" (1851); "Life of Friedrich II" (1865); "On the Choice of Books" (1866), and "Shooting Niagara — and After?" in *Macmillan's Magazine* for 1867 In 1875 Carlyle published a small volume on the "Early Kings of Norway, and the Portraits of John Knox" For Biography, *see* Horne's 'Spirit of the Age;" the preface to "The Choice of Books;" "Reminiscences" (1881), Wylie's "Life," (1881); Froude's "Life of Carlyle" (1882-84), 'Reminiscences" (1883), and "Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" (1883), "The Correspondence of Thomas Carlyle and R W Emerson," edited by C E Norton (1883), Norton's "Letters of Carlyle" (1887) *See* also *British and Foreign Review* for October, 1840, by Giuseppe Mazzini; "Essays," by George Brimley; Greg's "Literary and Social Judgments;" Morley's "Critical Miscellanies," *Quarterly Review* for July, 1865; *Westminster Review* for January, 1865; J Russell Lowell's "My Study Windows," Mozley's "Essays" (1878); "Lives," by Moncure D. Conway, H J Nicholl, and Richard Garnett, and D Masson's "Carlyle, Personally and in his Writings" (1885), etc

Carpenter, William Benjamin, M.D., LL.D. (b Bristol, 1813, d 1885) 'Principles of Human Physiology"

(1816), "Animal Physiology" (1847), "Mechanical Physiology" (1847), "The Physiology of Temperance" (1853), "The Principles of Comparative Physiology" (1851), "The Microscope and its Revelations" (1856), "Principles of Mental Physiology" (1874), etc

Carpenter, Right Rev. William Boyd, D.D., D.C.L. (b *circa* 1841) "Witness of the Heart for Christ" (1879), "The Permanent Elements of Religion" (1889), "Lectures on Preaching" (1895).

Carroll, Lewis, pseudonym of Rev C. L. Dodgson (b 1833). "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (1868), "Phantasmagoria" (1869), "Alice Through the Looking-Glass" (1872), "The Hunting of the Snark" (1876), "Doublets" (1879), "Euclid and his Modern Rivals" (1879); "Rhyme? and Reason?" (1883), "A Tangled Tale" (1886), "The Game of Logic" (1887), etc.

Cary, Henry Francis (b 1772, d 1844). "Inferno of Dante, with an English Translation in Blank Verse" (1806); "Translation of the Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso" (1813), "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White" (1846) "The Early French Poets" (1847). Mr Cary also translated the "Birds" of Aristophanes and the "Odes" of Pindar. *See* "Memoirs of the Rev H. F. Cary," by his son.

Chalmers, George (b. Fochabers, Morayshire, 1742, d May 31st, 1825) "Caledonia" (1807-24); "Lives" of Defoe (1786), Ruddiman (1794), Allan Ramsay (1800), etc.

Chalmers, Thomas, D.D. (b Anstruther, March 17th, 1780 d Edinburgh, May 30th, 1847) "Extent and Stability of the National Resources" (1808), "Astronomical Discourses" (1816), "Political Economy" (1832), "Adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man" (1833), etc "Life" by Hanna prefixed to Works (1849) *See* also Memoir by Mrs Oliphant (1893)

Chambers, Robert (b Peebles, 1802 d March 17th, 1871) "Illustrations of the Author of 'Waverley'" (1822), "Traditions of Edinburgh" (1824), "Walks in Edinburgh" (1825), "History of the English Language and Literature" (1837), "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation" (1844), "Exploration," a sequel to the "Vestiges" (1845), "Essays" (1847); "Ancient Sea Margins" (1848), "History of Scotland" (new edition, 1849), "Scottish Jests and Anecdotes" (1856), "Edinburgh Merchants and Merchandise in Old Times" (1859), "Edinburgh Papers" (1861), "Domestic Annals of Scotland" Memoir by William Chambers (1871) (*See* also CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, LL.D.)

Chambers, William, LL.D. (b Peebles, 1800, d May 20th, 1883) "A History of the Gipsies" (1822), "The Book of Scotland" (1830), "Glenormiston" (1849), "Fuddy" (1851) "Something of Italy" (1862) "A History of Peebles-shire" (1864), "Sketches" (1866), "France" (1866), "About Railways" (1866), "Memoir of Robert Chambers" (1871), "John Gilroy" (1872), "Stories of Old Families" (1878), "Story of St Giles's Church, Edinburgh" (1879), "The Story of a Long and Busy Life" (1882), etc Editor, with his brother Robert, of many educational and other works

Chapman, George (b near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, 1557 or 1559, d. 1634) "Skiamuktos, the Shadow of Night" (1595), "Ovid's Banquet of Sense" (1595), "The Shield of Achilles" (1596), "The Blind Beggar of Alexandria" (1598), "An Humerous Dayes Mirth" (1599), "All Fooles" (1605), "Eastward Hoe" (1605), "Monsieur d'Olive" (1606), "The Gentleman Usher" (1606), "Bussy d'Ambois" (1607), "The Conspiracie and Tragedie of Charles, Duke of Byron" (1608), "Euthymiæ Raptus, or, the Teares of Peace" (1609). "May Day" (1611), "An Epicede, or Funerall Song, on the Most Disastrous Death of Henry, Prince of Wales" (1612), "The Widowes Teares" (1612), "The Memorable Maske of the Two Honourable Houses of Inns of Court" (1614); "Andromeda Liberator, or, the Nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda" (1614) "Eugenia, or, True Nobilities Trance" (1614) "Two Wise Men and all the Rest Fooles" (1619), "Pro Vere Autumni Lachrymæ to the Memory of Sir Horatio Vere" (1622), "A Justification of the Strange Action of Nero, being the Fifth Satire of Juvenal. Translated" (1629) "Cæsar and Pompey" (1631) "The Ball," "The Tragedie of Chabot, Admirall of France" (1639), "Revenge for Honour" (1654), "The Tragedie of Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany" (1654) and "The Second Maiden's Tragedy" He also published translations of Homer

(1596), Hesiod (1612), and Musæus (1616) Chapman's Works were edited, in 1874, by R. H Shepherd. For Biography and Criticism, *see* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Longbaine's "Dramatick Poets," Warton's "English Poetry," Campbell's "English Poets," Hazlitt's "Age of Elizabeth," Hallam's "Literature of Europe," Swinburne's Introduction to the Works (1875), and Morley's "English Writers," vols. x. and xi. He has been panegyrised by Waller, Pope, Dr Johnson, Godwin, Lamb, Coleridge, Keats, etc

Charles, Mrs. Elizabeth (b 1826). "The Draytons and Davenants" (1811), "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family" (1863); "Lapsed but not Lost" (1881), "The Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan" (1884), etc

Chatterton, Thomas (b Bristol, November 20th, 1752, d. Holborn, August 25th, 1770) Wrote various pieces—ascribed by him to one Thomas Rowley—which were first published in a collective form by Thomas Tyrwhitt, in 1777, under the title of "The Poems supposed to have been written at Bristol by Thomas Rowley and Others in the Fifteenth Century, with an Introductory Account of the several Pieces, and a Glossary" This was followed, in 1778, by "Chatterton's Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," and in 1784 by a "Supplement to the Miscellanies of Thomas Chatterton" Of the bitter and protracted controversy that arose upon the question of the authenticity of the Poems, an account is given in Kippis's "Biographia Britannica," a list of the principal pamphlets published in the course of the dispute being contained in Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual" under the heading of "Rowley" Editions of the Poems were issued in 1803, 1842, 1856, and 1871, but *see* "Poetical Works by Thomas Chatterton, with Essay on the Rowley Poems," by Prof W Skeat, and "Memoir" by Edward Bell (1875) For Biography, *see* the "Lives" by Gregory (1789), Davis (1809), Dix (1837), Martin (1865), Wilson (1869), and Masson (1875) For Criticism, *see* the Essays by Tyrwhitt, Southey, Warton, Campbell, Scott, Masson, Wilson, etc

Chaucer, Geoffroy (b about 1340, d Westminster, 1400), was author of the following works —"The Canterbury Tales," "The Court of Love," "The Parlement of Birddes, or, the Assembly of Foules," "The Boke of Cupid, God of Love, or, the Cuckow and the Nightingale," "The Flower and the Leaf," "Troylus and Cresseyde," "Chaucer's A, B, C," "Chaucer's Dream," "The Boke of the Duchesse," "Of Quene Anelyda and the False Arcite," "The House of Fame," "The Legende of Goode Women," "The Romaunt of the Rose," "The Complaynt of a Loveres Lyfe," "The Complaynt of Mars and Venus," "A Goodly Ballade of Chaucer," and "A Praise of Women" His minor poems are —"The Compleynte of the Dethe of Pite," "Ballade de Village Sauns Peynture," "Ballade Sent to King Richard," "The Compleynte of Chaucer to his Purse," "Good Counsel of Chaucer," "Prosperity," "A Balade," "L'Envoy de Chaucer a Scogan," "L'Envoy de Chaucer a Bukton," "Ætas Prima," "Lenulte Vault Richesse," "Proverbes de Chaucer," "Roundel," "Virelai," "Chaucer's Prophecy," "Chaucer's Wordes unto his own Scrivener," and "Oratio Galfridi Chaucer" These two lists, at any rate, represent the poems attributed to Chaucer by the earlier editors Later critics deny his claim to such poems as "The Court of Love," "The Flower and the Leaf," and "Chaucer's Dream" Works of Chaucer were first printed in 1532, followed by editions in 1542, 1561 (Stowe), 1598 (Speght), 1721 (Urry), 1775 (Tyrwhitt), 1822 (Singer), 1845 (Sir H Nicolas), and 1855 (Bell) Editions have been published by Professor Childs in America, by D Morris in the "Aldine Poets," and by Professor W W. Skeat, etc A Biography of the poet is given by his editors, and a "Life" has been written by Godwin *See* also "Illustrations" by Todd (1810), "The Riches of Chaucer," with a Memoir by Charles Cowden Clarke (1835); "Poems of Chaucer Modernised," by Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Horne, Bell, and others, with "Life" by Schmitz (1841) "Tales from Chaucer in Prose," "Chaucer's England," by Matthew Browne, the Memoir by Skeat, the publications of the Chaucer Society, *passim*, Warton's "English Poetry," Hazlitt's "English Poets," Campbell's "English Poets," Coleridge's "Table Talk," J R Lowell's "My Study Windows" Minto's "English Poets," Kissner's "Essays on Chaucer," Lindner's "Essay on Chaucer's Alliterations," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and Morley's "English Writers," vols. v and vi

Chesterfield, Earl of, Philip Dormer Stanhope (b London, September 22nd, 1694, d March 24th, 1773) "Letters to his Son, Philip Stanhope," which, together with several other "Pieces on Various Subjects," were first published in 1774 In addition to his "Miscellaneous Works," published with "Memoirs of his Life" by Dr. Maty in 1777, are included "Miscellaneous Pieces and Characters," "Letters to his Friends" "The Art of Pleasing" "Free Thoughts and Bold Truths," "The Case of the Hanover Forces with Vindication and Further Vindication," "The Lords' Protest," "Letter to the Abbe de Ville," and "Poems" Selections from the Works were published in 1874 His Letters were edited by Earl Stanhope in 1846 *See* Mrs Oliphant's "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II," Hayward's "Biographical Essays," *Quarterly Review* for 1845, and M Sainte-Beuve's "Causeries de Lundi"

Cheyne, Rev. Professor Kelly, D D. (b London, September 18th, 1841) "The Hallowing of Criticism" (1888), "The Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter" (1891), "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism" (1892), "Founders of the Old Testament Criticism" (1893) "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" (1895), etc

Chillingworth, William (b Oxford, October, 1602 d January 30th, 1641) "Religion of Protestants a Way to Salvation" (1638), Works, with "Life" by Birch (1742), best edition, 1838 *See* Principal Tulloch's "Rational Theology in England," Hunt's "History of Religious Thought," Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Fuller's "Worthies," Mazeaux' "Historical and Critical Account of the Life and Writings of William Chillingworth," and Cheynell's "Chillingworthin Novissima"

Church, Rev. Alfred John (b London January 29th, 1829) "Roman Life in the Days of Cicero" (1883), "The Chantry Priest of Barnet" (1884), "Carthage" (1886); "Early Britain" (1889); "Stories from the Early Comedians" (1892), "The Fall of Athens" (1891), etc etc

Church, Richard William, Dean of St Paul's (b Lisbon, 1815, d. December 9th, 1890) "Life of St Anselm" (1871) "The Beginning of the Middle Ages" (1877), "Spenser" (1878) "Bacon" (1878), "Dante and Other Essays" (1888), "Miscellaneous Essays" (1885), "The Oxford Movement" (1891), "Cathedral and University Sermons" (1892), "Village Sermons" (1892-94) "Life and Letters," by his daughter, M C Church.

Churchill, Charles (b Westminster, February, 1731, d Boulogne, November 4th, 1764) "The Rosciad" (1761), "An Apology to the Critical Reviewers" (1761), "Night, an Epistle" (1761); "The Ghost" (1762), "The Prophecy of Famine" (1763), "An Epistle to William Hogarth" (1763), "The Conference" (1763), "The Duellist" (1763), "The Author" (1764) "Gotham" (1764); "The Candidate" (1761), "The Farewell" (1764), "The Times" (1764), "Independence" (1764), "The Journey," and the "Dedication to Churchill's Sermons" Works in 1770 *See* the edition of 1804, with "An Authentic Account of his Life," by W Tooke *See* also Campbell's "English Poets," Cowper's "Letters," Forster's "Essays," and the introductory essay, by Hannay, prefixed to the "Aldine Edition" of the poems (1867).

Cibber, Colley (b London, 1671, d December 12th, 1757) "Love's Last Shift, or, the Fool in Fashion" (1695); "Woman's Wit" (1697), "Xerxes" (1699), "The Careless Husband" (1704), "The Nonjuror" (1717) "Works" (1721) *See* his "Apology for His Own Life" (1740)

Clarendon, Earl of, Edward Hyde (b Dinton, Wilts, February 18th, 1608, d. Rouen, December 9th, 1674) "Brief View and Survey of the Dangerous and Pernicious Errors to Church and State in Hobbes' 'Leviathan'" (1676), "The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, to which is added an Historical View of the Affairs in Ireland" (1702), "The History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland" (1720) "The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, being a Continuation of the History of the Grand Rebellion, from the Restoration to his Banishment in 1667, written by Himself" (1759), "Essay on an Active and Contemplative Life, and Dialogue on Education and the Respect Due to Age" (1764-95), "Religion and Policy, and the Countenance and Assistance Each should Give to the Other" (1811), "Essays, Moral and Entertaining, on the Various Faculties and Passions of the Human Mind" (1815); "The Natural History

of the Passions." For Biography, *see* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," "An Historical Inquiry respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon," by the Hon Agar Ellis (1827), and the "Life of Clarendon," by T H Lister, Hallam's "Literary History," Macaulay's "History," Campbell's "Lord Chancellors," and the "Dictionary of National Biography" The Clarendon Press edition of "The Rebellion in England," with Warburton's Notes (1849), "State Papers" (1767, 1773, 1786).

Clarke, Charles Cowden (b Enfield, December 15th, 1787, d March 13th, 1877) "Tales from Chaucer" (1833), "Shakespeare Characters, chiefly Subordinate" (1863), "Molière Characters" (1865), etc *See* "Recollections of Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke" (1878)

Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden, *nee* Novello (b June, 1809). "A Complete Concordance to the Works of Shakespeare" (1845), "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner" (1848), "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines" (1870) "The Iron Cousin" (1854), "World-Noted Women" (1857), "Many Happy Returns of the Day A Birthday Book" (1869) "Trust and Remittance" (1873), "A Rambling Story" (1874) Edited (with her husband) "Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare" (1865-69, new form, 1874). (*See* CLARKE, CHARLES COWDEN)

Clarke, Samuel, D.D. (b Norwich, October 11th, 1675, d May 17th, 1729). "Sermons" (including those on "The Being and Attributes of God" and "The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion"), "A Paraphrase of the Four Evangelists," "Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance," "An Exposition on the Church Catechism," "A Letter on the Immortality of the Soul," "Reflections on Toland's 'Amyntor,'" "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity," "Several Tracts Relating to the Subject of the Trinity," "Papers on the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Religion," "A Letter on Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion," all included in the collected edition of Clarke's "Works," published in 1738 under the editorship of Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester *See* the "Lives" by Hoadley and by Whiston (1748)

Clayden, Peter William (b Wallingford, October 20th, 1827) "Samuel Sharpe" (1884), "The Early Life of Samuel Rogers" (1887), "Rogers and his Contemporaries" (1889), etc

Clifford, Rev. John, LL.B., D.D. (b Sawley, near Derby, October 16th, 1836). "Is Life Worth Living?" (1880), "The Dawn of Manhood" (1886), "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible" (1892), "The Christian Certainties" (1893), etc

Clifford, William Kingdon (b 1845, d 1879) "Elements of Dynamics" (1878), "Seeing and Thinking" (1879), "Lectures and Essays," edited by Leslie Stephen and W H Pollock, with a Memoir (1879), "The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences" (1885), "The Elements of Dynamics" (1887)

Clifford (Lucy), Mrs. William Kingdon, *nee* Lane "Anyhow Stories" (1882), "Mrs Keith's Crime" (1885), "Very Short Stories and Verses for Children" (1886) "Love-Letters of a Worldly Woman" (1891) "Aunt Anne" (1892), "The Last Touches," etc (1892), "A Wild Proxy" (1893)

Clough, Arthur Hugh (b Liverpool, January 1st, 1819, d Florence, November 13th, 1861). "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, a Long Vacation Pastoral," "Dipsychus," "Amours de Voyage," "Mari Magno," "Ambarvalia", a translation of the "Lives" of Plutarch "Poems and Prose Remains," edited by Mrs. Clough (1869), "Poems and Essays," with "Life" by J A Symonds (1871), S Waddington's "Arthur Clough A Monograph" (1883) *See* "Memoir," by F. T Palgrave, prefixed to the "Poems" (1863), "Essays," by R. H Hutton, *Cornhill* for 1866, *Quarterly Review* for 1869, *Contemporary Review* for 1869, and *Macmillan's Magazine*, vols vi and xv

Cobbe, Miss Frances Power (b December 4th, 1822) "Essays on the Pursuits of Women" (1863), "Broken Lights Prospects of Religious Faith" (1864), "Cities of the Past" (1864); "Religious Duty" (1864), "Studies of Ethical and Social Subjects" (1865), "Dawning Lights" (1868), "Alone to the Alone" (1871), "Darwinism in Morals" (1872), "Hopes of the Human Race" (1874), "Moral Aspects of Vivisection" (1877) "Duties of Women" (1881); "The Peak in Darien" (1882), "Scientific Spirit of the Age" (1888), "The Friend of Man, and his Friends—the Poets" (1889), "The Modern Rack" (1889). "Life of F. P. Cobbe" (1894).

Cobbett, William (b Farnham, Surrey, March 9th, 1762, d Ash, near Farnham, June 18th, 1835) "The Works of Peter Porcupine" (1801), "The Political Register" (1802-35), "A History of the Reformation" (1810), "A Year's Residence in the United States" (1818-19), "An English Grammar, in a Series of Letters to his Son" (1819), "Cottage Economy," "Rural Rides in England," "Curse of Paper Money," "Advice to Young Men," "A Legacy to Parsons," and other works A selection from his political writings was published, with a "Life," by his son, in 1837 *See* the "Life" by Hunt (1835), by Smith (1878).

Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord (b Edinburgh, October 26th, 1779, d Bonaly, near Edinburgh, April 26th, 1854) "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey" (1852) "Memorials of his Times" (1856), of which additional volumes appeared in 1874, "Correspondence" (1874)

Coke, Sir Edward (b Mileham, Norfolk, 1551, d September 3rd, 1633) "The Institutes," the first part of which, originally published in 1628, was reprinted in 1823 and 1832 as "The Institutes of the Laws of England or, a Commentary upon Littleton by Lord Coke, Revised and Corrected, with Additions of Notes, References, and Proper Tables, by Francis Hargrave and Charles Butler, including also the Notes of Lord Hale and Lord Chancellor Nottingham, with additional Notes by Charles Butler, of Lincoln's Inn" The second part of "The Institutes," containing a commentary on Magna Charta and an exposition of many ancient and other statutes, appeared in 1642, the third part, concerning high treason and other pleas of the crown and criminal causes in 1644, and the fourth part, concerning the jurisdiction of courts, in the same year "The Book of Entries" (1614), "Reports from 11 Elizabeth to 13 James I" (1600-16), "The Complete Copyholder," "Reading on 27 Edward the First," called the "Statute de Finibus Levatis," and "A Treatise on Bail and Mainprize," the last three being published in 1764.

Colenso, John William, D.D., Bishop of Natal (b January 24th, 1814, d June 20th, 1883) Several works on arithmetic and algebra, "Village Sermons" (1853), "Ten Weeks in Natal" (1855), a translation of "The Epistle to the Romans" (1861), "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined" (1862-72), "Natal Sermons" (1866), a criticism on "The Speaker's Commentary" (1871), "Lectures on the Pentateuch" (1873) He also wrote a Zulu Grammar and Dictionary "Life" by Rev. Sir G. W. Cox (1888).

Coleridge, Hartley (b Clevedon, 1796, d Ambleside, 1849). "Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire" His "Poetical Remains" and "Essays and Marginalia" appeared in 1851, with a "Memoir" by his brother, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge See *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol v

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (b Ottery St Mary, Devonshire, October 21st, 1772 d Highgate, July 25th, 1834) "The Fall of Robespierre" (1794), "Poems" (1796), "Conciones ad Populum" (1795), "The Ancient Mariner" (1798), "The Friend" (1812), "Remorse" (1813), "Christabel" (1816), "Biographia Literaria" (1817), "Lay Sermons" (1816-17), "Zapolya" (1818), "Aids to Reflection" (1825), "Table Talk" (1835), and "Remains" (1836) *See* the "Life" by Gillman (1838), the "Reminiscences" by Cottle (1847) and edition of "Poems and Dramas" (1878), H D Traill's Biography in the *English Men of Letters* series, Hall Caine's Biography (1887), "Samuel Taylor Coleridge and the Romantic School," by Alois Brandl, translated by Lady Eastlake (1887) For Criticism, *see* Shairp's "Studies in Poetry," Swinburne's "Essays and Studies," Hazlitt's "English Poets," Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy," *Quarterly Review* for 1868, *Westminster Review* for 1868, etc *See* also Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," Coleridge's own "Biographia Literaria," "Specimens of Coleridge's Table Talk," Lamb's "Letters," Cholley's "Authors of England," and Stopford Brooke's "Golden Book of Coleridge" (1893) "Letters," edited by E Hartley Coleridge (1895)

Collier, Jeremy (b September 23rd, 1650, d April 26th, 1726) "Essays upon Several Moral Subjects" (1697-1705) "A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage" (1698), "The Great Historical, Geographical, Genealogical Dictionary" (1701), "An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, Chiefly of England, from the First Planting of Christianity to the End of the Reign of King Charles the Second, with a Brief Account of the Affairs of Religion in Ireland, Collected

from the Best Ancient Historians" (1708), and "Discourses on Practical Subjects."

Collier, John Payne (b January 11th, 1789, d September 17th, 1883). "The Poetical Decameron" (1820), "The Poet's Pilgrimage" (1822), an edition of Dodsley's "Old Plays" (1825), 'History of Dramatic Poetry" (1831), 'New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare" (1835) editions of Shakespeare's Works (1842 and 1853), 'Memoirs of Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare" (1846), an edition of the 'Works of Spenser' (1862), and a 'Bibliographical Account of Rare Books" (1865). Reproductions of some of our curious old classic works, begun in 1866.

Collins, John Churton (b Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, March 26th, 1849). "Bolingbroke and Voltaire in England" (1886), "Illustrations of Tennyson" (1891), "The Study of English Literature" (1891), "Jonathan Swift" (1893), "Essays and Studies" (1895). Has edited works of Cyril Tourneur, Milton, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Dryden, etc.

Collins, Mortimer (b Plymouth, 1827, d 1876). "Summer Songs" (1860), "The Vivian Romance," "Who is the Heir?" (1865), 'Mr Carrington," "Marquis and Merchant," "The Ivory Gate" (1869), "The Inn of Strange Meetings, and Other Poems" (1871), "The Secret of Long Life" (1871), "Miranda" (1873), "Sweet Anne Page," "Two Plunges for a Pearl" (1872) "Squire Silchester," "Transmigration," "Frances" "Princess Clarice," "Sweet and Twenty" (1874); "From Midnight to Midnight," "A Fight with Fortune" and "Blacksmith and Scholar" *See* his "Life" (1877).

Collins, William (b Chichester, December 25th, 1721, d June 12th, 1756). "Persian Eclogues and Odes" (1742) "Verses to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his Edition of Shakespeare's Works" (1743), "Odes on Several Descriptive and Allegoric Subjects" (1747), and "An Ode Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Thomson" (1749). Poetical works, with Memoir by Langhorne, in 1765, with a prefatory essay by Mrs Barbauld, in 1797, with "Life" by Dr Johnson, in 1798, with biographical and critical notes by Dyce, in 1827, with a Memoir by Sir Harris Nicolas, in 1830, with a Memoir by Moy Thomas, in 1858.

Collins, William Wilkie (b London, January, 1824, d 1889). "Antonina; or, the Fall of Rome" (1850) "Rambles Beyond Railways or, Notes on Cornwall" (1851), "Basil" (1852), "Mr Wray's Cash-box" (1852), "Hide and Seek" (1854), "After Dark, and Other Stories" (1856), "The Dead Secret" (1857) "The Queen of Hearts" (1859), "The Woman in White" (1859) "No Name" (1862), "My Miscellanies" (1863), "Armadale" (1866), "The Moonstone" (1868) "Man and Wife" (1870), "Poor Miss Finch" (1872) "Miss or Mrs?" and Other Stories" (1873), "The New Magdalen" (1873), "The Law and the Lady" (1875), "Two Destinies" (1876); "Haunted Hotels" (1879), "Little Novels" (1887), "The Legacy of Cain" (1888), "Blind Love" (1890) two plays, 'The Lighthouse,' and "The Frozen Deep," with dramatic versions of "Armadale," "No Name," and "The Moonstone."

Colman, George, the Elder (b Florence, 1733, d 1794) "Polly Honeycomb" (1760); 'The Jealous Wife" (1761), "The Clandestine Marriage" (in conjunction with Garrick) (1766), a translation of Horace's "De Arte Poetica" (1783), etc. *See* "Random Records" (1830), by his son George (b October 21st, 1762; d. October 26th, 1836).

Colquhoun, Archibald Ross (b off the Cape, March, 1848) "Across Chryse" (1883), "The Truth about Tonquin" (1884), "Amongst the Shans" (1885) "Burmah and the Burmese" (1885), "Report on the Railway Connection of Burmah and China" (in collaboration) (1888), "Matabeleland" (1894).

Colvin, Sidney (b Norwood, June 18th, 1845) "Children in Italian and English Design" (1872), "Landor" (1881), "Keats" (1887), etc. Editor of "Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor," in 1884, the Works of R. L. Stevenson (in progress), etc.

Combe, George (b Edinburgh, October 21st, 1788, d August 14th, 1858) "Essays on Phrenology" (1819), "The Constitution of Man" (1828), "A System of Phrenology" (1835); "Notes on the United States" (1841); "Phrenology Applied to Painting and Sculpture," "The Relation of Science to Religion," "Capital Punishment," "National Education," "The Currency Question," etc. *See* "Life," by C. Gibbon (1878).

Congreve, William (b. Stafford,

February, 1670, d. January 19th, 1729) "The Old Bachelor" (1693), "The Double Dealer" (1694), "Love for Love" (1695), "The Mourning Bride" (1697), "The Way of the World" (1700), and "Poems" (1710). Editions of his Works appeared in 1710 and 1840, an introduction being written to the latter by Leigh Hunt. "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Amours of William Congreve" was published by Charles Wilson in 1730. *See* Thackeray's "English Humourists," Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Macaulay's "Essays," and E. Gosse's "Congreve."

Conway, Hugh, pseudonym of F. Fargus (b. 1840, d. 1885). "Called Back" (1883), "Dark Days" (1884), "A Family Affair" (1885), and several posthumous novels.

Conway, Sir William Martin, Knt. (b. Rochester, 1856). "Zermatt Pocket-Book" (1881), "Woodcutters of the Netherlands in the Fifteenth Century" (1884); "Gallery of Art of the Royal Institution, Liverpool" (1881), "Artistic Development of Reynolds and Gainsborough" (1885), "Early Flemish Artists, etc." (1887), "Literary Remains of Albrecht Dürer" (1889); "Climber's Guide to the Central Pennine Alps" (1890), "Climber's Guide to the Eastern Pennine Alps" (1891), "Dawn of Art in the Ancient World" (1891), "Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram-Himalayas" (1894), "The Alps from End to End" (1895), etc.

Cook, Dutton (b. 1832, d. 1883) "Paul Foster's Daughter" (1861), "Hobson's Choice" (1866) "Over Head and Ears" (1868), "Doubleday's Children" (1875). He was for many years a dramatic critic, and published some volumes of collected essays on theatrical subjects.

Cooper, Thomas (b. Leicester, March 28th, 1805, d. July 15th, 1892) "The Purgatory of Suicides" (1845), "Wise Saws and Modern Instances" (1845), "The Baron's Yule Feast" (1846), "The Condition of the People" (1846), "The Triumphs of Perseverance" (1847), "The Triumphs of Enterprise" (1847), "Alderman Ralph" (1853). "The Family Feud" (1854), "The Bridge of History over the Gulf of Time" (1871), "The Verity of Christ's Resurrection" (1875), etc. Edited in 1849 *The Plain Speaker*, and in 1850 *Cooper's Journal*. *See* his Autobiography (1872). Poetical Works (1878).

Corelli, Marie (b. 1864). "A Romance of Two Worlds" (1886), "Vendetta" (1886), "Thelma" (1887), "Ardath" (1889), "My Wonderful Wife" (1889), "Wormwood" (1890), "The Soul of Lilith" (1892), "Barabbas" (1893).

Cornwall, Barry. (*See* Procter, Bryan Waller.)

Couch, Arthur Thomas Quiller, "Q" (b. Bodmin, November 21st, 1863). "Dead Man's Rock" (1887), "The Astonishing History of Troy Town" (1888), "The Splendid Spur" (1889); "Noughts and Crosses" (1891); "The Blue Pavilions" (1891); "The Warwickshire Avon" (1892), "I Saw Three Ships," etc. (1892); "The Delectable Duchy" (1893), "Green Bays" (1893). Edited "The Golden Pomp" (1895).

Courthope, William John, C.B. (b. Malling, near Lewes, 1842). "The Tercentenary of Corydon" (1861), "Genius of Spenser" (1868), "Ludibra Lunæ" (1869); "Paradise of Birds" (1870); "Addison" (1884). "Liberal Movement in English Literature" (1885); "A History of English Poetry," vol. i. (1895).

Cowley, Abraham (b. London, 1618; d. July 28th, 1667) "Poetical Blossoms" (1633), "Naufragium Joculare, Comœdia" (1638), "Love's Riddle, a Pastoral Comedy" (1638), "A Satyr against Separativity" (1642), "A Satyr the Puritan and the Papist" (1643), "The Mistresse, or, Several all Copies of Love Verses" (1647), "Four Ages of England" (1648), "The Guardian, a Comedie" (1650); "Ode upon the Blessed Restoration and Returne of Charles the Second" (1660); "A Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy" (1661), "A Vision concerning his late Pretended Highness, Cromwell the Wicked" (1661), "Plantarum Libri duo" (1662), "Verses upon Several Occasions" (1663), "Cutter of Coleman Street, a Comedy" (1663); "Poemata Latina" (1668), and "A Poem on the late Civil War" (1679). His complete Works, with "Life," by Bishop Sprat, appeared in 1688. His select Works were edited by Bishop Hurd in 1772-77; his "Prose Works, including his Essays in Prose and Verse," 1826. *See* Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."

Cowper, William (b. Great Berkhampstead, Hertford, November 26th, 1731, d. Dereham, Norfolk, April 25th, 1800). "Anti-Thelyphthora" (1781),

"Table Talk," "Truth," "Expostulation," and "The Progress of Error" (1782), "John Gilpin," a ballad (1782), "The Task" (1784); "Tirocinium" (1784), a translation of Homer (1791), Gay's "Fables" in Latin and "The Castaway" (1799) An edition of his Works was edited by Southey, and includes his "Life," Poems, Correspondence, and Translations complete *See* also Poems, edited by Dr John Johnson (1808), "The Works and Correspondence, with Life," by Grimshaw (1836), "Poems and Translations," with "Life," by the Rev H F Cary (1839), "Poems," with "Life," by Sir Harris Nicholas, and the editions of the Poems by Bell, Willmott, Benham (the "Globe" edition), and C C Clarke (1872) For additional Biography, *see* "Life and Posthumous Writings," by William Hayley (1803), "Memoirs of the Early Life of William Cowper, written by Himself" (1816), the "Life," by Thomas Taylor (1835), and that by Wright (1892), also Cheever's "Lectures on Cowper" (1856).

Cox, Rev. Sir George William (b 1827) "Poems, Legendary and Historical" (1850); "Tales of Ancient Greece" (1868), "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations" (1870); "A History of Greece" (1874), "British Rule in India" (1881), "A Concise History of England" (1887), "Life of J W Colenso" (1888), etc He also edited, with W T Brande, *a Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Cox, Samuel, D.D. (b. London, 1826, d March 29th, 1893) "The Secret of Life" (1866), "Quest of the Chief Good" (1868), "The Resurrection" (1869); "An Expositor's Note-book" (1872), "The Pilgrim Psalms" (1874), "Biblical Expositions" (1874), "Inductive Theology" (1874), "The Book of Ruth" (1876), "Salvator Mundi" (1877); "Expository Essays and Discourses" (1877); "Commentary on the Book of Job" (1880), "The Genesis of Evil," etc (1880), "The Larger Hope" (1883), "Balaam" (1884), "Miracles" (1884), "Expositions" (1885 and 1888); "The House and its Builder," etc. (1888). First editor of the *Expositor*

Crabbe, George (b Aldborough, Suffolk, December 24th, 1754; d Trowbridge, Wiltshire, February 8th, 1832) "Inebriety" (1775); "The Candidate" (1779); "The Library" (1781); "The Village" (1783), "The Newspaper" (1785), "The Parish Register" (1807); "The Borough" (1810); "Tales in Verse" (1812), "Tales of the Hall" (1819), "Variation of Public Opinion as it Respects Religion" (1817), "Outlines of Natural Theology" (1840) and "Posthumous Sermons" (1850) "Life," by his son, in 1838 *See* also T E. Kebbel's "Life" For Criticism, *see* Jeffrey's and Roscoe's Essays

Craik, Mrs. (*See* Mulock, Dinah Maria)

Craik, George Lillie (b Fifeshire, 1798, d June, 1866). "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties" (1831); "A History of English Literature" (1844), "A Manual of English Literature;" "A History of the Origin of the English Language," "Spenser and his Poetry," "Bacon: his Writings and Philosophy" (1846), "The English of Shakespeare," "A History of British Commerce from the Earliest Time," "The Romance of the Peerage" (1850); etc

Cranmer, Thomas (b. Aslacton, Notts, July 2nd, 1489; d at stake, Oxford, July 21st, 1556) "Catechismus, that is to say, a Shorte Instruction into Christian Religion for the singular Commoditie and Profyte of Children and Yong People" (1548), "A Defence of the True and Catholike Doctrine of the Sacrament, with a Confutation of Sundry Errors concernyng the Same" (1550); "An Answer unto a Crafty and Sophisticall Cavillation devised by Stephen Gardiner, Byshop of Winchester, agaynst the Trewe and Godly Doctrine of the moste Holy Sacrament" (1551); "A Confutation of Unwritten Verities, both by the Holye Scriptures and most Auncient Autors" (1558), etc "Works" edited by the Rev H Jenkyns (1834), and by the Rev J. C Cox, for the Parker Society *See* Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," the "Lives" by Strype (1694), Gilpin (1784), Todd (1831), Cox (1844), and J. M Norton (1866), and "Vindication of Cranmer's Character," by D'Aubigné (1849)

Crashaw, Richard (b London, *circa* 1616, d. *circa* 1650). "Epigrammata Sacra" (1634), "Steps to the Temple" (1646), etc Works (1858)

Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of, Alexander William, Lord Lindsay (b October 16th, 1812, d. 1880) "Letters on Egypt" (1838); "The Evidence and Theory of Christianity" (1841); "Progression by Antagonism" (1846),

"Sketches of the History of Christian Art" (1847), "The Lives of the Lindsays" (1849), "The Case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter" (1850), "Scepticism and the Church of England" (1861), "Œcumenicity" (1870); "Argo" (1876), etc

Creasy, Sir Edward (b 1812, d 1878) 'The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" (1851) "The Rise and Progress of the British Constitution' (1853), "The History of the Ottoman Turks" (1854-56); "The History of England from the Earliest to the Present Time" (1869-70), "The Imperial and Colonial Institutions of the Britannic Empire" (1872).

Creighton, Right Rev. Mandell, D.D. (b Carlisle, 1843) "Age of Elizabeth" (1876); "Life of Simon de Montfort" (1876), "The Tudors and the Reformation" (1876); "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation" (1882-6), "A Life of Thomas Wolsey" (1888), "Carlisle" (1889), "Persecution and Tolerance" (1895) Editor of *English Historical Review*

Crockett, S. R. (b Duchrae, New Galloway, 1859) "Dulce Cor" (1886); "The Stickit Minister," etc. (1893), "The Raiders" (1894); "Mad Sir Uchtred" (1894); "The Lilac Sunbonnet" (1894), "The Play Actress" (1894), "Bog-Myrtle and Peat" (1895); etc

Croker, John Wilson (b Galway, December 20th, 1780, d. Moulsey, Hampton Court, August 10th, 1857) "Familiar Epistles on the Irish Stage" (1808); "An Intercepted Letter from Canton" (1805); "Songs of Trafalgar" (1806); "A Sketch of Ireland, Past and Present" (1807); "The Battle of Talavera" (1809), "The Battle of Albuera" (1811); voluminous contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, and annotated edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

Croker, Thomas Crofton (b 1798, d 1854) "Researches in the South of Ireland" (1824), 'The Fairy Legends and Traditions of Ireland" (1825), "Legends of the Lakes" (1828), "Daniel O'Rourke" (1828), "Barney Mahoney" (1832), "My Village *versus* Our Village" (1832), "The Popular Songs of Ireland" (1839), "The Tour of M Boullaye le Gouz in Ireland" (1844)

Crowe, Mrs. Catherine (b 1800, d. 1876) "Susan Hopley" (1841), "Men and Women" (1843); "Lily Dawson" (1847); "Pippie's Warning" (1848); "The Night Side of Nature" (1848); "Light and Darkness" (1850); "Adventures of a Beauty" (1852), "The Last Portrait" (1871)

Cruden, Alexander (b Aberdeen, May 31st, 1700, d Islington, November 1st, 1770). "A Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures" (1737), 'A Scripture Dictionary, or, Guide to the Holy Scriptures" (1770), etc

Cumberland, Richard (b Cambridge, February 19th, 1732, d London, May 7th, 1811) "The West Indian" (1771), 'The Wheel of Fortune," "The Jew," and "The Fashionable Lover," three Novels, entitled "Arundel" (1789), "Henry" (1795), and "John de Lancaster," and some poems, "Calvary, or, the Death of Christ" (1792); "The Exodiad" (1807-8); and "Retrospection" (1811); "Anecdotes of Eminent Spanish Painters" (1782); "The Observer" (1785). Posthumous Dramatic Works, edited by Jansen, in 1813 The "Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by Himself," appeared in 1806.

Cunningham, Allan (b Blackwood, near Dumfries, 1781; d October 29th, 1842) "Memoirs of Mark Macrabin, the Cameronian," "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," "Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry," "Paul Jones," "Sir Michael Scott," "Lord Roldan;" "The Maid of Elvar;" "Lives of Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" "A Life of David Wilkie," and an edition of Burns, with memoir. "Poems and Songs" edited by Peter Cunningham in 1847. See his "Life" by David Hogg (1875)

Cunningham, Peter (b Pimlico, April 7th, 1816; d. May, 1869) "A Handbook to London," "A Life of Drummond of Hawthornden;" a "Handbook to Westminster Abbey," a "Life of Inigo Jones," "Modern London," a "Memoir of J M W Turner," and "The Story of Nell Gwynne;" besides editions of "The Songs of England and Scotland," Campbell's "Specimens of the English Poets," the Works of Oliver Goldsmith, Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Massinger's Works, and the "Letters" of Horace Walpole

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Dale, Robert Wm., D.D., LL.D. (b London, December 1st, 1820,

d. Birmingham March 13th, 1895) "Life of John Angell James" (1861); "Protestantism" (1874), "The Atonement;" "The Epistle to the Ephesians" (1882); "A Manual of Congregational Principles" (1884); "Laws of Christ for Common Life" (1884), "Impressions of Australia" (1889); "The Living Christ and the Four Gospels" (1890); "The Fellowship of Christ" (1891); "Christian Doctrine" (1894); etc. Edited the *Congregationalist*

Dalling and Bulwer, Lord (b 1804, d 1872) "Ode on the Death of Napoleon" (1822), "The Autumn in Greece" (1826), "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes" (1831); "A Life of Lord Byron" (1835); "Historical Characters" (1867); "Life of Lord Palmerston" (1871-74); "Sir Robert Peel" (1874)

Daniel, Samuel (b. Taunton, 1562, d Beckington, near Frome, Somersetshire, October 14th, 1619) "Delia and Rosamond" (1592); "The Civil Wars between the Two Houses of Lancaster and York" (1595-1609); "Philotas," "Cleopatra" (1599), "Hymen's Triumph" (1615); etc. Works in 1623.

D'Arblay, Madame (b. King's Lynn, 1752, d. Bath, 1840). "Evelina" (1778), "Cecilia" (1782); "Edwin and Elgitha" (1795), "Camilla" (1796), "The Wanderer, or, Female Difficulties" (1814), and "Memoirs of Dr Charles Burney" (1832) Her "Diary," edited by her niece, was published in 1846 For Biography and Criticism, *see* Jeaffreson's "Novels and Novelists," Miss Kavanagh's "English Women of Letters," and Macaulay's "Essays"

Darwin, Charles Robert (b February 12th, 1809; d April 19th, 1882) "Journal of Researches in Various Countries visited by H M S *Beagle* in 1831-36," "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs" (1842), "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands" (1844); "Geological Observations on South America" (1846), "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia" (1851); "The Fossil Lepodidæ of Great Britain" (1855); "The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection" (1859), "Fertilisation of Orchids" (1862); "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or, the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding, and Selection under Domestication" (1867); "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex" (1871); "The Expression of Emotion in Man and Animals" (1872); "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants" (1875); "Insectivorous Plants" (1875), "Effects of Cross-Fertilisation in Plants" (1876), "Formation of Vegetable Mould" (1881) *See* Krause's "Charles Darwin, und sein Verhaltniss zu Deutschland" (1885); and "Lives" by J G Romanes (1882), Grant Allen (1885), Francis Darwin (1887), and T. G Bettany (1887)

Darwin, Erasmus (b Elton, Nottinghamshire, December 12th, 1731, d Derby, August 18th, 1802) "The Botanic Garden" (1791), "Zoonomia; or, the Laws of Organic Life" (1794-96), "A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools" (1797), "Phytologia, or, the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening" (1799); "The Temple of Nature, or, the Origin of Society" (1803), and "The Shrine of Nature" "Works" in 1809 "Memoirs, with Anecdotes and Criticisms," by Miss Seward in 1804, Krause's "Erasmus Darwin" (translated, 1823)

Dasent, Sir George Webbe (b St Vincent, 1820). "The Prose or Younger Edda" (1842), "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages" (1845), "The Norseman in Iceland" (1855), "Popular Tales from the Norse, with an Introductory Essay" (1859), "The Story of Gisli, from the Icelandic" (1866), "Annals of an Eventful Life" (1870), "Three to One" (1872), "Jest and Earnest" (1873), "Tales from the Fjeld" (1873), "Half a Life" (1874), and "The Vikings of the Baltic" (1875)

Davenant, Sir William (b Oxford, 1605, d London, April 7th, 1668) "The Tragedy of Albovine, King of the Lombards" (1629), "The Cruel Brother" (1630); "The Just Italian" (1630), "The Temple of Love" (1634), "The Triumphs of the Prince d'Amour" (1635), "The Platonick Lovers" (1636), "The Wits" (1636), "Britannia Triumphans" (1637), "Madagascar and other Poems" (1638), "Salmacida Spoha" (1639), "The Unfortunate Lovers" (1643); "London King Charles, his Augusta, or City Royal" (1648), "Love and Honour" (1649), "Gondibert, an Heroic Poem" (1651), "The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru" (1658), "A Panegyric to his Excellency the Lord General Monck" (1659), "The History of Sir Francis Drake" (1659), "A Poem on his Sacred Majesties Most Happy Return to His

Dominions" (1660), "The Siege of Rhodes" (1663), "The Rivals" (1668), and "The Man's a Master" (1668). His Works were printed collectively in 1672-73. *See* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Davids, Thomas William Rhys, Ph.D., LL.D. (b Colchester, May 12th, 1843). "Buddhism" (1877); "Buddhist Birth Stories" (1880), "Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by Buddhism" (1881), etc.

Davidson, John (b Barrhead, Renfrewshire, April 11th, 1857). "Bruce" (1886), "Plays" (1889), "In a Music-hall," etc. (1891), "Perfervid" (1891), "The Great Men and a Practical Novelist" (1891), "Fleet Street Eclogues" (1893), "A Random Itinerary" (1893), "Sentences and Paragraphs" (1893), "Baptist Lake" (1894), "Ballads and Songs" (1894), "The Wonderful Mission of Earl Lavender" (1894), "Collected Edition of Plays" (1894).

Davidson, Samuel, D.D., LL.D. (b Ballymena, Ireland, 1807). "Sacred Hermeneutics" (1843), "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament" (1848 and 1858), "An Introduction to the New Testament" (1848), "The Interpretation of the Bible" (1856), "The English Old Testament Version Revised" (1873), an English version of Tischendorf's "New Testament" (1875), "The Canon of the Bible" (1877), "The Doctrine of Last Things" (1882).

Davies, Rev. John Llewelyn (b Chichester, February 26th, 1826), has translated, conjointly with Dr. Vaughan, "The Republic" of Plato, edited the Epistles to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, and written "The Manifestation of the Son of God" (1861); "Morality according to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper" (1865), "The Gospel and Modern Life" (1869), "Theology and Morality" (1873), "Warnings against Superstition" (1874), "Order and Growth" (1891), etc.

De Tabley, John Byrne Leicester, Lord (b 1835). "Philoctetes" (1866), "Rehearsals" (1870), "Searching the Net" (1873), "The Soldier of Fortune" (1876), "Guide to the Study of Book-Plates" (1880), "Poems, Dramatic and Lyrical" (1893 and 1895).

De Vere, Aubrey Thomas (b 1814). "The Waldenses" (1842), "Searches after Proserpine" (1843), "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds" (1848); "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred" (1853), "The Church Establishment of Ireland" (1867), "The Church Settlement of Ireland" (1868), "The Legends of St. Patrick" (1872), "Legends of the Saxon Saints" (1879), "Constitutional and Unconstitutional Political Action" (1881), "Foray of Queen Meave, and other Legends of Ireland's Heroic Age" (1882), "St. Peter's Chains" (1888), "Mediæval Records and Sonnets" (1893), "Religious Problems of the Nineteenth Century" (1893).

Defoe, Daniel (b London, 1661, d. London, 1731). "Presbyter Roughdrawn" (1684), "A Tract against the Proclamation of the Repeal of the Penal Laws" (1687), "A Tract upon the Dispensing Power" (1689), "Essay on Projects" (1697); "The True-Born Englishman" (1701); "The Shortest Way with Dissenters" (1702), "A Hymn to the Pillory" (1703); "Jure Divino" (1706); "A History of the Union" (1709), "Reasons against the Succession of the House of Hanover" (1713), "Appeal to Honour and Justice" (1715), "Robinson Crusoe" (1719), "Captain Singleton" (1720), "Duncan Campbell" (1720); "Moll Flanders" (1721), "Colonel Jack" (1722); "Journal of the Plague" (1722), "Memoirs of a Cavalier" (1723), "Roxana" (1724), "New Voyage Round the World" (1725), "The Life of Captain Carleton" (1728), etc. Works in 1841. "Life, and Recently-discovered Writings," by Lee, in 1869. *See* also the Biographies by Chalmers (1790), Wilson (1830), Forster (1855), Chadwick (1859), and Wright (1894). For Criticism, *see* Foster's "Essays," Masson's "British Novelists," Kingsley's introduction to his edition of "Robinson Crusoe," Roscoe's "Essays," Lamb's "Works," Scott's "Biographies," Stephen's "Hours in a Library," and Minto's monograph (1879), etc.

Dekker, Thomas (b *circa* 1570, d 1637). "Phaeton" (1597), "Old Fortunatus" (1600); "Shoemaker's Holiday" (1600), "Satiro-mastix" (1602), etc. Works (1873).

Denham, Sir John (b Dublin 1615, d. March, 1668). "Cooper's Hill," a poem (1642), and "The Sophy," a tragedy (1642). Poems and Translations collected in 1709 and 1719. *See* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."

Dibdin, Thomas Frognall, D.D. (b Calcutta, 1776, d. November 18th, 1847) "Poems" (1797), "An Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics" (1803), 'Bibliomania, or Book Madness" (1811), "Bibliotheca Spenseriana" (1814), The Bibliographical Decameron, or, Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts, etc." (1817), "Sermons" (1820-25), "The Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany" (1821), "Ædes Althorpianæ" (1822), "The Library Companion" (1824), "La Belle Marianne a Tale of Truth and Woe" (1824), "Sunday Library" (1831), "Bibliophobia" (1832), "A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and of Scotland" (1838), and editions of the works of Ames, Sir Thomas More, Thomas à Kempis, Fénelon, and others *See* his "Reminiscences of a Literary Life" (1836).

Dickens, Charles (b Landport, Hampshire, February 7th, 1812, d Gadshill, June 9th, 1870) "Sketches by Boz" (1836), 'The Pickwick Papers" (1836); "Sunday under Three Heads" (1836), "The Strange Gentleman" (1836), "The Village Coquettes" (1836), "Oliver Twist" (1838); "Nicholas Nickleby" (1838) 'The Old Curiosity Shop" (1840), 'Barnaby Rudge" (1840), 'American Notes" (1842), 'Martin Chuzzlewit" (1843), "A Christmas Carol" (1843), "The Chimes" (1844), "Dombey and Son" (1846), "The Haunted Man" (1847), "David Copperfield" (1849), 'The Child's History of England" (1851), "Bleak House" (1852) "Hard Times" (1854), "Little Dorrit" (1855), "A Tale of Two Cities" (1859), "Hunted Down" (1860), "The Uncommercial Traveller" (1860), "Great Expectations" (1861), "Our Mutual Friend" (1864), 'The Holiday Romance" (1868), "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," unfinished (1870), "Speeches" (1871), and various Christmas numbers, or portions of Christmas numbers, in *All the Year Round* "Letters" (1879) For Biography, *see* "A Story of his Life," by Theodore Taylor (1870), the "Life" by R S Mackenzie (1870), and the "Life" by John Forster, completed in 1873, "Charles Dickens," by Mary Dickens (1885), and T Marzial's Biography (1887) *See also* "Sketch" and "Things and People" by G. A Sala, "Yesterdays with Authors" by J. T. Fields For Criticism, *see* 'Essays" by George Brimley, George Stott in *The Contemporary Review* for February, 1869, Jeaffreson's "Novels and Novelists," Masson's "Novelists and their Styles," Buchanan's "Master Spirits," Horne's 'New Spirit of the Age," *The Westminster Review* for July 1861, and April, 1865 Cumming's "Philosophy of Charles Dickens" (1880), etc

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth (b 1843) "Greater Britain" (1868), "The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco" (1871) "The Eastern Question" (1878), "European Politics" (1887), "The British Army" (1888), "Problems of Greater Britain" (1890), "Imperial Defence" (part author) (1892) Has edited "The Papers of a Critic" by his grandfather

Dilke, Lady Emilia Frances (formerly Mrs Mark Pattison, *née* Strong) "The Renaissance of Art in France" (1879); "Claude Lorraine," in French (1884), "The Shrine of Death, etc" (1886); "Art in the Modern State" (1888), 'The Shrine of Love," etc (1891) Edited Memoirs of Mark Pattison (1885).

Disraeli, Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield (b London, December 21st, 1804, d London, April 19th, 1881) "Vivian Grey" (1826 and 1827), "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla" (1828); "The Young Duke" (1831), "Contarini Fleming" (1832), "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy" (1833), "The Rise of Iskander" (1833), 'Ixion in Heaven" (1833), "The Revolutionary Epic" (1834), "Vindication of the English Constitution" (1835); "Letters of Runnymede" (1835), "Henrietta Temple" (1837), "Venetia" (1837), 'Alarcos," a tragedy (1839), "Coningsby, or, the New Generation" (1844), "Sybil, or, the Two Nations" (1845), "Tancred, or, the New Crusade" (1847), "Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography" (1851), 'Church and Queen Speeches" (1865), "Constitutional Reform Speeches" (1866) "Parliamentary Reform Speeches" (1867), "Speeches on Conservative Policy" (1870), "Lothair" (1871), "Address at Glasgow University" (1873), and "Endymion" (1881) *See* "Life" by O'Connor (1879), Brandes (1880), Clarigny (1880), Foggo (1881), and Froude (1890), McCarthy's "History of Our Own Time" (1878-80), Clayden's "England under Lord Beaconsfield" (1879), "The Selected

Speeches of Lord Beaconsfield," edited by T E Kebbel

D'Israeli, Isaac (b Enfield, 1766, d Bradenham House, Bucks, 1848) "A Poetical Epistle on the Abuse of Satire" (1789); "A Defence of Poetry" (1790), "Vaurien" (1797), "Romances" (1799); "Narrative Poems" (1803), "Flim-Flams" (1805), "Despotism or, the Fall of the Jesuits" (1811), "The History of Cupid and Psyche" (1813), "The Genius of Judaism" (1833), "The Crisis Examined" (1834); and a few others, besides his better-known works, "The Curiosities of Literature" (1791, 1793, 1823); "The Calamities of Authors" (1812), "The Quarrels of Authors" (1814), "The Literary Character" (1816), and "The Literary and Political Character of James I." (1816) "Life," by his son, in library edition of the "Curiosities"

Dixon, William Hepworth (b Newton Heath, Yorkshire, June 30th, 1821; d December, 1879) "John Howard, a Memoir" (1849), "A Life of William Penn" (1851), "Robert Blake, Admiral and General, at Sea" (1852); "The Personal History of Lord Bacon" (1860); "The Holy Land" (1865), "New America" (1867), "Spiritual Wives" (1868); "Free Russia" (1870), "Her Majesty's Tower" (1871); "The Switzers" (1872); "Two Queens" (1873), "White Conquest" (1875); "Diana, Lady Lyle" (1877), "Ruby Grey" (1878), "Royal Windsor" (1878), "British Cyprus" (1879) Edited the *Athenæum*

Dobell, Sydney (b near London, 1824, d. November 11th, 1874) "The Roman" (1850); "Sonnets on the War" (with Alex Smith, 1855), "Balder" (1854); "England in Time of War" (1856), "Parliamentary Reform" (1865); "England's Day" (1871), "Poetical Works" (1875), "Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion" (1876) "Life" (1878) *See* also John Nichol's 'Introductory Notice and Memoirs to the Poetical Works of Sydney Dobell."

Dobson, Henry Austin (b Plymouth, January 18th, 1840) "Vignettes in Rhyme" (1873); "Vers de Société" (1873); "Proverbs in Porcelain" (1877), "The Life of Fielding" in the *English Men of Letters* series, "The Life of Hogarth" (1879), "Old-World Idyls" (1883); "At the Sign of the Lyre" (1885), "The Life of Steele" (1886); "Life of Oliver Goldsmith" (1888); "Poems on Several Occasions" (1889), "Four Frenchwomen" (1890); "Horace Walpole" (1890); "Eighteenth Century Vignettes" (1892 and 1895)

Doddridge, Philip, D D. (b London, June 26th, 1702, d Lisbon, October 26th, 1751) "Some Remarkable Passages in the Life of Colonel James Gardiner" (1747); "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul" (1750), 'The Family Expositor" (1760), "A Course of Lectures on the Principal Subjects in Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity" (1794), and 'Sermons on Various Subjects" (1826) 'Memoirs," by Job Orton (1766), 'Life" (1831)

Dods, Professor Marcus, D.D (b. Belford, Northumberland, 1834) 'The Prayer that Teaches to Pray" (1863); "The Epistles to the Seven Churches" (1867), 'Israel's Iron Age" (1874); 'Mohammed, Buddha, and Christ" (1877); "The Parables of Our Lord" (1886), "An Introduction to the New Testament" (1888); "Erasmus and other Essays" (1891)

Donaldson, Principal James, LL.D. (b Aberdeen, April 26th, 1831), 'Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council" (1864-66), etc Co-editor of "The Ante-Nicene Christian Library"

Donne, John, D D (b London, 1573; d March 31st, 1631) "The Pseudo-Martyr" (1610); "Conclave Ignati; or, Ignatius, his Conclave" (1611), "An Elegy on the Untimely Death of the Incomparable Prince Henry" (1613); 'Devotions upon Emergent Occasions, and Several Steps in my Sickness' (1624); "An Anatomy of the World" (1625), "Polydoron, or, a Miscellanium of Moral Philosophical, and Theological Sentences" (1631); "Death's Duell" (1632) "A Sheaf of Miscellany Epigrams" (1632), "Juvenilia, or, Certaine Paradoxes and Problems" (1633), "Biathanatos" (1644), 'Essays in Divinity" (1651), "Letters to Severall Persons of Honour" (1651), and other "Works," collected in 1635, and republished with a "Memoir" by Dean Alford in 1839 "Sermons," with a "Life" by Izaak Walton, in 1640-49.

Doran, John, LL D. (b 1807; d January 25th, 1878). "History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading" (1835); "Fiha Dolorosa, Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême" (1852), Anthon's "Anabasis of Xeno-

phon" (1853), "A Life of Dr Young" (1854); 'Table Traits, and Something on Them" (1854), "Habits and Men" (1855); "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover" (1855); "Knights and their Days" (1856) "Monarchs Retired from Business" (1857), "The History of Court Fools" (1858); "New Pictures and Old Panels" (1859); "The Last Journals of Horace Walpole" (1859), "Lives of the Princes of Wales" (1860); "A Memoir of Queen Adelaide" (1861); 'The Bentley Ballads" (1861) "Their Majesties' Servants" (1863), "Saints and Sinners, or, In Church and About It" (1868), 'A Lady of the Last Century—Mrs Elizabeth Montague" (1873), "'Mann' and Manners at the Court of Florence, 1740-1786" (1875), "London in Jacobite Times" (1878), "Memories of our Great Towns" (1878), etc. Edited *Notes and Queries*

Dowden, Professor Edward, LL.D. (b Cork, May 3rd, 1843) 'Shakespeare A Critical Study of his Mind and Art" (1875), "Poems;" 'Studies in Literature" (1878); "Southey" (1878) "Shakespeare's Sonnets with Notes" (1881); "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley" (1886), "Transcripts and Studies" (1888), "Introduction to Shakespeare" (1893); "New Studies in Literature" (1895) Editions of Shakespeare, Spenser, Wordsworth, Shelley, etc

Doyle, Arthur Conan (b Edinburgh, 1859) 'A Study in Scarlet" (1883); 'The Mystery of Cloomber" (1889); "Micah Clarke" (1889), "The Firm of Girdlestone" (1890), "The Sign of Four" (1890); "The Captain of the *Polestar*," etc (1890) "The White Company" (1891); 'The Doings of Raffles Haw" (1892), "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (1892); "Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes" (1893), "The Great Shadow," etc. (1893); "Jane Anne" (with J M Barrie) (1893); 'The Refugees" (1893); "Round the Red Lamp" (1894), "The Parasite" (1894)

Drayton, Michael (b Hartshill, near Atherston, Warwickshire, 1563, d 1631) 'Polyolbion" (1612-22), 'The Barons Wars," England's Heroical Epistles," "The Man in the Moone," 'Endimion and Phœbe," "Idea," The Shepherd's Garland" "Matilda" "Moriamerindos" 'The Owle," "The Battle of Agincourt" (1627), "The Muses Elysium" "Piers Gaveston," "Nymphidia, the Court of Fairy," and other works, collected in 1752, with "An Historical Essay on his Life and Writings" *See* Hooper's edition of "Works" (1876).

Driver, Professor Samuel Rolles, D.D. (b Southampton, 1846) "Isaiah his Life and Time, and the Writings which bear his Name" (1888); "An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament" (1891), "Sermons on Subjects connected with the Old Testament" (1892), a "Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Deuteronomy" (1895), Works on Hebrew, etc

Drummond, Professor Henry (b Stirling, 1851) "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" (1883) "Tropical Africa" (1888), 'The Ascent of Man" (1894), etc.

Drummond, Principal James, LL.D. (b Dublin, May 14th, 1835) "Spiritual Religion" (1870), 'The Jewish Messiah" (1877), "Introduction to the Study of Theology" (1884), "Philo-Judæus" (1888), "Via, Veritas, Vita" (1894)

Drummond, William (b Hawthornden, near Edinburgh, December 13th, 1585 d December 4th, 1649) "The Cypress Grove," "Teares on the Death of Meliades" (1613); "Poems Amorous, Funerall, Divine, Pastorall, in Sonnets, Songs, Sextains, Madrigals" (1616), "For the Feasting, a Panegyric on the King's Most Excellent Majestie" (1617), "Flowres of Sion" (1623), "Polemo-Middinia, carmen Macaronicum" (1684), and "The History of Scotland from the Year 1423 until the Year 1542" (1655) His "Conversations with Ben Jonson" (1619), edited in 1842 by David Laing, who also wrote a "Memoir" of the poet in the fourth volume of 'Archæologia Scotica" Poems edited by W C Ward, with "Memoir" (1895) *See* the "Memoirs" by Cunningham (1823) and Masson (1873)

Dryden, John (b Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, August 9th, 1631, d London, May 1st, 1701) "Heroic Stanza on the Death of Oliver Cromwell" (1658), 'Astræa Redux" (1660), 'To His Sacred Majesty" (1661) 'To my Lord Chancellor" (1662), "The Wild Gallant" (1663), 'The Rival Ladies" (1664) "The Indian Queen" (with Sir Robert Howard) (1664), "The Indian Emperor" (1665), "Annus Mirabilis" (1667), "Essay of Dramatic Poesie" (1667), "Secret Love" (1667); "Sir Martin Mar-all" (1667); "All for Love"

(1668), "An Evening's Love" (1668); "Tyrannic Love" (1669), "Of Heroick Plays" and "The Conquest of Granada" (1672); "Marriage à la Mode" (1672) "The Assignation" (1672), "Amboyna" (1673), "The State of Innocence and the Fall of Man" (1674), "Aurenge Zebe, or, the Great Mogul" (1675), "Œdipus" (1679), "Limberham" (1679), 'Epistles of Ovid" (1679), "The Spanish Friar" (1681), "Absalom and Achitophel" (1681); "The Medal a Satire against Sedition" (1681), "Mac-Flecknoe" (1682), "Religio Laici" (1682); "The Duke of Guise" (1682), 'Albion and Albanius" (1685), "Threnodia Augustalis" (1685), "The Hind and the Panther" (1687), "Britannia Redivivæ" (1689); "Don Sebastian" (1690); 'Amphitryon" (1690), "King Arthur" (1691); "Cleomenes" (with Thomas Southern) (1692); 'Love Triumphant" (1691), a "Translation of Virgil" (1697), "Alexander's Feast" (1697); "Fables" (1700); and other works, including translations and editions The dramatic works have been frequently reprinted, and editions of the poems published by Bell and Christie For Biography, see the "Lives" by Scott, Hooper, and Malone, for Criticism, Bell, Christie, Scott, Johnson's 'Lives," Hazlitt's "English Poets," Campbell's "Specimens," Clough's 'Life and Letters," Lowell's 'Among my Books," Masson's "Essays," and Ward's "Dramatic Literature"

Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson (b March 6th, 1834) "Peter Ibbetson" (1891); "Trilby" (1894)

D'Urfey, Thomas (b Exeter, 1630; d 1723) Wrote twenty-six plays (a list of which is given in Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual"); "Archelaus Revived or, the Bowman's Excellence an Heroic Poem" (1676), "The Progress of Honesty a Pindarique Poem" (1681); "Butler's Ghost, or, Hudibras, the Fourth Part, with Reflections upon these Times" (1682), "Songs" (1687), "Collins' Walk through London and Westminster, a Poem in Burlesque" (1690), "Satires, Elegies, and Odes" (1690), "Stories, Moral and Comical" (1691), 'Tales Tragical and Comical" (1704), 'A Collection of New Ballads" (1715); 'The Merry Musician" (1716), 'New Operas" (1721), and "The English Stage Italianized, in a new Dramatic Entertainment called Dido and Æneas" (1727) His Dramatic Works appeared in a collected form in 1676-1709. His poetical pieces were published in six volumes, in 1719-20, under the title of "Wit and Mirth, or, Pills to Purge Melancholy," and have since been reprinted

Duff, The Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, G.C.S.I. (b 1829) "Studies on European Politics" (1866), "A Glance over Europe" (1867), "A Political Survey" (1868); "East India Financial Statement" (1869), "Elgin Speeches" (1871), "Expedit Laboremus" (1872), "Notes of an Indian Journey" (1876), "Miscellanies, Literary and Political" (1879), 'Ernest Renan" (1893)

Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood (b 1826) "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen" (1848), "Letters from High Latitudes" (1860), "The Honourable Impulsia Gushington," "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland:" "Contribution to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland," etc, 'Speeches Delivered in India" (1890); "Address Delivered at St Andrews" (1891). Has edited 'Songs, Poems, and Verses of Baroness Dufferin, afterwards Countess of Gifford" (1891)

Dufferin and Ava, Marchioness of, Harriot Georgina Blackwood, *née* Hamilton "Our Vice-Regal Life in India" (1889), "My Canadian Journal" (1891), etc.

Duffy, The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan, K.C.M.G. (b Monaghan, 1816) "Young Ireland a Fragment of Irish History 1840-50" (1880) "Four Years of Irish History, 1845-49" (1883), etc

Dugdale, Sir William (b at Shustoke, Warwickshire, September 12th, 1605, d February 10th, 1686). "Monasticon Anglicanum" (1655-73, new edition 1846), "Antiquities of Warwickshire" (1656); "Memoirs of English Laws" (1666); "The Ancient Use of Bearing Arms" (1682) Autobiography in second edition of his 'History of St Paul's" (1658), and with Journal and Correspondence (1827)

Dyce, the Rev. Alexander (b 1798, d 1869) "Select Translations of Quintus Smyrnæus" (1821), 'Specimens of the English Poetesses" (1823); "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers" (1856) Is chiefly known for his excellent editions of

Marlowe, Peele, Greene, Webster, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, etc

Dykes, Principal James Oswald, D D. (b Port Glasgow, 1835) "The Written Word," etc (1868), 'Problems of Faith" (1875); "Sermons" (1881), "The Law of the Ten Words" (1884); "The Gospel According to St Paul" (1888), "Plain Words on Great Themes" (1892), etc

E

Eadie, John, LL.D. (b Alloa, 1813; d Glasgow, 1876) Edited "The Bible Cyclopædia," and published Commentaries on several of St Paul's Epistles, "Divine Love Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental," "Paul the Preacher," 'The Classified Bible," "Dictionary of the Bible for Young Persons," and a "History of the English Bible" (1877) *See* his "Life" (1878)

Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock (b Plymouth, 1793, d Florence, December 23rd 1865) 'Materials for a History of Oil Painting" (1847); "Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts" (1848) He also edited Kugler's "Handbook of Painting" (1843), and translated Goethe's 'Theory of Colours" (1840)

Edgeworth, Maria (b Hare Hatch, Berkshire, January 1st, 1767; d Edgeworthstown, Longford, Ireland, May 21st, 1849) "Collected Works" in 1825 The edition of 1856 includes 'Moral Tales," 'Popular Tales," "Belinda," "Castle Rackrent," 'Essay on Irish Bulls," 'The Noble Science of Self-Justification," "Ennui," "The Dun," "Tales of Fashionable Life," "Patronage," "Comic Dramas," "Leonora," "Letters for Literary Ladies," "Harrington," "Thoughts on Bores," 'Ormond," and "Ellen" Besides these Miss Edgeworth published "Early Lessons for Children," "The Parent's Assistant, or, Stories for Children," 'Harry and Lucy," "Little Plays for Young People," and 'Orlandino," and concluded the Memoirs of her father, Richard Lovell Edgeworth *See* her Memoir by Mrs Edgeworth (1867) also "Life and Letters" by A J C. Hare (1894)

Edwards, Amelia Blandford (b 1831 d April 15th, 1892) "My Brother's Wife" (1855), 'Hand and Glove" (1859), "Barbara's History" (1864), "Half a Million of Money" (1865), "Miss Carew" (1865); "Debenham's Vow" (1870), "In the Days of my Youth" (1873); "M Maurice" (1873); "Untrodden Peaks" (1873), "A Thousand Miles up the Nile" (1877); "Lord Brackenbury" (1880) "Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers" (1891). Also wrote many articles on Egyptology, and translated M Maspero's "L'Archeologie Egyptienne"

Egerton, George, *nee* Mary Chavelita Egerton Clairmonte, *née* Dunne (b Melbourne, Australia) "Keynotes" (1893), "Discords" (1894), translations from the Swedish

Eliot, George, Mrs J W Cross, *née* Marian Evans (b November 22nd, 1819 d December 22nd, 1880) Besides translations of Strauss's "Life of Jesus" (1846) and Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity" (1853), she published — "Scenes of Clerical Life" (1858), "Adam Bede" (1859); "The Mill on the Floss," (1860), 'Silas Marner" (1861), "Romola" (1863), "Felix Holt" (1866), "Middlemarch" (1871-72), "Daniel Deronda" (1876), 'Impressions of Theophrastus Such" (1879), "The Spanish Gypsy" (1868), "The Legend of Jubal" (1874) *See* R H Hutton's 'Essays" and "The Beauties of George Eliot" For Biography, *see* the "Life" by J W. Cross and Mathilde Blind's "George Eliot" in the *Eminent Women* series

Ellicott, The Right Rev. Charles John, D.D. (b. Whitwell near Stamford, April 25th, 1819) "The Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ" (1860), "Considerations on the Revision of the English Version of the New Testament" (1870), "Present Dangers of the Church" (1877), "Modern Unbelief" (1877), "The Being of God" (1879), "Fundamental Doctrine" (1885), etc Editor of Commentaries on the Old and the New Testament, etc

Elliott, Ebenezer (b near Rotherham, March 17th, 1781 d near Barnsley, December 1st, 1849) "Corn-Law Rhymes" (1831-46), etc Works (1876) "Life" by Searle *See* Carlyle's 'Essay on the Corn-Law Rhymes" and Autobiographical Sketch in *Athenæum* of January 12th, 1850

Etherege, Sir George (b Oxfordshire, 1636, d Ratisbon, 1694) "The Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tub"

(1661), "She Would if She Could" (1668), "The Man of Mode, or, Sir Fopling Flutter" (1676), "The Trial of the Poets for the Bays" "Works" in 1704 For Biography, *see* the "Biographia Britannica," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and *The Fortnightly Review*, first series

Evelyn, John (b Wotton, Surrey, October 31st, 1620, d February 20th, 1706), "Sylva" (1664), "Terra" (1675) "Mundus Muliebris" (1690), "Diary" (1818 and 1857, new edition, 1859)

Ewing, Juliana Horatia Orr (b 1812, d 1885) "The Brownies, and Other Tales" (1870), "A Flat Iron for a Farthing" (1873), "A Great Emergency, and Other Tales" (1877), "We and the World" (1881), 'Old-fashioned Fairy Tales" (1882), 'Jackanapes" (1884), "The Story of a Short Life" (1885)

F

Fairbairn, Principal Andrew Martin, D.D. (b near Edinburgh, November 4th, 1838) "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History" (1876), 'Studies in the Life of Christ" (1880), "The City of God" (1883), "Religion in History and in the Life of To-day" (1884), "The Place of Christ in Modern Theology" (1893)

Falconer, William (b Edinburgh, February 11th, 1732, d at sea, 1769). 'The Shipwreck" (1762), "The Demagogue" (1765), "The Marine Dictionary" (1769) *See* the Rev J Mitford's preface to the Aldine edition of his Poems, "The Lives of the Scottish Poets," Lang's 'Lives of Scottish Authors,' and the "Dictionary of National Biography"

Falkland, Viscount. (*See* CARY, LUCIUS)

Faraday, Michael, D C.L. (b Stoke Newington September 22nd, 1791, d Hampton Court, August 25th, 1867) 'Chemical Manipulation" (1827), "Experimental Researches on Electricity," etc *See* Tyndall's "Faraday as a Discoverer" (1869), and the 'Life and Letters" (1870)

Farjeon, Benjamin Leopold (b London, May 12th, 1833) 'Grif" (1870), "Joshua Marvel" (1871), "London's Heart" (1873), "Jessie Trim" (1874), "Christmas Stories" (1874), "Love's Victory" (1875), "Duchess of Rosemary Lane" (1876), "House of White Shadows" (1881), "Great Porter Square" (1881); "The Sacred Nugget" (1885); "In a Silver Sea" (1886), "The Nine of Hearts" (1886), "A Secret Inheritance" (1887), "The Tragedy of Featherstone" (1887); "Miser Farebrother" (1888), "Toilers of Babylon" (1888), "A Young Girl's Life" (1889), "A Strange Enchantment" (1889), "The Blood-White Rose" (1889), "Dr Glennie's Daughter" (1889), "Basil and Annette" (1890), "The Peril of Richard Pardon" (1890), "Mystery of M Felix" (1890)

For the Defence" (1891), "March of Fate" (1892), "Something Occurred" (1893), 'The Last Tenant" (1893), "Aaron the Jew" (1894)

Farquhar, George (b Londonderry, 1678, d 1707) "Love and a Bottle" (1698), "The Constant Couple" (1700), "Sir Harry Wildair" (1701), "The Inconstant" (1703), "The Stage Coach" (1704), "The Twin Rivals" (1705), "The Recruiting Officer" (1706), and 'The Beaux' Stratagem" (1707). "Works" in 1714. The comedies were edited, with a critical introduction, by Leigh Hunt *See* also Hazlitt's "Comic Writers" and Ward's "Dramatic Literature"

Farrar, Very Rev. Frederick William, D.D. (b Bombay, 1831). "Origin of Language," 'Chapters on Language" (1865), "The Fall of Man, and Other Sermons" (1865), "A Lecture on Public School Education" (1867), "Seekers after God" (1869), "Families of Speech" (1870), "The Witness of History to Christ" (1871), 'The Silence and Voices of God" (1873), "The Life of Christ" (1874), 'Marlborough Sermons" (1876), 'Eternal Hope" (1878), "Saintly Workers" (1878), "The Life and Work of St Paul" (1879), "Mercy and Judgment" (1881), "Early Days of Christianity" (1882), "Solomon" (1887), "Lives of the Fathers" (1889) 'The Minor Prophets" (1890), 'The Wider Hope" (1890), 'The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau" (1890) "Truths to Live By" (1890), "Darkness and Dawn" (1891), 'Social and Present-Day Questions" (1891), "The Voice from Sinai" (1892), also some stories of school life

Fawcett, Henry (b 1833, d 1884) "A Manual of Political Economy," "The

Economic Position of the British Labourer," 'Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," "Speeches," and 'Free Trade and Protection," etc *See* "Life of Henry Fawcett," by Leslie Stephen (1885)

Fenn, George Manville (b Pimlico, 1831) "Bent, not Broken" (1866), "Double Cunning" (1886), "The Story of Antony Grace" (1887), "Commodore Junk" (1888), 'The Lass that Loved a Soldier" (1889), 'Lady Maude's Mania' (1890), "The Black Bar" (1893), 'Fire Island" (1894), 'The Tiger Lily" (1894), "The Queen's Scarlet" (1895), etc etc

Ferguson, Sir Samuel (b 1810 d 1886) 'The Ctomlech on Howth" (1864), "The Lays of the Western Gael" (1865), "Congal, a Poem in Five Books" (1872), "Lebhar Breac" (1876), 'Poems" (1880), "Shakespearian Brevities" (1882), "The Forging of the Anchor" (1883)

Ferrier, James Frederick (b Edinburgh, November, 1808, d June 11th, 1864) 'Institutes of Metaphysics: The Theory of Knowing and Being" (1854), "Lectures on Greek Philosophy" (1864). Edited Works of Professor Wilson

Ferrier, Susan Edmonston (b. Edinburgh, 1782, d November 7th, 1854) "Marriage" (1818) "The Inheritance" (1824), and "Destiny, or, The Chief's Daughter" (1831) "Works" in 1841

Field, Michael (pseudonym of Miss Bradley and Miss Cooper) "Callirhoë etc" (1884), "The Father's Tragedy, etc" (1885), "Brutus Ultor" (1886), 'Canute the Great, etc" (1887), 'Long Ago' (1889); "The Tragic Mary" (1890), 'Sight and Song" (1892), "Stephania' (1892), "A Question of Memory" (1893), "Underneath the Bough" (1893)

Fielding, Henry (b near Glastonbury, April 22nd 1707, d Lisbon, October 8th, 1754) "The Adventures of Joseph Andrews" (1742), 'A Journey from this World to the Next" (1743), 'The History of Jonathan Wild" (1743), "The History of Tom Jones" (1749), 'Amelia" (1751), the following dramatic pieces "Love in Several Masques," 'The Temple Beau" "The Author's Farce," "The Coffee-house Politician," "Tom Thumb," "The Modern Husband," 'The Mock Doctor," "The Miser," "The Intriguing Chambermaid," "Don Quixote in England," "Pasquin," "The Historical Register" 'The Wedding Day," and various miscellaneous works, including "Essays on the Characters of Man," and "A Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon" Collected editions of his writings appeared in 1743, 1762, and (edited by Roscoe) 1848. His novels were published, with an introduction by Sir Walter Scott, in 1821, in Ballantyne's 'Novelist's Library" For Biography and Criticism, *see* the "Lives" by Murphy and Lawrence, Lady M Wortley Montagu's 'Letters," Jesse's 'Celebrated Ltonians," Thackeray's "Lectures on the Humorists," Masson's "Novelists and their Styles," and Dobson's "Fielding" in the *English Men of Letters* series

Finlay, George, LL.D. (b. Scotland 1799, d January 26th, 1875) 'Greece under the Romans" (1843) "History of Greece, from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks" (1851), "History of the Byzantine Empire" (1852), "History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires" (1854), 'History of Greece under Othoman and Venetian Dominion" (1854), "History of the Greek Revolution" (1861)

Fitzgerald, Edward (b 1809; d 1883) Published translations of 'Six Dramas of Calderon" (1853), the "Agamemnon," 'Omar Khayyám and Salámán and Absál;" and wrote 'Euphranor, a Dialogue on Youth," and Polonius, a Collection of Wise Sayws and Modern Instances" 'Letters and Literary Remains," edited by W Aldis Wright (1889)

Flecknoe, Richard (d 1678) "Hieromhalamium or the Heavenly Nuptials of our Blessed Saviour with a Pious Soule" (1626), "The Affections of a Pious Soule unto our Saviour Christ" (1640), "Miscellania or, Poems of all Sorts" (1653), 'A Relation of Ten Years Travells in Europe, Asia, Affrique, and America" (1654), 'Love's Dominion" (1654), 'The Diarium or Journal, divided into twelve joruadas in burlesque Rhime or Drolling Verse" (1656); "Enigmaticall Characters, all taken from the Life" (1658); 'The Marriage of Oceanus and Britannia" (1659); 'Heroic Portraits" (1660), "Love's Kingdom, a Pastoral Trage-Comedy with a Short Treatise on the English Stage" (1664); "Erminia a Trage-Comedy" (1665), "The Damoiselles à la Mode, a Comedy" (1667),

"Sir William Davenant's Voyage to the other World" (1668), etc.

Fletcher, John (b Rye, Sussex, December, 1579 d. 1625) "The Elder Brother;" "The Spanish Curate," "The Humorous Lieutenant," "The Faithful Shepherdess," 'Boadicea," "The Loyal Subject," "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," 'The Chances," "The Wild-goose Chase," 'A Wife for a Month;" "The Captain;" "The Prophetess," "Love's Cure," "Women Pleased," "The Sea Voyage" "The Fair Maid of the Inn," The Two Noble Kinsmen" (supposed to have been revised by William Shakespeare), "The False One," "The Lover's Progress" and "The Noble Gentleman" (which are supposed to have been written with Shirley), "Love's Pilgrimage," "The Night Walker," "The Queen of Corinth," "The Maid in the Mill," "The Nice Valour;" a number of plays written in conjunction with Beaumont for which *see* BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER

Foote, Samuel (b. Truro, 1719, d Dover, October 21st, 1777). "The Diversions of the Morning" (1747), "The Auction of Pictures" (1748), "Taste" (1752), "The Englishman in Paris" (1753), "The Knights" (1754), "The Englishman Returned from Paris" (1756), "The Author" (1757), "The Minor" (1760), "The Orators" (1762); "The Lyar" (1762); "The Trial of Samuel Foote" (1763), "The Mayor of Garrat" (1764); "The Patron" (1764); "The Commissary" (1765), "Prelude on Opening the Theatre" (1767), "The Devil upon Two Sticks" (1768), "The Lame Lover" (1770), "The Maid of Bath" (1771), 'The Nabob" (1772), "Piety in Pattens" (1773), "The Cozeners" (1774), "The Bankrupt" (1776), "The Capuchin" (1776), "A Trip to Calais" (1778), "Lindamira" (1805), 'The Slanderer," and "The Young Hypocrite" "Dramatic Works" in 1778 For Biography, *see* the "Life" by Cooke (1805), Davies's "Life of Garrick," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," the "Biographia Dramatica," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and Forster's "Essays."

Forbes, James David, D.C.L. (b Edinburgh, April 20th, 1809, d. 1868) "Travels through the Alps of Savoy" (1843), "Norway and its Glaciers" (1853), "Tour of Mont Blanc" (1855), "The Theory of Glaciers" (1859) Life by Principal Shairp and others (1873)

Ford, John (b Ilsington, N Devon, 1586, d Ilsington, 1640) "The Lover's Melancholy" (1629), "'Tis Pity She's a Whore" (1633), "The Broken Heart" (1633), "Love's Sacrifice" (1633), "Perkin Warbeck" (1634), "The Fancies, Chaste and Noble" (1638), "The Lady's Trial" (1639); "Beauty in a Trance" (1653); "The Sun's Darling" (1657); "Witch of Edmonton" (with Dekker and Rowley), "The Royal Combat," 'An Ill Beginning has a Good End;" "The Fairy Knight" (with Dekker), "A Late Murther of the Sonne upon the Mother" (with Webster), and "The Bristowe Merchant" (with Dekker) "Works," 1869 *See* Swinburne's "Essays and Studies," Minto's "English Poets," Ward's "Dramatic Literature" Works edited by Gifford and Dyce (1895).

Forman, Harry Buxton (b London, July 11th, 1842). "Our Living Poets" (1861), etc Has edited the works of Shelley, Keats, etc

Forster, John (b Newcastle, 1812; d February 1st, 1876). "Statesman of the Commonwealth of England" (1831-34), 'A Life of Oliver Goldsmith" (1848); "Biographical and Historical Essays" (1858), "The Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First" and "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance" (1860), "Sir John Eliot," a biography (1864), "Walter Savage Landor," a biography (1868), "The Life of Charles Dickens" (1872-74), and "A Life of Jonathan Swift" (unfinished), (1876) Edited the *Daily News* (1846) and the *Examiner* (1847-55)

Foster, John (b Halifax, September 17th, 1770, d Stapleton, near Bristol, October 15th, 1843) "Essays, in a Series of Letters to a Friend" (1805), "On the Evils of Popular Ignorance" (1819), followed by other works, the chief one, "Contributions, Biographical, Literary, and Philosophical, to the *Eclectic Review*" (1840) Selected Works in Bohn's Standard Library *See* "The Life and Correspondence of John Foster," by Dr Ryland, also the "Life" by Shepherd.

Fox or **Foxe, John** (b Boston, 1517, d 1587) Wrote "De Non Plectendis Morte Adulteris Consultatio" (1548); "De Censurâ seu Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica (1551), "De Christo Triumphante" (1551), "Tables of

Grammar" (1552) "Acts and Monuments of the Church" (1562), and many other works, for a list of which *see* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" *See* also Chinton's "Life of Nowell," Fuller's "Church History," and Morley's "English Writers," vols viii and xi

Francillon, Robert Edward (b Gloucester, 1841) "Earl's Dene" (1870), "Pearl and Emerald" (1872), "Zelda's Fortune" (1873), "Olympia" (1874), "A Dog and his Shadow" (1876); "Strange Waters" (1878), "Queen Cophetua" (1880), "A Real Queen" (1884), "Romances of the Law" (1889), "Ropes of Sand" (1893), "Jack Doyle's Daughter" (1894), etc.

Freeman, Professor Edward Augustus, D.C.L., LL.D. (b Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823, d 1892). "Church Restoration" (1846) "A History of Architecture" (1849); "An Essay on Window Tracery" (1850), "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral" (1851), "The History and Conquests of the Saracens" (1856), "Ancient Greece and Mediæval Italy" in "Oxford Essays" (1858), "The History and Antiquities of St David's," with Rev W Basil Jones (1860) "The History of Federal Government" (1863), "The History of the Norman Conquest" (1867-76) "Old English History for Children" (1869), "The Cathedral Church of Wells" (1870), "Historical Essays" (1871-2-3), "Growth of the English Constitution" (1872), 'The Unity of History" (1872) "Comparative Politics" (1873), "Disestablishment and Disendowment" (1874), 'Historical and Architectural Studies" (1876), 'The Ottoman Power in Europe" (1877), "The Reign of William Rufus" (1881) 'Some Impressions of the United States" (1883), "The English People in their Home" (1884), "The Practical Bearing of General European History" (1884), "The Methods of Historical Study" (1886), "Chief Periods of European History" (1886), 'Exeter" (1887), "Four Oxford Lectures" (1887), "William the Conqueror" (1888), "History of Sicily from the Earliest Times" (1891), "Sicily, Phœnician, Greek, and Roman," (1892), "History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy" (1893), "Studies of Travel" (1893) The fourth volume of the "History of Sicily" appeared in 1895. "Life" by W. R. W. Stephens (1895).

Fremantle, The Hon. and Very Rev Wm. Henry (b Swanbourne, Bucks, 1831). "The Gospel of the Secular Life" (1882), "The World as the Subject of Redemption" (1885), etc

Frere, John Hookham (b 1769, d 1841) Contributed to the famous *Anti Jacobin*, in which he wrote, among other *jeux d'esprit*, "The Loves of the Triangles," and, with George Canning, "The Needy Knife-Grinder" He also published a translation of Aristophanes (1840), and a work called "Theocritus Restitutus." *See* "The Works of the Right Hon J H Frere," with a Memoir by Sir Bartle Frere (1871).

Friswell, James Hain (b Newport, 1827; d 1878) "Life Portraits of Shakespeare", "The Gentle Life" (1864), "The Better Self", "Other People's Windows", "One of Two"; "Out and About"; "About in the World"; "A Man's Thoughts"; "Varna"; "Francis Spira, and other Poems," besides editions of Sidney, Montaigne, A'Kempis, and others.

Froude, Professor James Anthony, LL.D. (b Dartington, Devonshire, April 23rd, 1818, d October 20th, 1894) "The Shadows of the Clouds" (1847), "The Nemesis of Faith" (1849), "The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth" (1856-70), three series of "Short Studies on Great Subjects" (1867, 1872, and 1877); "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" (1871-74), "Julius Cæsar" (1879), "Bunyan" (1880), "Thomas Carlyle a History of the First Forty Years of his Life" (1882), "Carlyle's Reminiscences" (1887), "Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" (1884), "Oceana" (1886), "The English in the West Indies" (1888) "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy" (1889), 'Lord Beaconsfield' (1890) "Divorce of Catherine of Aragon" (1891), 'The Spanish Story of the Armada" etc (1892), "Life and Letters of Erasmus" (1894), "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century" (1895).

Fuller, Thomas (b 1608, d August 16th, 1661) "David's Hainous Sinne, Hearties Repentance, Heavie Punishment," a poem (1631), "The Historie of the Holy Warre" (1639-40-42-47-51), "The Holy and Profane States" (1642-48-52-58), "Good Thoughts in Bad Times" (1643), "Good Thoughts in Worse Times" (1645) "Mixt Con-

temptations in Better Times" (1660); "Andromeus; or, the Unfortunate Politician" (1649), "A Pisgah-sight of Palestine" (1650), "Abel Redivivus or, the Dead yet Speaking" (1651), "The Church History of Britain from the Birth of Christ to 1648" (1656), "The Appeal of Injured Innocence" (1659), "The History of the Worthies of England" (1662) etc., etc. "A Selection from the Writings of Fuller" was made by Arthur Broome (1815), see also Charles Lamb's "Works" and Basil Montagu's "Selections." There are "Lives" of Fuller by A. T. Russell (1844) and J. E. Bailey (1874).

Fullerton, Lady Georgina (b. Tixall Hall, Staffs, September 23rd, 1812, d. January 19th, 1885) "Ellen Middleton" (1844), "Grantley Manor" (1847), "Lady-land" (1852), "Laurentia" (1861), "Too Strange not to be True" (1861), "Constance Sherwood" (1865), "A Stormy Life" (1867), "Mrs Gerald's Niece" (1869), "Dramas from the Lives of the Saints" (1872), "The Gold-Digger, and other Verses" (1872), "A Will and a Way" (1881). Several biographical works, etc. "Life," by A. Craven.

G

Gairdner, James (b. 1828) "Historia Regis Henrici Septimi" (1858), "Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." (1861-63), "The Houses of York and Lancaster" (1874), "Historical Collections of a London Citizen" (1876); "Life and Reign of Richard III." (1878), 'Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles" (1880), "Studies in English History," with James Spedding (1881), "Henry the Seventh" (1889). Has also edited the "Paston Letters" (1872-75), and several volumes of the "Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.," etc.

Gale, Norman Rowland (b. Kew, 1862). "A Country Muse" (1892 and 1895), "A June Romance" (1892), "Orchard Songs" (1893), "Cricket Songs" (1894).

Galt, John (b. Irvine, Ayrshire, May 2nd, 1779, d. Greenock, April 11th, 1839) "Annals of the Parish" (1821), "Sir Andrew Wylie" (1822), "The Entail" (1823), etc. *See* "Autobiography" (1833); "Literary Life and Miscellanies" (1834), and Delta's "Memoir."

Galton, Francis, F.R.S. (b. 1822) "The Telotype" (1850), "The Art of Travel" (1855), "Vacation Tourists" (1861); "Meteorographica" (1863), "Hereditary Genius" (1869), "English Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture" (1874), 'Inquiries into Human Faculties" (1883), "Record of Family Faculties" (1884), 'Experiments on Prehension" (1887), 'Natural Inheritance" (1889), "Finger Prints" (1892).

Gardiner, Professor Samuel Rawson, LL.D. (b. 1829) 'The History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke" (1863), 'Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage" (1869), "The Personal Government of Charles I." (1877), "England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I." (1878), "The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I." (1879); "The History of the Great Civil War" (1886-91); "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate," vol. i. (1894). Has edited "The Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution" (1889), and for the Camden Society "The Fortescue Papers" (1871), "The Hamilton Papers" (1880), "Documents Illustrating the Impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham" (1889), etc.

Garnett, Richard, LL.D., C.B. (b. Lichfield, February 27th, 1835) "Io in Egypt, and other Poems" (1859), "Iphigenia in Delphi" (1890), "Poems" (1893); Biographies of Carlyle, Emerson, Milton, etc.

Gascoigne, George (b. 1530, d. 1577) Works first published in 1589, as "The Pleasauntest Works of George Gascoigne, Esquire, newlye compyled into One Volume, that is to say, his 'Flowres Herbes, Weedes', 'The Fruites of Warre', 'The Comedy called Supposes'; 'The Tragedy of Iocasta;' 'The Steele Glasse'; 'The Complaynt of Philomene', 'The Story of Ferdinando Jeronimi,' and 'The Pleasures at Kenilworth Castle.'" *See* Warton's "History of English Poetry," Morley's "English Writers," vols. viii. and xi., and the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (b. 1810, d. 1865). "Mary Barton" (1848), "Moorland Cottage" (1850), "Cranford" (1853); "Ruth" (1853); "North and South" (1855), "Memoir of Charlotte Bronte" (1857); "Cousin Phyllis" (1857); "Right at Last" (1860); "Sylvia's Lovers" (1863), "Wives and Daughters" (unfinished) (1865).

Gay, John (b near Barnstaple, 1688, d London, December 4th, 1732). "Rural Sports" (1711), 'The Shepherd's Week" (1714); "Trivia" (1715); "What d'ye Call It?" (1715), "Three Weeks after Marriage" (1715), "Fables" (1726); "Beggar's Opera" (1727) etc Lives by Coxe (1796) and Owen (1804)

Geikie, Rev. John Cunningham, D.D. (b Edinburgh, 1824) "The Life and Words of Christ" (1877), "The English Reformation" (1879); 'Hours with the Bible" (1880), "Old Testament Characters" (1881), "The Holy Land and the Bible" (1887), 'The Bible by Modern Light" (1891), "Landmarks of Old Testament History" (1894), etc

Gibbon, Edward (b Putney, April 27th, 1737, d January 16th, 1794) "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (1776-88), 'Essais sur l'Etude de la Littérature" (1761); 'Antiquities of the House of Brunswick," and other miscellaneous works, published, with Memoir, in 1799, under the editorship of John, Lord Sheffield. The Autobiography was afterwards edited by Dean Milman (1839). *See* Memoir by J C Morison (1879), and 'Proceedings of the Gibbon Commemoration" (1895).

Gifford, William (b Ashburton, Devonshire, April, 1756; d London, December 31st, 1826) "Baviad" (1794), "Mæviad" (1795), etc. Autobiography prefixed to his translation of "Juvenal."

Gilfillan, Rev. George (b Comrie, Perthshire, 1813, d August 13th, 1878). "Gallery of Literary Portraits," three series (1845, 1849, 1855); "Bards of the Bible" (1850); "Book of British Poesy" (1851); "Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant" (1852) "The Grand Discovery" (1854), "History of a Man" (1856), "Christianity and Our Era" (1857), "Night" (1867), "Remoter Stars in the Church Sky" (1867), "Modern Christian Heroes" (1869), "Life of Sir W Scott" (1870), "Comrie and its Neighbourhood" (1872), 'Life of Rev W Anderson" (1873); "Sketches, Literary and Theological" (1881), etc. Editor of 'Library Edition of the Popular Poets and Poetry of Britain," etc

Ginsburg, Christian, LL.D. (b Warsaw, 1830) "The Karaites, their History and Literature" (1862), "The Essenes" (1864), "The Kabbalah" (1865), Commentaries, an edition of the Massorah (4).

Gissing, Algernon (b. Wakefield, November 25th, 1860) "Joy Cometh in the Morning" (1888), "Both of this Parish" (1889); "A Village Hampden" (1890), "A Moorland Idyll" (1891); "A Masqueraders" (1892); "At Society's Expense" (1893), 'Between Two Opinions" (1893); "A Vagabond in Arts" (1894)

Gissing, George Robert (b Wakefield, 1857) "A Life's Morning" (1888), "The Nether World" (1889), "The Emancipated" (1890), 'New Grub Street" (1891); "Born in Exile" (1892), "Demos Quarrier" (1892); 'The Odd Women" (1893), "In the Year of Jubilee" (1894), "Eve's Ransom" (1895)

Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E. (b Liverpool, December 29th, 1809) 'The State considered in its Relations with the Church" (1838), 'Church Principles considered in their Results" (1841), "Remarks on recent Commercial Legislation" (1845), "Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government" (1850-51), "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" (1858), "Wedgwood an Address" (1863); "Ancient Greece an Address" (1865), "A Chapter of Autobiography" (1868), "On 'Ecce Homo'" (1868), "Juventus Mundi Gods and Men of the Heroic Age in Greece" (1869), "The Vatican Decrees" (1874), "Vaticanism" (1875), "Rome and the Latest Fashions in Religion" (1875), "Homeric Synchronism" (1876); "The Turk in Europe" (1876), "Lessons in Massacre" (1877); "Gleanings of Past Years" (1879), 'The Irish Question" (1886), "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" (1890) "Landmarks of Homeric Study" (1890) "An Academic Sketch" (1892), 'Horace's Odes and the Carmen Seculare," translation (1895), The Psalter" (1895); and various pamphlets and magazine articles Collected edition of his Speeches, edited by A W Hutton and H J Cohen, in progress *See* Political Portraits," reprinted from the *Daily News*, R H Hutton's "Sketches of Contemporary Statesmen," "Life" by Barnett Smith (1879); by G W E. Russell, and H W Lucy's "Diary of Two Parliaments" (1885), and the same author's biography (1895). *See also* "Macaulay's Essays"

Godwin, Mary. (*See* WOLLSTONECRAFT.)

Godwin, William (b. Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, March 3rd, 1756; d. London, April 7th, 1836). "Sketches of History" (1784); "Political Justice" (1793); "Caleb Williams" (1794); "Life of Lord Chatham;" "Cloudesley;" "Damon and Delia;" "Deloraine;" "The Enquirer;" "The Genius of Christianity Unveiled;" "On Population" (1820); "The Herald of Literature;" "The History of the Commonwealth of England;" "Imogen;" "Lives of the Necromancers" (1834); "Mandeville;" "Life of Geoffrey Chaucer" (1803); "St. Leon," and "Thoughts on Man." He also published a Memoir of his wife in 1798. *See* the "Life" by Kegan Paul (1876), and Leslie Stephen's "Hours in a Library."

Goldsmith, Oliver (b. Pallas, Longford, Ireland, November 10th, 1728; d. London, April 4th, 1774). "Essays" (1758-65); "The Bee" (1759); "An Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning" (1759); "Biographies" (Voltaire, 1759; Thomas Parnell, 1768; Bolingbroke, 1770; Richard Nash); "The Citizen of the World" (1760-62); "The Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society" (1764); "The Vicar of Wakefield" (1766); "The Hermit: a Ballad" (1766); "The Good-Natured Man" (1768); "The Deserted Village" (1770); "She Stoops to Conquer" (1773); "Retaliation: a Poem" (1774); "The Captivity: an Oratorio;" some miscellaneous poems and various compilations, including "Memoirs of a Protestant condemned to the Galleys of France for his Religion;" "History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son;" "A Survey of Experimental Philosophy;" "A Short English Grammar;" a translation of a French "History of Philosophy;" a collection of "Poems for Young Ladies;" another collection called "Beauties of English Poetry;" a "Roman History;" a "History of the Earth and of Animated Nature;" a "History of England;" a "History of Greece;" a translation of Scarron's "Comic Romance;" and contributions to *The Gentleman's Journal*, *The Lady's Magazine*, *The Westminster Magazine*, *The Public Ledger*, *The Busy Body*, *The Critical Review*, *The Monthly Review*, and *The British Magazine*. His Life has been written by Sir James Prior (1837), John Forster (1848), W. Irving (1849), W. Black (1879), and Henry Austin Dobson (1888).

Goodwin, Harvey, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle (b. King's Lynn, 1818; d. November 25th, 1891). "Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie" (1864); "Essays on the Pentateuch" (1867); "Walks in the Regions of Science and Faith" (1883); "The Foundations of the Creed" (1889), etc.

Gordon-Cumming, Miss Constance Frederica (b. Altyre, May 26th, 1837). "From the Hebrides to the Himalayas" (1876); "At Home in Fiji" (1881); "A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War" (1882); "Fire Fountains" (1883); "Granite Crags" (1884); "Via Cornwall to Egypt" (1885); "Wanderings in China" (1886); "Two Happy Years in Ceylon" (1891), etc.

Gore, the Rev. Canon Charles, (b. 1853). "Roman Catholic Claims" (1886); "The Ministry of the Christian Church" (1888); "The Incarnation of the Son of God" (1891). Editor of and contributor to "Lux Mundi;" also edited G. J. Romanes' "Thoughts on Religion" (1895), etc.

Gosse, Edmund William (b. London, September 21st, 1849). "On Viol and Flute" (1873); "King Erik" (1876); "The Unknown Lover" (1878); "Studies in the Literature of Northern Europe" (1879); "New Poems" (1879); "A Selection of English Odes" (1881); "Gray," in the *English Men of Letters* series (1882); "A Memoir of Cecil Lawson" (1883); "A Critical Essay on George Tinworth" (1883); "Seventeenth-Century Studies" (1883); "The Works of Thomas Gray" (1884); "Firdausi in Exile" (1885); "From Shakespeare to Pope" (1885); "Sir W. Raleigh" (1886); "Northern Studies" (1886); "Life of William Congreve" (1887); "History of Eighteenth-Century Literature" (1889); "Life of P. H. Gosse" (his father) (1890); "On Viol and Flute" Poems (collected) (1890); "Robert Browning: Personalia" (1890); "Gossip in a Library" (1891); "The Jacobean Poets" (1891); "The Secret of Narcisse" (1892); "Questions at Issue" (1893); "In Russet and Silver," poems (1894); "The Works of L. T. Beddoes" (1894). Editor of *Heinemann's International Library*, etc.

Gower, John (b. 1325?; d. 1402). "Speculum Meditantis," in French; "Vox Clamantis," in Latin; "Confessio Amantis," in English. *See* Warton's "History of English Poetry," and Morley's "English Writers," vols. iv.-vi.

Grand, Madame Sarah, *née* Mrs Frances E MacFall "Ideala" (1888), 'A Domestic Experiment" (1891), "Singularly Deluded" (1893), "The Heavenly Twins" (1893), "Our Manifold Nature" (1894)

Grant, James (b. Edinburgh, August 1st, 1822, d 1886). "The Romance of War; or, Highlanders in Spain" (1846), "Highlanders of Belgium" (1847), "The Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp" (1848); "Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange" (1849), "Walter Fenton" (1850); "Edinburgh Castle" (1850), "Bothwell, or, the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots" (1851), 'Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade" (1851), "Jane Seton; or, the King's Advocate" (1853), 'Philip Rollo; or, the Scottish Musketeers" (1854); "Frank Hilton; or, the Queen's Own" (1855); "The Yellow Frigate" (1855); "The Phantom Regiment" (1856), "Harry Ogilvie; or, the Black Dragoon" (1856); "Laura Everingham" (1857), "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (1858); "Arthur Blane, or, the Hundred Cuirassiers" (1858), "The Cavaliers of Fortune" (1858), "Lucy Arden: a Tale of 1715" (1859), "Legends of the Black Watch" (1859); "Mary of Lorame" (1860), "Oliver Ellis, or, the Fusiliers" (1861); "Dick Rodney, or, the Adventures of an Eton Boy" (1861), "The Captain of the Guard" (1862), "The Adventures of Rob Roy" (1863), "Letty Hyde's Lovers" (1863), "Second to None" (1864), 'The King's Own Borderers" (1865), "The Constable of France" (1866), "The White Cockade, or, Faith and Fortitude" (1867); "First Love and Last Love" (1868), "The Secret Dispatch" (1868); "The Girl He Married" (1869); "Jack Manly, his Adventures" (1870), "Lady Wedderburn's Wish" (1870); "Only an Ensign" (1871); "Under the Red Dragon" (1871); "British Battles on Land and Sea" (1873), "Shall I Win Her?" (1874); "Fairer than a Fairy" (1874), "One of the Six Hundred" (1876); "Morley Ashton" (1876), "Six Years Ago" (1877), "Old and New Edinburgh;" and other works

Gray, Thomas (b London, December 26th, 1716, d. Cambridge, July 30th, 1771) "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" (1742), "Ode on Spring," "Hymn to Adversity," "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard" (1751); "The Alliance of Education and Government," "Ode to Vicissitude," "The Progress of Poesy," and "The Bard" (1757), "Ode on the Installation of the Duke of Grafton to the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge" (1769), and some minor pieces. His poems have been edited by Gilbert Wakefield (1786), Mitford (1835-43), Moultrie (1845), E W Gosse (1884), and several others The standard Biography is that by Mason, published in 1778 There is another by Gosse, in the *English Men of Letters* series For Criticism, *see* Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets," Hazlitt's "Lectures on the English Poets," Roscoe's "Essays," Drake's "Literary Hours," Brydges' "Censura Literaria," and other works

Green, John Richard (b. 1837; d 1883). "A Short History of the English People" (1874), "A History of the English People" (1877-80), "The Making of England" (1882), "The Conquest of England" (1884).

Green, Mrs. John Richard, *née* Stopford (b Kells, co Meath). "Henry the Second" (1888), "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century" (1894)

Green, Professor Thomas Hill (b 1836, d 1882) "Prolegomena to Ethics," edited by A C Bradley (1883). "Works," edited by R. L Nettleship (1885-88) "Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligations" (1895). Edited the Philosophical Works of David Hume.

Greene, Robert (b Norwich, 1560, d September 3rd, 1592). A full catalogue of this writer's works may be found in Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual" Romances — "Menaphon" (1587), "Pandosto, the Triumph of Time; or, the History of Doraustus and Fauna" (1588), "A Pair of Turtle Doves; or, the Tragicall History of Bellora and Fidelio" (1606), "The History of Arbasto, King of Denmark" (1617). Autobiography—"Greene's Never Too Late" (1590); "Farewell to Folly" (1591), "Greene's Groat's-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance" (1592), "Greene's Vision" (1592), "The Repentance of Robert Greene" (1592). Plays — "Mamillia" (1593), "The Honourable Historie of Frier Bacon and Frier Bongay" (1594), "The Historie of Orlando Furioso" (1594), "Comical Historie of Alphonsus, King of Arragon," "A Looking-Glasse for London and England" (with Lodge, 1594), "The Scottish Historie of James IV." (1598). Miscellaneous —

"The Mymour of Modestie" (1581), "Morando" (1581), "Euphues his Censure to Philautus" (1587), "Perimedes, the Blacksmith" (1588), "Alcida" (1588), "The Spanish Masquerado" (1589). For Biography and Criticism *see* Collier's "Poetical Decameron" and "Dramatic Poetry," Campbell's "Specimens of the English Poets," Hazlitt's Age of Elizabeth," Dyce's edition of Greene's Works, Prydges' "Censura Literaria," Bliss's "Anecdotes" Ritson's "Bibliographia Poetica," Wood's "Fasti Oxonienses," *The Retrospective Review*, the Shakespeare Library," Jusserand's English Novel in the Time of Elizabeth," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and Morley's "English Writers," vols x and xi

Greg, William Rathbone (b 1809, d 1881) "Why are Women Redundant?" (1869), "Essays on Political and Social Science," "Enigmas of Life" (1872) "Literary and Social Judgments," "Political Problems," "The Creed of Christendom" (3rd edition, 1874), "The Great Duel, its Meaning and Results" "Truth *versus* Edification" "Rocks Ahead, or, Warnings of Cassandra" (1874), "Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideals of the Artisan Class" (1876), "Literary and Social Judgments" (1877), "Miscellaneous Essays" (1881-82)

Greville, Fulke (b 1556; d 1628) "The Life of the Renowned Sir Philip Sidney" (published 1652), "A Letter to an Honourable Lady," "A Letter of Travell" "Cælica, a Collection of 109 Songs," "A Treatise on Human Learning, in 15 Stanzas" "An Inquisition upon Fame and Honour, in 68 Stanzas," "A Treatise on Wars, in 68 Stanzas," "Alaham" a tragedy, "Mustapha," a tragedy Some of his poems appeared in England's Helicon" His "Remains" were published in 1670

Grote, George (b Clay Hill Beckenham, November 17th 1794 d London, June 18th, 1871) "The Essentials of Parliamentary Reform" (1831), "The History of Greece" (1846-56), "Plato and other Companions of Sokrates" (1865), "A Review of Mill's Examination of Sir W Hamilton" (1868), "Aristotle" (1872) *See* the "Life" by his wife (1873), and "Minor Works" (1873).

Grove, Sir George, D.C.L. (b. Clapham, 1820). Has edited *Macmillan's Magazine*, and the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (1879-89), to which he was one of the chief contributors, as also to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible"

Grundy, Sydney (b Manchester, 1848) "The Days of his Vanity" (1876) Has also written many plays

Guthrie, Thomas, D.D. (b Brechin, Forfarshire, 1803, d February 24th, 1873) "The Gospel in Ezekiel" (1855), "The City its Sins and Sorrows" (1857), "Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints" (1858), "Seed-time and Harvest of Ragged Schools" (1860), "Speaking to the Heart" (1862), "The Angels' Song" (1865), "The Parables" (1866), Out of Harness" (1867), "Studies of Character from the Old Testament" (1868 and 1870), "Sundays Abroad" (1871), etc Autobiography, with Memoir, by his sons (1871-75)

H

Haggard, H. Rider (b June 22nd, 1856) "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours" (1882) "Dawn" (1884), "The Witch's Head" (1885), "King Solomon's Mines" (1885), "She" (1886), "Jess" (1887), "Allan Quatermain" (1887) "Mr Meeson's Will" (1888), "Maiwa's Revenge" (1888), "Colonel Quaritch, V C" (1888), "Allan's Wife, and other Tales" (1889), "Cleopatra" (1889); "Beatrice" (1890), "The World's Desire," with Mr Andrew Lang (1890), "Eric Brighteyes" (1891), "Nada the Lily" (1892), "Montezuma's Daughter" (1893), "Dawn" (1894), "The People of the Mist" (1894)

Hake, Thomas Gordon, M.D., M.R.C.P. (b 1809, d 1895). "Poetic Luculubrations" (1828), "The Pyramides" (1839) "Yates" (1840), "The World's Epitaph" (1866), "Madeline, etc" (1871), "Parables and Tales" (1872), "New Symbols" (1875), "Legends of the Morrow" (1878), "Maiden Ecstasy" (1880), "The Serpent Play" (1883), "The New Day" (1890) "Memoirs of Eighty Years" (1892); "Selected Poems" (1894)

Hakluyt, Richard (b 1553 d 1616) Voyages published in the following order —(1) "Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America and the Lands adjacent unto the Same" (1582); (2) "Foure Voyages unto Florida" (1587), and (3) "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Dis-

coveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or over Land, to the Most Remote and Farthest Distant Quarters of the Earth' (1589) Of these, a new edition was published in 1809-12, followed by a supplementary volume in 1812, containing several Voyages which Hakluyt had recommended for publication For biographical and bibliographical particulars, *see* the "Biographia Britannica," Oldys's "Librarian," Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual," and the "Dictionary of National Biography"

Hall, Samuel Carter (b 1801, d March 10th, 1889) "Ireland" (1841-43), "Poems" (1850?), "Book of the Thames" (1859) "Book of South Wales," etc (with Mrs Hall) (1861) "Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age" (1870) "A Memory of T Moore" (1879), "Retrospect of a Long Life" (1883), etc.

Hallam, Henry (b Windsor, 1777, d Penshurst, January 21st, 1859). "View of Europe during the Middle Ages" (1818) "Constitutional History of England" (1827), "An Introduction to the Literature of Europe" (1837-39), and various essays in *The Edinburgh Review* See sketch of his "Life" by Dean Milman in "Transactions of the Royal Society," vol x

Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (b Laneside Shaw, Lancashire, September 10th, 1834, d November, 1894). "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands" (1862), "Contemporary French Painters" (1867), "Etching and Etchers" (1868), "Wenderholme" (1869), "The Intellectual Life" (1873), "Life of Turner" (1878), "Modern Frenchmen" (1878), "The Graphic Arts" (1882) "Human Intercourse" (1884), "Landscape" (1885), "Imagination in Landscape Painting" (1887), "The Saône a Summer Voyage" (1887), "French and English" (1889), "Portfolio Papers" (1889), "Drawing and Engraving" (1892), "Man in Art" (1892) "Present State of the Fine Arts in France" (1892)

Hamilton, Sir William (b Glasgow March 3rd, 1791 d 1856) Author of "Discussions on Philosophy" (1852) and of lectures on metaphysics and logic, published by Professors Mansel and Veitch in 1859-60. Edited the works of Reid, with Notes and Dissertations (1846). *See* Veitch's "Memoirs" and Ueberweg's "History of Philosophy"

Hamley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Bruce (b Bodmin, April 27th, 1824, d August 14th, 1893). "The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol" (1855), "Wellington's Career" (1860), "The Operations of War" (1866), "Voltaire" (1877), "National Defence" (1889), "Shakespeare's Funeral, and Other Papers" (1889), "The War in the Crimea" (1890), etc "Life," by Alexander Innes Shand (1895)

Hanna, Rev. Professor William, LL.D. (b 1808 d May 24th, 1882) "Notes on a Visit to Haiti" (1836), "On Religion" (1857), "Wycliffe and the Huguenots" (1860), "Last Days of Our Lord's Passion" (1862), "The Forty Days After Our Lord's Resurrection" (1863), "Earlier Years of Our Lord's Life on Earth" (1864), "The Passion Week" (1866), "The Ministry in Galilee" (1868), "Our Lord's Life on Earth" (1869), "The Close of the Ministry" (of Jesus Christ) (1869), "Wars of the Huguenots" (1871) Edited the *North British Review*

Hannay, James (b 1827, d 1873) "Biscuits and Grog" (1848); "A Claret Cup" (1848), "King Dobbs" (1848), "Hearts are Trumps" (1849), "Singleton Fontenoy" (1850), "Sketches in Ultramarine" (1853), "Satire and Satirists" (1854), "Eustace Conyers" (1855), "Essays from the *Quarterly*" (1861), "A Course of English Literature" (1866), and "Studies on Thackeray" (1869). Edited *The Edinburgh Courant*.

Hardy, Miss Iza Duffus (b Enfield). "Between Two Fires" (1873), "Glencairn" (1876), "Only a Love Story" (1877), "A Broken Faith" (1878), "Friend and Lover" (1880), "Love, Honour, and Obey" (1881), "The Love That He Passed By" (1884), "Between Two Oceans" (1884) "Hearts or Diamonds" (1885), "Oranges and Alligators" (1886), "The Girl He Did Not Marry" (1887), "Love in Idleness" (1887), "A New Othello" (1890) "A Woman's Loyalty" (1893), "A Buried Sin (1893), etc.

Hardy, Thomas (b Dorsetshire June 2nd, 1840) "Under the Greenwood Tree" (1872) "A Pair of Blue Eyes" (1873), "Far from the Madding Crowd" (1874) "The Hand of Ethelberta" (1876), "The Return of the Native" (1878), "The Trumpet Major" (1880), "A Laodicean" (1881), "Two on a Tower" (1882), "The Mayor of Casterbridge" (1886), "The Wood-

landers" (1887), "Wessex Tales" (1888), "A Group of Noble Dames" (1891), "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (1892), "The Pursuit of the Well Beloved" (1892), "The Dorsetshire Labourer" (article in *Longman's Magazine*) (1893), "Life's Little Ironies" (1894).

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert (b 1834) "Epitaphs from Country Churchyards" (1856), "Walks in Rome" (1871), "Memorials of a Quiet Life" (1872), "Wanderings in Spain" (1873), "Days Near Rome" (1875); "Cities of Northern and Central Italy" (1876), "Walks in London" (1878), "Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily" (1883), "Cities of Central and Northern Italy" (1884), "Venice" (1884), "Studies in Russia" (1885), "Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia" (1885), "Paris" (1887), "North-Eastern France" (1890), "South-Eastern France" (1890), "South-Western France" (1890), "Memorials of Charlotte, Countess Canning, and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford" (1893), "Sussex" (1894), "Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth" (1894)

Hare, Ven. Julius Charles (b 1795, d 1855) "The Victory of Faith," etc (1840), "Mission of the Comforter," etc (1846); "Guesses at Truth," with A W Hare (1847), "Vindication of Luther" (1855), "Charges to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lewes" (1856), translated (with Connop Thirlwall) Niebuhr's "History of Rome," etc

Harrington, Sir John (b 1561, d 1612). "Orlando Furioso, translated into Heroical English Verse" (1591), "The Metamorphosis of Ajax" (1596), "The Englishman's Doctor, or, the School of Salerne" (1609), "The Most Elegant and Witty Epigrams of Sir J H." (1615)

Harrison, Frederic (b London, October 18th, 1831). "The Meaning of History" (1862), "England and France" (1866), "Questions for a Reformed Parliament" (1867), "Order and Progress" (1875), a translation of Comte's "Social Statics" (1875), "The Present and the Future" (1880), "Martial Law in Cabul" (1880), "Lectures on Education" (1883), "On the Choice of Books" (1886), "Oliver Cromwell" (1888), "Annals of an Old Manor House" (1893), etc. Editor of the Positivist Calendar

Hatch, Edwin, D.D. (b Derby, 1835, d November 11th, 1889) "Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Oxford" (1873), "Organisation of Early Christian Churches" (1881); "Progress in Theology" (1885), "Study of Ecclesiastical History" (1885), "Growth of Church Institutions" (1887) "Studies in Biblical Greek" (1889).

Hatton, Joseph (b Andover, February 3rd, 1839). "Christopher Henrick" (1869), "Clytie" (1871), "The Queen of Bohemia" (1877); "Cruel London" (1878), "Three Recruits" (1880), "To-day in America" (1881), "The New Ceylon" (1881); "Journalistic London" (1882); "Henry Irving's Impressions of America" (1884), "John Needham's Double" (1885), "The Old House at Sandwich" (1887), "Captured by Cannibals" (1888), "Reminiscences of J. L. Toole" (1889), "By Order of the Czar" (1890), "The Princess Mazaroff" (1891), "Cigarette Papers" (1892), "Under the Great Seal" (1893), "In Jest and Earnest" (1893), "The Banishment of Jessop Blythe" (1895), etc.

Havergal, Frances Ridley (b Astley, Worcestershire, 1836, d 1879). Author of many devotional poems, etc, of which a collected edition appeared in three volumes in 1881, supplemented by further volumes of verse and story. "Memorials," by M V G Havergal, her sister (1880).

Haweis, Rev. Hugh Reginald (b. Egham, April 3, 1838) "Music and Morals" (1871), "Thoughts for the Times" (1872); "Speech in Season" (1871), "Current Coin" (1876), "Arrows in the Air" (1878), "American Humorists" (1882), "My Musical Life" (1884), "Christ and Christianity" (1887), "Sir Morell Mackenzie" (1893), etc

Hawker, Robert Stephen (b 1805, d 1875) "Ecclesia" (1841), "Echoes from Old Cornwall" (1845); "The Quest of the Sangraal" (1864); "Cornish Ballads" (1869), "Footprints of Former Men in Cornwall" (1870). *See* Baring Gould's "Vicar of Morwenstow" and F G Lee's "Life of R. S Hawker"

Hayward, Abraham (b. 1803; d 1884) "The Art of Dining" (1852), "Biographical and Critical Essays" (1858), "The Letters and Remains of Mrs Piozzi" (1861), "Selections from the Diary of a Lady of Quality" (1864), "Goethe, a Biographical Sketch" (1877), "Short Rules of Modern Whist" (1878); "Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and

Writers" (1880). He also translated Goethe's "Faust" (1883), edited the *Law Magazine*, and contributed constantly to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. See his "Correspondence" (1886).

Hazlitt, William (b Maidstone, April 10th, 1778 d September 18th, 1830) "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action" (1805), "Free Thoughts on Public Affairs" (1806), "A Reply to Malthus" (1807), "The Eloquence of the British Senate" (1807), "A New Grammar of the English Tongue" (1810), "Memoirs of Thomas Holcroft" (1816), "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays" (1817), "The Round Table" (1817), "A View of the English Stage" (1818), "Lectures on the English Poets" (1818), "Lectures on the English Comic Writers" (1819), "Political Essays" (1819), "Table Talk" (1821), "Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth" (1821), "Characteristics in the Manner of Rochefoucauld's Maxims" (1823), "Liber Amoris, or, the New Pygmalion" (1823), "Notes of a Journey through France and Italy" (1825), "The Spirit of the Age, or, Contemporary Portraits" (1825), "Select Poets of Great Britain" (1825), "The Plain Speaker, or, Opinions on Books, Men, and Things" (1826) "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" (1828), "Conversations with James Northcote" (1830), and "A Life of Titian" (1830) See the "Life" by his grandson (1867), and the "Literary Remains," with the first Lord Lytton's Introduction, and Stephen's "Hours in a Library"

Head, Sir Francis Bond (b near Rochester, 1793, d July 23rd, 1875). "Rough Notes on the Pampas" (1826), "A Life of Bruce the Traveller" (1830), "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau" (1833), "The Emigrant" (1846), "The Defenceless State of Britain" (1850), "A Faggot of French Sticks" (1851), "A Fortnight in Ireland" (1852), "Descriptive Essays" (1857), "The Horse and his Rider" (1860), "The Royal Engineer" (1860), etc

Heber, Reginald, Bishop of Calcutta (b Malpas, Cheshire, April 21st, 1783, d 1826). "Poems" (1812), "The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter" (1815), an edition of the works of Jeremy Taylor, and numerous essays in *The Quarterly Review*, besides his Newdigate prize poem, called "Palestine" See his "Journal," the "Life" by his widow (1830), "The Last Days of Heber," by Thomas Robinson, and the Memoirs by Potter and Taylor

Helps, Sir Arthur (b 1817; d London, March 7th, 1875). "Thoughts in the Closter and the Crowd" (1835), "Essays written in the Intervals of Business" (1841), "Friends in Council" (1841, 1859), "King Henry II," an historical drama (1843), "Catherine Douglas," a tragedy (1843), "The Claims of Labour" (1845), "Companions of my Solitude" (1851), "A History of the Spanish Conquest of America" (1855-61) "Ouida, the Serf" (1858) "Realmah" (1869), "Life of Pizarro" (1869), "Casimir Maremma" (1870), "Brevia: Short Essays and Aphorisms" (1870), "Conversations on War and General Culture" (1871), "Thoughts upon Government" (1871), "Life of Cortez" (1871), "Ivan de Biron" (1874), and "Social Pressure" (1874)

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea (b 1794, d. 1835) "Early Blossoms of Spring" (1808), "England and Spain, or, Valour and Patriotism" (1808), "The Domestic Affections" (1812), "Restoration of the Works of Art in Italy" (1817), "Modern Greece" (1817), "Meeting of Wallace and Bruce" (1819), "The Sceptic" (1820), "Dartmoor" (1821), "Welsh Melodies" (1822); "Siege of Valencia" (1823), "The Forest Sanctuary" (1826), "Records of Woman" (1828), "Songs of the Affections" (1830), "National Lyrics" (1834); "Hymns of Childhood" (1834), "Scenes and Hymns of Life" (1834), "Poetical Remains" (1836)

Henley, W E., LL.D. (b Gloucester, 1849) "A Book of Verses" (1888), "Views and Reviews" (1890), "Three Plays," with R. L Stevenson (1892), "The Song of the Sword, etc" (1892), "London Voluntaries, etc" (1893) Editor of "English Classics," the "Tudor Translations," etc, also Editor of the *New Review*, and formerly of the *National Observer*.

Henry, Matthew (b Broadoak, Whitchurch, Shropshire, 1662, d Nantwich, June 22nd, 1714). "An Exposition of the Old and New Testaments," "Life of the Rev Philip Henry" (1696), "Discourse concerning Meekness" (1698), "The Communicant's Companion" (1704), "Direction for Daily Communion" (1712), and "The Pleasantness of a Religious Life" (1714) See the "Lives" by Tong and Williams.

Henty, George Alfred (b Trumpington, December 8th, 1832). "The March to Magdala" (1868), "All But Lost" (1869), "Out on the Pampas" (1870), "The Young Franc-Tireurs" (1871), "The March to Coomassie" (1874), "The Young Colonist" (1884), "Condemned as a Nihilist" (1892), "Wulf the Saxon" (1894), "In the Heart of the Rockies" (1894), etc.

Herbert, George (b Montgomery Castle, April 3rd, 1593, d Bemerton, 1632). "The Temple" (1631), "The Country Parson" (1652), etc. *See* the "Lives" by Izaak Walton (1670) and Duyckinck (1858), also the edition of his Works, with a Memoir, by A B Grosart (1875)

Herrick, Robert (b London, 1591, d October 15th, 1674). "Noble Numbers, or Pious Pieces" (1647). The remainder of his writings appeared in 1648 under the title of "Hesperides" *See* the "Complete Poems," edited by A B Grosart (1877), and the "Selection," by F. T Palgrave (1877)

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William (b 1792, d 1871). "A Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy" (1830), "A Treatise on Astronomy" (1833), "Results of Astronomical Observations made during the Years 1834-38 at the Cape of Good Hope" (1847), "Outlines of Astronomy" (1849), "A Manual of Scientific Enquiry" (1849), "Essays from the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*" (1857)

Heywood, John (b North Mimms, Hertfordshire, 1506, d Mechlin, 1565) Works —"The Play of Love" (1533), "A Mery Play betweene Johan the Husband, Tyb the Wife and Sir Johan the Prestyr" (1533), "A Mery Play betweene the Pardoner and the Frere, the Curate and Neybour Pratte" (1533), "Of Gentylnes and Nobylyte, a Dialogue" (1535), "A Dialogue, etc" (1546), "The Spider and the Flie" (1556), "A Breefe Balet" (1557), "The Play called the Foure P's" (1569), "A Balade," etc, in MS Harl, "Dialogue of Wit and Folly," in Farnholt's edition, "Poetical Dialogue," etc, in MS Harl, Brit Mus, "A Description of a Most Noble Ladye," in MS Harl. An edition of the Works was printed in 1562.

Hinkson, Mrs. Katharine, *née* Tynan (b. Dublin, 1861). "Louise de la Vallière" etc. (1885); "Shamrocks" (1887), "A Nun, her Friends, and her Order" (1891), "Ballads and Lyrics" (1891), "A Cluster of Nuts" (1894); "Cuckoo Songs" (1894), etc

Hinton, James, M.R.C.S. (b Reading, 1822, d 1875) "Man and his Dwelling-place" (1859), "Life in Nature" (1862), "Mystery of Pain" (1866), "Selections from MSS" (1870-71), "Chapters on the Art of Thinking" (1879), and various medical works. "Life," by Mrs Jane Ellice Hopkins (1878)

Hinton, Rev. J. Howard (b March 24th, 1791, d December 17th, 1873) "History and Topography of the United States" (1832), "Man's Responsibility" (1842), "Voluntary Principle in the United States" (1851), "Acquaintance with God" (1856), "God's Government of Man" (1856) "Redemption" (1859) "Tour in Holland and North Germany" (1860), "Moderate Calvinism Re-examined" (1861), "Theological Works" (1861), etc.

Hobbes, John Oliver, *nee* Mrs Pearl Craigie (b Boston, Mass., November 3rd, 1867) "Some Emotions and a Moral" (1891), "The Sinner's Comedy" (1892), "A Bundle of Life" (1893), "A Study in Temptations" (1893), "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham" (1895)

Hobbes, Thomas (b Malmesbury, April 5th, 1588, d December 4th, 1679) "The Wonders of the Peak," a poem (1636), "De Cive" (1646), "Human Nature" (1650), "De Corpore Politico" (1650), "Leviathan" (1651), "Liberty and Necessity" (1654); "Decameron Physiologicum" (1678), "The Behemoth", a free translation of Aristotle's "Rhetoric", a translation of Homer into English verse, and his own "Life," in Latin verse (1672) *See* also the "Life" by Blackburne (1681). A complete collection of his Works was published by Sir W. Molesworth (1842-45).

Hodder, Edwin (b Staines, 1837) "Heroes of Britain" (1878-80), "Cities of the World" (1881-84), "Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury" (1886), "Life of Samuel Morley" (1887); "Sir George Burns" (1890), "George Fife Angas" (1891), "History of South Australia" (1893), "John MacGregor: 'Rob Roy'" (1894).

Hoey, Mrs. Frances Sarah (b. Rathfarnham, County Dublin, February 15th, 1830) "A House of Cards" (1868), "Falsely True" (1870), "A Golden Sorrow" (1872), "Out of

Court" (1874); "The Blossoming of an Aloe" (1875), "No Sign, etc" (1876), "Griffith's Double" (1876), "All or Nothing" (1879), "The Question of Cain" (1882), "The Lover's Creed" (1881), "A Stern Chase" (1886), "Translations from the French," etc

Hogg, James (b Forest of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, January 25th, 1772, d Altrive, November 21st, 1835) "The Mistakes of a Night" (1794), "Verses" (1801), "The Mountain Bard" (1807), "The Queen's Wake" (1813), "Madoc of the Moor," "The Pilgrims of the Sun," "The Poetic Mirror," "Queen Hynde," and other poems, together with the following prose works —"The Browne of Bodsbeck," "Winter Evening Tales," "The Three Perils of Man" "The Three Perils of Women," "The Altrive Tales," "The Confessions of a Justified Sinner" "Lay Sermons," and "A Life of Sir Walter Scott"

Hole, The Very Rev. Samuel Reynolds, D.D. (b December 5th, 1819) "A Little Tour in Ireland" (1859), "A Book about Roses" (1869), "Six of Spades" (1872), "Hints to Preachers" (1880), "Nice and her Neighbours" (1881), "A Book about the Garden and the Gardener" (1892), "The Memories of Dean Hole" (1892), "More Memories" (1894), etc.

Hood, Thomas (b London, May 23rd, 1799, d London, 1845) "Odes and Addresses to Great People," with J H Reynolds (1825), "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, and Other Poems" (1827), 'National Tales" (1827), "The Epping Hunt" (1829) "Comic Annual" (1830 to 1839), "Tylney Hall" (1834), 'Hood's Own' (1838-39), "Up the Rhine" (1840), and 'Whimsicalities' (1843-44) The 'Poems," and "Poems of Wit and Humour," are published in a collected form For Biography, see his Literary Reminiscences in "Hood's Own," and the "Life" by Hood's son and daughter.

Hook, Theodore Edward (b London, September 22nd, 1788, d London, August 24th, 1841) "Sayings and Doings" (1824, 1825, 1828), "Maxwell" (1830), "Gilbert Gurney" (1835), "Gurney Married" (1837), "Jack Brag" (1837), "Births, Deaths, and Marriages" (1839), "Precepts and Practice" (1840), "Fathers and Sons" (1840), and "Peregrine Bunce," also several plays, including "Peter and Paul" and 'Killing No Murder" His "Life of Sir David Baud" in 1832. Edited *John Bull* and *New Monthly* "Life" by Barham (1848).

Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D., Dean of Chichester (b London, 1798, d October 20th, 1875). "The Last Days of Our Lord's Ministry" (1832), "Sermons Preached before the University of Oxford" (1837), 'Hear the Church" (1838), "A Church Dictionary" (1842), "An Ecclesiastical Biography" (1845-52), "The Three Reformations Lutheran, Roman, Anglican" (1847), "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" [to Archbishop Juxon] (1860-76), "The Church and its Ordinances" (1876) "Life" by W R W Stephens (1878)

Hooker, Richard (b 1553, d 1600) "On the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," books i—iv (1593), book v (1597), book vii. (1617) books vi and viii (1648). Rev John Keble published an excellent edition of Hooker in 1836, revised by Dean Church and Canon Paget (1888)

Hope, Anthony, *nee* Anthony Hope Hawkins (b London, February 9th, 1863) "A Man of Mark" (1890), "Father Stafford" (1891), "Mr Witt's Widow" (1892), "A Change of Air" (1893), "Sport Royal" (1893), "Half a Hero" (1893), "The Prisoner of Zenda" (1894), "The God in the Car" (1894), "The Dolly Dialogues" (1894)

Horne, George, Bishop of Norwich (b Otham, Kent, November 1st, 1730, d Bath, January 17th, 1792) "Commentary of the Psalms" (1776), etc "Life" (1795).

Horne, Richard Hengist (b London, 1803, d 1884) "Cosmo de Medici" (1837), "The Death of Marlowe" (1838), "Exposition of the False Medium and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the Public" (1838), "Gregory the Seventh," a tragedy (1840), "A Life of Napoleon" (1841), 'Orion, an Epic Poem" (1843), 'A New Spirit of the Age" (1844) 'Ballads and Romances" (1846), 'Judas Iscariot" (1848); "The Dreamer and the Worker" (1851), "Undeveloped Characters of Shakespeare," 'Australian Facts and Prospects" and "Laura Dibalzo" (1880) *See* "Letters of E B Browning to R H. Horne" (1877)

Hornung, Ernest William (b Middlesbrough, June 7th, 1866) "A Bride from the Bush" (1890), "Under Two Skies" (1892), "Tiny Luttrell" (1893),

"The Boss of Taroomba" (1894), "The Unbidden Guest" (1894)

Horton, Rev. Robert Forman, D.D. (b London, September 18th, 1855). "History of the Romans" (1881), "Inspiration and the Bible" (1888), "The Book of Proverbs" (1888), "Revelation and the Bible" (1892), "Verbum Dei" (1893), "The Cartoons of St Mark" (1894), "The Apostles' Creed," etc (1895)

Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Baron (b 1809, d 1885). "Memorials of a Tour in Greece" (1833), "Memorials of a Residence on the Continent" (1838), "Poems of Many Years" (1838), "Poetry for the People" (1840), "Poems, Legendary and Historical" (1844), 'Keats's Life, Letters, and Literary Remains" (1848), "Boswelliana" (1855), 'Essays on Reform" (1867); "Monographs, Personal and Social" (1873) "Life" by Wemyss Reid (1890)

Howe, John (b Loughborough, Leicestershire, May 17th, 1630, d London, April 2nd, 1706) "The Living Temple" (1676-1702), "The Redeemer's Tears" (1685), "The Calm and Sober Inquiry Concerning the Possibility of a Trinity in the Godhead" (1695), "The Blessedness of the Righteous," "The Redeemer's Dominion over the Invisible World," "Delighting in God" (1700) *See* the "Lives" by Calamy, Hunt (1823), and Rogers (1836)

Howell, James (b. 1594, d 1666) "Dendrologia or, the Vocall Forest" (1640) "Instructions for Forraine Travell" (1642), "Epistolæ Ho-elianæ" (1645-55); "A Perfect Description of the People and Country of Scotland" (1649), "Londinopolis, an Historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London and of Westminster" (1657), "Poems upon Divers Emergent Occasions" (1664) *See* "Athenæ Oxonienses," "Biographia Britannica," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and Hallam's "Literature of Europe"

Howitt, Mary (b Uttoxeter, 1800, d January 30th, 1888) "The Seven Temptations," "Wood Leighton," "The Heir of West Wayland," "The Dial of Love," "Lilieslea," "Stories of Stapleford," "The Cost of Caergwyn," etc She also translated into English Andersen's "Improvisatore," and all the works of Frederika Bremer

Howitt, William (b Heanor, Derbyshire, 1795, d. March 3rd, 1879). "The Book of the Season" (1831); "The History of Priestcraft" (1833), "The Rural Life of England" (1837); "Student Life in Germany" (1841), "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany" (1842), 'The Aristocracy of England" (1846), "The Haunts and Homes of British Poets" (1847), "The Man of the People" (1860), "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of England" (1861) "The History of the Supernatural" (1863), "The Mad War Planet, and other Poems" (1871), etc

Howson, John Saul, Dean of Chester (b 1816, d December 15th, 1885) "The Life and Epistles of St Paul," with W. J Conybeare (1852); "The Miracles of Christ" (1871-77) "Chester as It Was" (1872) "The River Dee, its Aspect and History" (1876); "Horæ Petrinæ" (1883)

Hughes, Thomas (b October 20th, 1823) "Tom Brown's School Days" (1856), "Tom Brown at Oxford" (1861), "The Scouring of the White Horse" (1858), "Alfred the Great" (1869); "The Memoirs of a Brother" (1873), "Our Old Church" (1879), "The Manliness of Christ" (1879); "Memoir of Daniel Macmillan" (1882), "A Manual for Co-operators" (1881), "Gone to Texas" (1884), "Memoir of Bishop Fraser" (1887); "David Livingstone" (1889), and sundry miscellanies.

Hume, David (b. Edinburgh, April 26th, 1711, d Edinburgh, August 26th, 1776) "Treatise of Human Nature" (1738), "Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary" (1741-42), an "Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding" (1748); an "Inquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals" (1751), "Political Discourse" (1751); "The History of England" (1754, 1756, 1759, and 1761), and the 'Natural History of Religion" (1755) *See* the "Autobiography," edited by Adam Smith (1789), and the "Lives" by Pratt (1777), Dalrymple (1787), Ritchie (1807), and Hill Burton (1846) "Philosophical Works" (1875). *See* Huxley's monograph (1879).

Hunt, James Henry Leigh (b. Southgate, Middlesex, October 19th, 1784, d August 28th, 1859). "The Feast of the Poets" (1814), "The Descent of Liberty" (1815), "Bacchus in Tuscany" (1816), "Hero and Leander" (1816), "Francesca da Rimini" (1816); "Ultra-Crepidarius" (1819), "Amyntas" (1820), "Recollections of Lord Byron" (1828); "Sir Ralph Esher"

(1832), "Captain Sword and Captain Pen" (1839), "A Legend of Florence" (1840), "The Palfrey" (1842), "Christianism" (1846), "Men, Women, and Books" (1847), "The Town" (1848), "Autobiography" (1850); "The Religion of the Heart" (1853); "Stories in Verse" (1855), "The Old Court Suburb" (1855), "Table Talk," "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," "A Tale for the Chimney Corner," "Wishing Cap Papers," and "A Day by the Fire" He was also the compiler, with notes, of 'Wit and Humour' and "Imagination and Fancy" Edited *The Examiner* (1808-21), *The Literary Examiner* (1817), *The Indicator* (1819-21), *The Companion* (1828), *The Tatler* (1830-32), *The London Journal* (1834-35), and *The Reflector* For Biography, *see* the "Life and Letters" by his son, Cosmo Monkhouse's "Life," Hawthorne's "Our Old Home," Grundy's "Pictures of the Past," etc. *See* also Alexander Smith's "Dreamthorpe"

Huxley, Thomas Henry, LL.D. (b. Ealing, May 4th, 1825, d June 29th, 1895) 'Man's Place in Nature" (1863); "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy" (1864), "Lessons on Elementary Physiology" (1866), "The Classification of Animals" (1869), "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews" (1870), "Critiques and Addresses" (1873), "Elementary Biology" (1875), "American Lectures and Addresses" (1877); "Hume" (1879), 'The Crayfish" (1881); "Science, Culture, etc" (1881), "Social Diseases and Worse Remedies" (1891), "Essays upon some Controverted Questions" (1892), "Evolution and Ethics" (1893). Collected Essays, in nine volumes, completed 1895.

I

Ingelow, Jean (b Boston, about 1830) "Tales of Orris" (1860); "The Round of Days" (1861); "Poems" (1867), "A Story of Doom, and other Poems" (1867), "Mopsa the Fairy" (1869), "Little Wonderhorn" (1872), "Off the Skelligs" (1873), "Fated to be Free" (1876), "Don John" (1876), "Sarah de Berenger" (1880), "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire" (1883), "Very Young, etc" (1890), "Stories Told to a Child" (1892)

Ingoldsby, Thomas. (*See* BARHAM, RICHARD HENRY)

J

James I. of England (b Edinburgh, June 19th, 1566, d. March 27th, 1625). "Essays of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poesie" (1584), 'Majesty's Poetical Exercises" (1591), 'Demonologie" (1597); "Basilikon Doron" (1599), "Triplex Nodo Triplex Cuneus" (1605), "Remonstrance for the Right of Kings" (1615), "A Counterblaste to Tobacco" (1616) Prose Works (1616) *See* Arber's reprints; also "Lives" by Wilson (1653), Sanderson (1656), Harris (1753), Laing (1804), Thompson (1825), Nichol's "Progresses, etc, of James I" (1829); D'Israeli's "Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James I" (1816); and S R. Gardiner's "History of England from the Accession of James I"

James I of Scotland (b. Dunfermline, 1391; d. Perth, February 20th, 1437) "The King's Quhair" (1783), "Christis Kirk on the Green," and "Peblis to the Play" *See* "Lives" by Wilson and Chalmers (1830).

James, George Payne Rainsford (b London, 1801, d. Venice, June 9th, 1860) About 180 novels—"Richelieu" (1825), "Darnley" (1830), etc, and a few historical works.

Jameson, Mrs. (b. Dublin, May 19th, 1797, d March 17th, 1860) "The Loves of the Poets" (1829), "Celebrated Female Sovereigns" (1831); "Characteristics of Shakespeare's Women" (1832) "Beauties of the Court of Charles II" (1833), "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada" (1838); "Lives of the Early Italian Painters" (1845); "Memoirs and Essays' (1846), "Sacred and Legendary Art" (1848), "Legends of the Madonna" (1852); "A Commonplace Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies" (1854), "The Diary of an Ennuyée" (1856), etc "Life" (1878)

Jeaffreson, John Cordy (b Framlingham, January 14th, 1831) "Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria" (1858), "A Book about Doctors" (1860), "Life of Robert Stephenson" (1864); "A Book about Lawyers" (1866), "A Book about the Clergy" (1870); "Brides and Bridals" (1872), "A Book about the Table" (1874); "A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century" (1877), "The Real Lord Byron" (1883); "The Real Shelley" (1885); "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson" (1887); "The Queen of Naples

and Lord Nelson" (1880), "Victoria, Queen and Empress" (1893); "A Book of Recollections" (1893); etc

Jefferies, Richard (b Wiltshire, 1848, d 1887) "The Scarlet Shawl" (1874); "Restless Human Hearts" (1875), "World's End" (1877), "The Gamekeeper at Home" (1878), "Wild Life in a Southern County" (1879), "The Amateur Poacher" (1879); "Hodge and his Masters" (1880); "Greene Ferne Farm" (1880), "Round About a Great Estate" (1880); "Wood Magic" (1881), "Bevis" (1882), "The Story of My Heart" (1883), "Nature Near London" (1883), "Red Deer" (1884), "The Dewy Morn" (1884); "Life of the Fields" (1884), "The Open Air" (1885), "After London" (1885); "Amaryllis at the Fair" (1887), "Field and Hedgerow," essays collected by Mrs Jefferies (1889), "The Toilers of the Field" (1892). "Eulogy" by Walter Besant (1888) and "Life" by H. S Salt (1891).

Jeffrey, Francis, Lord (b Edinburgh, October 23rd, 1773; d Edinburgh, January 26th, 1850) Edited *Edinburgh Review* from 1803 to 1829 "Essays" (1813). *See* his "Life" (with "Letters") by Lord Cockburn (1852).

Jerome, Jerome Klapka (b Walsall, May 2nd, 1861) "On the Stage—and Off" (1885); "Barbara" (1886); "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" (1886); "Sunset" (1888), "Stageland" (1889); "Three Men in a Boat" (1889), "Diary of a Pilgrimage, etc" (1891); "Told After Supper" (1891), "Novel Notes" (1893), "John Ingerfield, etc" (1894) Editor of *The Idler*

Jerrold, Douglas William (b London, January 3rd, 1803, d June 8th, 1857) "Black-eyed Susan" (1829); "The Rent Day" (1832); "Men of Character" (1838), "Cakes and Ale" (1841); "The Story of a Feather" (1843); "Mrs Caudle's Curtain Lectures" (1845); "Punch's Complete Letter Writer" (1846); "The Chronicles of Clovernook" (1846); "A Man made of Money" (1849), "The Catspaw" (1850); "Retired from Business" (1851); and "A Heart of Gold" (1851) His "Works" have been published in a collected form "Life" (1858)

Jessopp, Rev. Augustus, D.D. (b Cheshunt, 1821) "Norwich School Sermons" (1864); "One Generation of a Norfolk House" (1878), "History of the Diocese of Norwich" (1881); "Already for Better for Worse" (1887); "The Coming of the Friars, and other Historical Essays" (1888), "Trials of a Country Parson" (1890), "Studies by a Recluse" (1892) "Random Roaming, etc" (1891) Editor of "Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich" (1888)

Johnson, Samuel, LL.D. (b Lichfield, September 18th, 1709, d London, December 13th, 1784) "London" (1738), "The Life of Richard Savage" (1744), "Miscellaneous Observations on the Tragedy of Hamlet, with Remarks on Hanmer's Edition of Shakespeare" (1745), "The Vanity of Human Wishes" (1749), "Irene" (1749), "Rasselas" (1759); "A Visit to the Hebrides" (1773); "Dictionary of the English Language" (1775), and "The Lives of the Poets" (1779-81), besides writing *The Idler*, a weekly essay in *The Universal Chronicle* (1758-60), and nearly the whole of *The Rambler* His edition of Shakespeare appeared in 1765 *See* the "Lives" by Towers (1786), Hawkins (1787), Boswell (1791), Anderson (1795), and Russell (1817), also Carlyle's "Essays;" Leslie Stephen's monograph (1878); Matthew Arnold's introduction to "The Lives of the Poets" (1879); Birkbeck Hill's 'Dr. Johnson, his Friends and his Critics" (1879); the same author's edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," etc.

Jones, Henry Arthur (b Grandborough, Bucks, September 20th, 1851) "Saints and Sinners" (1891); "The Crusaders" (1893); "Judah" (1891), and many other plays "Renascence of the English Drama" (1895).

Jonson, Ben (b Westminster, 1574; d August 6th, 1637) "Every Man in his Humour" (1596) "Every Man out of his Humour" (1599), "Cynthia's Revels" (1600); "The Poetaster" (1601), "Sejanus" (1603), "Eastward Hoe" (with Chapman and Marston) (1605), 'Volpone" (1605) 'Epicene, or, the Silent Woman" (1609), "The Alchemist" (1610), "Catiline" (1611), 'Bartholomew Fair" (1614) "The Devil's an Ass" (1616), "The Forest" (1616), "The Staple of News" (1625), "The New Inn" (1630), "The Magnetic Lady" (1632), and "The Tale of a Tub" (1633); besides his unfinished pastoral, "The Sad Shepherd" (1637), various Masques, "Underwoods;" 'Timber;" a "Grammar," and many miscellaneous poems and translations *See* Lowndes's "Manual" His Works were

published in 1616-31, 1640, 1641, 1692, 1716, 1756, 1816 (Gifford), 1838 (Proctor), 1875 (Cunningham). *See* the "Biographies" by Chetwood (1756), Gifford (1816), Proctor (1838), Cunningham and Bell (1870), and J A Symonds (1887); and Criticism by the two latter, Hazlitt ("Comic Writers"), Leigh Hunt ("Wit and Humour," "Imagination and Fancy," and "Men, Women, and Books"), Swinburne's "Study" (1889), the "Dictionary of English Biography," and Morley's "English Writers," vols. x and xi

Jowett, Rev. Benjamin, LL.D. (b Camberwell, 1817, d October 1st, 1893) "Epistles of St Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans" (1855); Translations of Thucydides (1881), Aristotle (1885), Plato (1892), etc.

K

Kaye, Sir John William (b London, 1814, d July 24th, 1876) "History of the War in Afghanistan" (1851), "The Administration of the East India Company" (1853), Biographies of "Lord Metcalfe" (1854), "Sir George Tucker" (1854), and "Sir John Malcolm" (1856), 'Christianity in India" (1859), 'A History of the Sepoy War, 1857-58" (1864-76), "Lives of Indian Officers" (1867); and "Essays of an Optimist" (1870)

Keats, John (b London, October 29th, 1795, d Rome, February 27th, 1820). Published "Poems" (1817), "Endymion" (1818), and "Hyperion" (1820) *See* the "Life" by Lord Houghton (1848), Colvin's "Keats" in the *English Men of Letters* series (1887), and W M Rossetti's "Keats" (1887) For Criticism, *see* Jeffrey's and Matthew Arnold's "Essays," Rossetti's edition of the 'Poems,' Buxton Forman's 'Poetical Works and other Writings of John Keats" (1883), and Dr R Bridges' 'John Keats" (1895), etc *See* also his 'Letters to Fanny Brawne" (1879), and Owen's "Keats, a Study" (1879).

Keble, John (b Fairford, Gloucestershire, April 25th, 1792, d Bournemouth, March 29th, 1865) "The Christian Year" (1827); "De Poeticæ Vi Medica" (1844); "Lyra Innocentium" (1846); "Sermons" (1848); "Life of Bishop Wilson" (1863); "Letters of Spiritual Guidance" (1870), "Occasional Papers" (1877), etc. *See* "Life" by Sir J T Coleridge and by Walter Lock, Sharp's "Studies," Miss Yonge's "Musings on the Christian Year," etc

Kelvin, Lord. (*See* THOMSON, SIR WILLIAM)

Kernahan, Coulson (b Ilfracombe, August 1st, 1858) "A Dead Man's Diary" (1890), "A Book of Strange Sins" (1893); "Sorrow and Song" (1894)

Kidd, Benjamin. "Social Evolution" (1894).

Kinglake, Alexander William (b 1811, d. January 2nd, 1891) "Eothen" (1844), and "A History of the War in the Crimea" (1863-77)

Kingsley, Charles (b Holne, Devonshire, June 12th, 1819, d Eversley, January 23rd, 1875). "The Saint's Tragedy" (1848), "Yeast" (1848), "Village Sermons" (1849); "Alton Locke" (1850); "Cheap Clothes and Nasty" (1850); "Phaeton" (1852), "Hypatia" (1853), "Westward Ho!" (1855), "Glaucus" (1855), "The Heroes, or, Greek Fairy Tales" (1856), "Alexandria and Her Schools" (1857); "Two Years Ago" (1857); "Andromeda;" "Miscellanies" (1859); "The Water Babies" (1863); "The Roman and the Teuton: Lectures" (1864); "What, then, does Dr Newman Mean?" (1864), "Hereward, the Last of the English" (1866), "The Ancien Régime" (1867), "The Hermits" (1868); "Madam How and Lady Why" (1870), "At Last" (1871); 'Prose Idylls" (1873), "Plays and Puritans" (1873); 'Health and Education" (1874), "The Limits of Exact Science as applied to History," and several volumes of "Sermons" A collected edition of his Essays, etc, has appeared since his death *See* the Life" by Mrs Kingsley (1876).

Kingsley, Henry (b Holne, Devonshire, 1830, d May 24th, 1876) "Austin Elliot," "The Boy in Grey," "Geoffrey Hamlyn" (1859), "The Harveys," "Hetty, and Other Stories," "The Hillyars and the Burtons," "Hornby Mills, and other Stories," "Leighton Court;" "The Lost Child," "Mademoiselle Mathilde;" "Number Seventeen," "Oakshott Castle," "Old Margaret," "Ravenshoe" (1861); "Reginald Hetheridge," "Silcote of Silcotes;" "Stretton," "Valentin," "Tales of Old Travel," "Fireside Studies," and other works

Kipling, Rudyard (b Bombay, 1864) "Soldiers Three" (1888), "The Phantom Rickshaw," etc (1888); "Plain Tales from the Hills" (1890); "Under the Deodars" (1890), "Wee Willie Winkie," etc (1890), "Departmental Ditties" (1890), "The Light that Failed" (1890); "In Black and White" (1891), "Life's Handicap" (1891); "Letters of Marque" (1891); "The Story of the Gadsbys" (1891); "Barrack-room Ballads and other Verses" (1892), "The Naulahka" (with C Wolcott Balestier, 1892), "Many Inventions" (1893), "The Jungle Book" (1894)

Knowles, James Sheridan (b Cork, May 12th, 1784; d Torquay, December, 1862) "Leo, or, the Gipsy;" "Brian Boroihme" (1814); "Caius Gracchus" (1815), "William Tell" (1825), "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green" (1828), "Virginius" (1828), "Alfred the Great" (1831), "The Hunchback" (1832), "The Wife" (1833), "The Love Chase" (1837), "Woman's Wit" (1838), "Maid of Mariandorpt" (1838), "Love," "John of Procida" (1840); "Old Maids" (1841); "The Rose of Aragon" (1842), and "The Secretary" (1843) All but the first two of these were published in three volumes in 1841. The Works were reprinted in 1863

Knox, John (b Gifford, East Lothian, 1505, d November 24th, 1572) "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women" and a "History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland" "Life" by Smeaton (1579), McCrie (1812), Niemeyer (1824), Laing (1847), and Brandes (1863). *See* also Lorimer's "John Knox and the Church of England" and Tulloch's "Leaders of the Reformation"

L

Laing, Samuel (b Edinburgh, 1810). "Modern Science and Modern Thought" (1885), "Problems of the Future," etc. (1889), "Human Origins" (1892).

Lamb, Charles (b London, February 18th, 1775, d Edmonton, December 27th, 1834) "Poems" (with Coleridge) (1797); "Rosamond Gray" (1798), "John Woodvil" (1801); "Specimens from Dramatic Poets," "Adventures of Ulysses" (1807); "Essays of Elia" (1823), "Last Essays" and "Popular Fallacies" (1833). With his sister Mary, "Mrs. Leicester's School," "Tales from Shakespeare" (1806); "Poetry for Children" (1809). Works (1876). A new edition of Lamb's Works was published by A Ainger in 1883-4. *See* Talfourd's "Letters" (1837), "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb" (1848), Procter's "Memoir" (1866), A Ainger's "Lamb" in the *English Men of Letters* series; and Percy Fitzgerald's "Life, Letters, and Writings of Lamb" (1805)

Landon, Letitia Elizabeth (b Chelsea, 1802, d October 15th, 1839) "The Fate of Adelaide" (1820); "The Improvisatrice, and other Poems" (1824); "The Troubadour" (1825); "The Venetian Bracelet" (1829), "The Lost Pleiad" (1829); "Francesca Carrara" (1834), "The Vow of the Peacock" (1835), "Ethel Churchill" (1837); and "Duty and Inclination" (1838) "Life" with literary remains by Laman Blanchard in 1841 Poems edited by W. B Scott in 1873.

Landor, Walter Savage (b Ipsley Court, Warwick, January 30th, 1775, d Florence, September 17th, 1864). "Poems" (1795); "Gebir" (1798), "Count Julian" (1812); "Idyllia Heroica" (1820), "Imaginary Conversations" (1824-29), "Latin Poems" (1824), "The Examination of William Shakespeare" (1834); "Pericles and Aspasia" (1836), "Letters of a Conservative" (1836), "Satire on Satirists" (1836); "Pentameron; or, Interviews of Messer Giovanni Boccaccio and Messer Francese Petrarcha" (1837); "Giovanna of Naples," "Andrea of Hungary," "Fra Ruperto" (1840-41), "Hellenics" (1847); "Last Fruit off an Old Tree" (1853), "Dry Sticks Fagoted" (1858), and other works edited by Forster, with "Life" (1876) *See* also Sidney Colvin's "Landor" (1881)

Lane, Edward William (b 1801, d 1876) "The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians" (1836), "A Translation of the Arabian Nights" (1838-40), "Selections from the Koran" (1843), "Arabic Lexicon" (1863-74), "Arabian Society in the Middle Ages" (1883)

Lane-Poole, Stanley (b London, December 18th, 1854). "Essays in Oriental Numismatics" (1872-77), "Coins of the Urtuki Turkomans" (1874), "Egypt" (1881), "Studies in a Mosque" (1883), "Social Life in

Egypt" (1884), "Coins and Medals" (1885); "The Art of the Saracens in Egypt" (1886), 'The Moors in Spain," with A Gilman (1886), 'Turkey" (1888), "Life of Stratford Canning, Viscount de Redcliffe' (1888), "The Barbary Corsairs" (1890); "Cairo" (1892), "Life of Sir Henry Parkes," with F V. Dickins (1894), etc

Lang, Andrew (b. Selkirk, March 31st, 1844) "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France" (1872), "XXII Ballades in Blue China" (1880), "XXXII Ballades in Blue China" (1881), "The Library" (1881), "Helen of Troy" (1882) 'Custom and Myth" (1884), "Rhymes à la Mode" (1885), 'In the Wrong Paradise" (1886), "Letters to Dead Authors" (1886), "Books and Bookmen" (1887), "Myth, Ritual, and Religion" (1887), "Grass of Parnassus" (1888), "Letters on Literature" (1889), "Lost Leaders" (1889), "Prince Prigio" (1889), 'Life, Letters, and Diaries of Sir Stafford Northcote, First Earl of Iddesleigh" (1890), "Old Friends" (1890) "The World's Desire," in collaboration with H Rider Haggard (1890) "Essays in Little' (1891); "Angling Sketches" (1891), "Prince Ricardo of Pantouflia" (1893), "St. Andrews" (1893), "Homer and the Epic" (1893), 'Cock Lane and Common Sense" (1894), "Ban and Arrière Ban" (1894) Has translated Theocritus and Bion collaborated in translating both the 'Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer, and edited the Border Edition of Scott, "English Worthies," a Series of Fairy Books etc

Langland, William (temp Edward III) "The Vision of Piers Plowman" (Skeat's edition, 1869).

Lardner, Dionysius, LL.D. (b Dublin, April 3rd, 1793 d Naples, April 29th, 1859) "Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy" (1851-53) "The Museum of Science and Art" (1854-56), etc Edited the 'Cabinet Cyclopædia" (1829-46)

Latimer, Hugh (b Thurcaston, Leicestershire, about 1491, d Oxford, September, 1555) Was the author of a "Sermon on the Ploughers" (1549), "Seven Sermons before Edward VI," "Seven Sermons on the Lord's Prayer," and "Sermons Preached in Lincolnshire," etc Editions of these appeared in 1562 and 1571, later, in 1825 and 1845 *See* the Biographies by Gilpin (1780), Watkins (1824), and Demaus (1869), Tulloch's "Leaders of the Reformation," and Froude's 'History of England," chap iv A "Life" and selections in vol ii. of "The Fathers of the Church."

Lawless, The Hon. Emily, daughter of the third Lord Cloncurry (b 1845) "Hurrish" (1886), "With Essex in Ireland" (1890), 'Grania" (1892), "Maelcho" (1894)

Le Gallienne, Richard (b Liverpool, January 20th, 1866) "My Ladies' Sonnets, etc" (1887), 'Volumes in Folio" (1889), "The Student and the Body Snatcher," with R K. Leathes (1890), "George Meredith Some Characteristics" (1890), "Book-Bills of Narcissus" (1891), "English Poems" (1892), "Religion of a Literary Man" (1893) "Prose Fancies, etc" (1894); "Robert Louis Stevenson An Elegy, etc" (1895) Has edited the Poems of Arthur Henry Hallam, etc

Leathes, Rev. Stanley, D.D. (b Ellesborough, Bucks, March 21st, 1830). "Witness of the Old Testament to Christ" (1868), "Witness of St Paul to Christ" (1869), "Witness of St John to Christ" (1870), 'Structure of the Old Testament" (1873), "The Gospel its Own Witness" (1874); "Religion of the Christ" (1874), "The Christian Creed" (1877), "Old Testament Prophecy" (1880), "The Foundations of Morality" (1882), "Characteristics of Christianity" (1884); "Christ and the Bible" (1885), 'The Law in the Prophets" (1891), etc.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (b. Dublin, March 26th, 1838). "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" (1861), "History of Rationalism" (1865), 'History of European Morals" (1869); 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century" (1878-87), "Poems" (1891), "The Political Value of History" (1892), 'The Empire Its Value and Its Growth" (1893)

Lee, Nathaniel (b 1655, d 1692) 'Nero" (1675), "The Rival Queens" (1677), 'Theodosius" (1680), 'The Princess of Cleves" (1689), "The Massacre of Paris" (1690), "Brutus," "Mithridates," and other plays published in 1834 Helped Dryden in The Duke of Guise"

Lemon, Mark (b November 30th, 1809 d May 23rd, 1870) Edited *Punch*, and wrote "The Enchanted Doll" (1849), "A Christmas Hamper" (1859), "Wait for the End" (1863) "Loved at Last" (1864), "Falk-

ner Lyle" (1866), besides several other novels, over sixty dramatic pieces, and "The Jest Book" *See* Joseph Hatton's "With a Show in the North"

Lever, Charles James (b. Dublin, August 31st, 1809, d Trieste, June 1st, 1872) "The Adventures of Harry Lorrequer" (1839), "Charles O'Malley" (1841), "Jack Hinton" (1842), "Tom Burke of Ours" (1844), "The O'Donoghue" (1845), "The Knight of Gwynne" (1847); "Roland Cashel" (1849); "The Daltons" (1852), "The Dodd Family Abroad" (1854); "The Martins of Cro' Martin" (1856), "The Fortunes of Glencore" (1857); "Davenport Dunn" (1859), "Barrington" (1863), "A Day's Ride" (1863), "Luttrell of Arran" (1865), "Tony Butler" (1865); "Sir Brooke Fosbrooke" (1866), "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly" (1868), "That Boy of Norcott's" (1869), "Paul Gosslett's Confessions" (1871), "Lord Kilgobbin" (1872), etc. *See* the 'Life" (1879) Edited *The Dublin University Magazine*

Lewes, George Henry (b London, April 18th, 1817, d November 30th, 1878) "Biographical History of Philosophy" (1847; remodelled and enlarged edition, 1867); "Ranthorpe A Tale" (1847), "The Spanish Drama—Lope de Vega and Calderon" (1848), "Rose, Blanche, and Violet" (1848); "A Life of Robespierre" (1850), "The Noble Heart," a tragedy (1850); "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences" (1853), "Life of Goethe" (1855), "Seaside Studies" (1858), "Physiology of Common Life" (1860); "Studies in Animal Life" (1861), "Aristotle" (1864), "Problems of Life and Mind" (1873-76), and "Physical Basis of Mind" (1877) Edited *The Leader* and *The Fortnightly Review*

Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (b. London, April 21st, 1806, d April 13th, 1863). "Remarks on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms" (1832), "Local Disturbances in Ireland and the Irish Church Question" (1836), "Glossary of Herefordshire Provincial Words" (1839), "Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages" (1839), "Essay on the Government of Dependencies" (1841), "Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion" (1849); "A Treatise on the Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics" (1850), "An Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," "On Foreign Jurisdiction and the Extradition of Criminals;" "Letters" in 1870 He translated Boekh's "Public Economy of Athens," Muller's "History of Greek Literature," and Muller's "Dorians" *See* Bagehot's "Biographical Studies"

Lewis, Matthew Gregory, called "Monk" Lewis (b 1775, d 1818) "The Monk," a romance (1795), "The Castle Spectre," a drama (1797), "Tales of Wonder" (1801), "The Bravo of Venice" (1804), "Romantic Tales" (1808), besides many plays, and translations from the German *See* "Lewis's Life and Correspondence" (1839)

Liddon, Henry Parry, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's (b Stonehaun, Hants, 1829, d September 9th, 1890) 'Divinity of Our Lord" (1867), "Walter Kerr Hamilton" (1869), "Sermons on Old Testament Subjects" (1891), 'Passiontide Sermons" (1891), "Some Words of Christ" (1892), "Essays and Addresses" (1892), "Life of E B Pusey," vols i and ii, edited by J O Johnston and R J Wilson (1893), "Clerical Life and Work" (1894) several series of sermons preached before the University of Oxford, in St Paul's, etc.

Lightfoot, Joseph Barber, D.D, Bishop of Durham (b Liverpool, 1828, d December 21st, 1889) "Essays on Supernatural Religion" (1889), "Leaders in the Northern Church" (1890), 'Ordination Addresses," etc (1890), Edition of "The Apostolic Fathers" completed by J R. Harmer (1891) "Notes on the Epistles of St Paul" (1895), etc

Lilly, William Samuel (b Fifehead, Dorset, 1840) "Ancient Religion and Modern Thought" (1884), "Chapters in European History" (1886), "A Century of Revolution" (1889), 'On Right and Wrong" (1890); "On Shibboleths" (1892), "The Great Enigma" (1892), "The Claims of Christianity" (1894)

Lindsay, Sir David (b probably at Garmylton, East Lothian, 1490, d 1555) "The Dreme" (1528), "The Complaynt of the King's Papingo" (1530), "The Testament of the Papingo" (1530), "Ane Pleasant Satyre of the Three Estatis" (1540); "The Register of Arms" (1542), with plates (1822); "The Historie of Squyer William Meldrum" (1550), "The Monarchie" (1553), and some minor works, first collected in 1568 Poetical Works, with Life,

by George Chalmers in 1806, but the completest edition is Laing's (1879)

Linton, Mrs. Eliza Lynn (b Keswick, 1822) "Witch Stories" (1861), "The Lake Country" (1864); "Ourselves" (1870), "Joshua Davidson" (1874), "Patricia Kemball" (1875), "The Atonement of Leam Dundas" (1876); "The World Well Lost" (1877), "Under which Lord?" (1879), "The Girl of the Period" (1883), "The Autobiography of Christopher Kirkland" (1885), "Paston Carew" (1886), 'Through the Long Night" (1889), "About Ireland" (1890), "An Octave of Friends" (1891), "About Ulster" (1892), "The One Too Many" (1894), 'In Haste and at Leisure" (1895)

Linton, William James (b London, 1812) "A History of Wood Engraving" (1846-47) "Claribel, and other Poems" (1865), 'The Flower and the Star" (1868), "Practical Hints on Wood Engraving" (1879) 'Voices of the Dead" (1879?), "Wood Engraving" (1881), "Love Lore" (1887); 'Poems and Translations" (1889), "The Masters of Wood Engraving" (1889), "Life of J G Whittier" (1893), "European Republicans" (1893), "Memories" (1895)

Livingstone, David (b 1813, d May 4th, 1873) "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa" (1857), 'Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries" (1865) "Last Journals," edited by Rev H. Waller (1874) *See* Stanley's "How I found Livingstone"

Locke, John (b Wrington, Somersetshire, August 29th, 1632, d Oates, Essex, October 28th, 1701) "A Letter on Toleration" (1689), "A Second Letter on Toleration" (1690), "Two Treatises on Government" (1690), "An Essay Concerning Human Understanding" (1690), "The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures" (1690), "A Third Letter on Toleration" (1692), "Thoughts Concerning Education" (1693), "The Reasonableness of Christianity" (1695), 'On the Conduct of the Understanding," "Examination of Malebranche," "Elements of Natural Philosophy," "Thoughts on Reading and Study," "Essay for the Understanding of St. Paul's Epistles by Consulting St. Paul Himself," and some minor works included in the edition of the "Works" published in 1777. His Life has been written by Le Clerc (1713), Lord King (1829), and Fox-Bourne (1876). *See* also the essay by J. A St John, prefixed to the "Philosophical Works," published in 1843

Locker, Frederick (b 1821) "London Lyrics" (1857) Edited "Lyra Elegantiarum" "Selections" from his works appeared in 1865, a volume of "Patchwork" in 1879, etc

Locker-Lampson, Frederick (b. 1821, d. May 28th, 1895) "London Lyrics" (1857), edited "Lyra Elegantiarum" (1867, enlarged edition 1891)

Lockhart, John Gibson (b Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, 1794, d Abbotsford, November 29th, 1854) "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk" (along with Wilson, 1819), "Ancient Spanish Ballads" (1821), "Valerius" (1821), "Essays on Cervantes" (1822), 'Adam Blair" (1822), "Reginald Dalton" (1823), "Matthew Wald" (1824), 'Life of Burns" (1828), and 'Life of Scott" (1837-39) Edited *The Quarterly Review* *See* Dr R Shelton Mackenzie's "Memoir of John Gibson Lockhart," prefixed to an edition of "The Noctes Ambrosianæ" (New York, 1855).

Lockyer, Professor Joseph Norman, C.B. (b Rugby, May 17th, 1836) "Elementary Astronomy," "Solar Physics" (1873), "The Spectroscope and its Applications" (1873) "Primer of Astronomy" (1874), "Star Gazing" (1878), "Researches in Spectrum Analysis" (1882), "Chemistry of the Sun" (1887), "Movements of the Earth" (1887), "The Dawn of Astronomy" (1894) Edits *Nature*

Lodge, Thomas (b 1556, d 1625). "Reply to the Schoole of Abuse" (1579-80), "An Alarm against Usurers" (1584), "Scilla's Metamorphosis" (1589), "Rosalynde" (1590), "Catharos" (1591), "Euphues' Shadow" (1592), "Phillis" (1593), 'Wilham Longbeard" (1593), "The Wounds of Civill War" (1594), 'A Looking-Glasse for London and England" (with Robert Greene, 1594), "A Fig for Momus" (1595), "The Divel Conjured" (1596), "Wit's Miserie and the World's Madnesse" (1596); and others *See* Hazlitt's 'Handbook to Early English Literature," Collier's "Dramatic Poetry" and "Poetical Decameron," Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Beloe's "Anecdotes of Literature," Ritson's "Bibliographia Poetica," Brydges' "Censura Literaria," *Retrospective Review*,

and the Shakespeare Society's publications for 1853, and the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Lovelace, Richard (b Kent, 1618, d London, 1658) "Lucasta Odes, Sonnets, Songs, etc" (1649), and some posthumous pieces (1659) Also, "The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy (1649), neither of which is extant "Poems" were edited in 1864 by Carew Hazlitt *See* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" and Morley's 'The King and the Commons"

Lover, Samuel (b 1797; d July 6th, 1868) "Legends and Stories of Ireland" (1832), "Songs and Ballads" (1839), "Rory O'More" (1837), "Handy Andy, an Irish Tale" (1842), "Metrical Tales" (1860) *See* B Bernard's "Samuel Lover."

Lubbock, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D. (b London, April 30th, 1834) 'Prehistoric Times as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages" (1865), 'The Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" (1870), "On the Origin and Metamorphosis of Insects" (1873), "Monograph on the Thysanura and Collembola" (1873), "Our British Wild Flowers Considered in their Relation to Insects" (1873), "A Volume of Scientific Lectures" (1879), "Fifty Years of Science" (1882), "Ants, Bees, and Wasps" (1882), "The Pleasures of Life" (1887), "The Beauties of Nature" (1892), "A Contribution to our Knowledge of Seedlings" (1892), "The Use of Life" (1894).

Lucy, Henry W. (b. Crosby, near Liverpool, December 5th, 1845) "A Popular Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure" (1880), "Men and Manners in Parliament," 'Gideon Fleyce" (1882), "East by West" (1885), "A Diary of Two Parliaments" (1885-86), "A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament" (1892), "Faces and Places" (1892), "The Rt Hon W E Gladstone" (1895).

Lyall, Edna, *nee* Ada Ellen Bayly (b Brighton) "Won by Waiting" (1879), "Donovan" (1882) "We Two" (1884); "In the Golden Days" (1885), "Knight Errant" (1887), "Autobiography of a Slander" (1887), "Derrick Vaughan, Novelist" (1889); "Their Happiest Christmas" (1889), "A Hardy Norseman" (1889); "The Autobiography of a Slander" (1892); "To Right the Wrong" (1893), 'Dorcen" (1894).

Lydgate, John (b Suffolk, not later than 1370, d 1460). "The Hystory, Sege, and Destruccyon of Troye" (1513); 'The Story of Thebes" (1561), "The Falls of Princes" (1494), and several minor works, including "The Werke of Sapience," "The Lyf of Our Ladye," "The Chorle and the Byrde," "A Lytell Treatise of the Horse, the Shepe, and the Goos," "Proverbes," "The Temple of Glass;" and "The Cronycle of all the Kynges Names"

Lyell, Sir Charles (b November 14th, 1797, d. Feb 22nd, 1875). "Principles of Geology" (1830-33), "Elements of Geology" (1838), "Travels in North America" (1845), "A Second Visit to the United States" (1849), "The Antiquity of Man" (1863) He also contributed many papers to the Transactions of scientific societies *See* Kathleen Lyell's Life and Letters of Sir Charles Lyell" (1881)

Lyly, or Lilly, John (b Kent, 1553, d November, 1606) "Euphues The Anatomy of Wit" (1579), "Euphues and his England" (1580) "Alexander and Campaspe" (1584), "Pap with a Hatchet" (1589), "Sapho and Phao" (1591), "Endymion, the Man in the Moon" (1592); 'Euphues' Shadow" (1592), "Galathea" (1592), "Midas" (1592); "Mother Bombie" (1594), "The Woman in the Moon" (1597), "The Maydes Metamorphoses" (1600), "Love's Metamorphosis" (1601), "Six Court Comedies" (1632), and "Euphues and Lucilla" (1716) For Biography, *see* Collier's 'History of Dramatic Poetry" and W C Hazlitt's 'Handbook to Early English Poetry" For Criticism, Hazlitt's "Age of Elizabeth;" Hallam's "Literature of Europe," Lamb's "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," Coleridge's 'Remains," H Coleridge's "Notes and Marginalia," and Jusserand's "History of the English Novel in the Time of Elizabeth" An edition of Lyly's dramatic works was edited by F. W. Fairholt in 1858 Exact reprint of "Euphues" by Arber *See* also Morley's "English Writers," vols. viii -xi.

Lytton, Lord (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, b May, 1805, d January 18th, 1873). "Ismael, with other Poems" (1820); prize poem on "Sculpture" (1825), "Weeds and Wild Flowers," poem (1826), "O'Neill; or, the Rebel" (1827), "Falkland" (1827); "Pelham, or, the Adventures of a Gentleman" (1827), "The Disowned"

(1828); "Devereux" (1829), "Paul Clifford" (1830), "The Siamese Twins, and other Poems" (1831), "Eugene Aram" (1831), "Godolphin" (1833), "England and the English" (1833), "The Pilgrims of the Rhine" (1834), "The Last Days of Pompeii" (1834), "The Crisis," a pamphlet (1834), "The Student," essays (1835) "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes" (1835), "The Duchess de la Vallière," a play (1836); "Athens, its Rise and Fall" (1836), "Ernest Maltravers" (1837) "Alice, or, the Mysteries" (1838), "Leila, or, the Siege of Granada," and "Calderon, the Courtier" (1838), "The Lady of Lyons," a play (1838); "Richelieu," a play (1839), "The Sea Captain,' a play (1839), "Money," a play (1840), "Night and Morning" (1841), "Zanoni" (1842), "Eva' and "The Ill-omened Marriage" (1842), "Poems and Ballads of Schiller," translated (1844), "The Last of the Barons" (1843), "Confessions of a Water Patient" (1845); "The New Timon" (1845), "Lucretia, or, the Children of the Night" (1847); "King Arthur" (1848), "The Caxtons a Family Picture" (1849), "Harold, the Last of the Saxons" (1850), "Not so Bad as We Seem," a play (1851), "My Novel, or, Varieties of English Life" (1853), "What will He do with It?" (1858), "A Strange Story" (1862); "Caxtoniana, or, Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners" (1863), "The Lost Tales of Miletus" (1866), "The Rightful Heir," a play (1868), "Walpole" (1869), "The Coming Race" (1871), "The Parisians" (1873), "Kenelm Chillingley" (1873), and "Pausanias the Spartan" (1876). An edition of his "Dramatic Works" appeared in 1863, of his "Poems" in 1865, and of his "Miscellaneous Prose Works" in 1868 His "Novels" are published in numerous editions For Biography, *see* the "Memoir" prefixed by Robert, Lord Lytton, to his father's "Speeches" (1874), and "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton," by his son (1883) For Criticism, *see* "Essays" by George Brimley, "Essays on Fiction" by Nassau W Senior, "Essays" by W. C. Roscoe, *Quarterly Review* for January, 1865, *Blackwood's Magazine* for March, 1873, etc.

Lytton, Lord, "Owen Meredith" (Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton b November 8th, 1831 d. November 24th, 1891). "Clytemnestra," etc (1855), "The Wanderer' (1859), "Lucile" (1860), "Julian Fane a Memoir" (1861), "The Ring of Amasis" (1863), "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith" (1867), "Chronicles and Characters" (1868); "Orval, or, the Fool of Time" (1869), "Fables in Song" (1874), "Glenaveril, or, the Metamorphoses" (1885), "After Paradise" (1887), "The Ring of Amasis" (1890), "King Poppy" (1892), also, in conjunction with Julian Fane, "Tannhauser, or, the Battle of the Bards" (1861) In 1883 he published a Life of his father.

M

Maartens, Maarten (b Holland). "The Sin of Joost Avelingh" (1889), "An Old Maid's Love" (1891), "A Question of Taste" (1892), "God's Fool" (1892), "The Greater Glory" (1894), "My Lady Nobody" (1895).

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord (b Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, October 25th, 1800, d Kensington, December 28th, 1859). Wrote several papers in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine* (1823-24) "Essays" in *The Edinburgh Review* (1825-44), "Lays of Ancient Rome" (1842), "History of England" (unfinished, 1849-55-61), biographies in "The Encyclopædia Britannica" (1857-58), "Speeches," and various miscellanies His Life has been written by Dean Milman (1862), the Rev. Frederick Arnold (1862), Sir G. O. Trevelyan (1876), and J C Morison in the *English Men of Letters* series Sir G. O Trevelyan has also published "Selections" from his writings (1876) *See* also the "Correspondence of Macvey Napier" (1879).

McCarthy, Justin, M.P. (b. Cork, November 22nd, 1830) "Paul Massie" (1866), "The Waterdale Neighbours" (1867), "My Enemy's Daughter" (1869), "Lady Judith" (1871), "A Fair Saxon" (1873), "Linley Rochford" (1874), "Dear Lady Disdain" (1875), "Miss Misanthrope" (1877), "Donna Quixote" (1879), "A History of Our Own Times" (1878-80), "Con Amore" (1880), "The Comet of a Season" (1881), "Maid of Athens" (1883), "The History of the Four Georges" (1884); "Ireland's Cause in England's Parliament" (1888); "A Short History of Our Own Times" (1888), "The Grey River," in collaboration (1889), "Roland Oliver" (1889), "Sir Robert Peel" (1890), "Charing

Cross to St Paul's" (1890), "The Dictator" (1893), also "The Right Honourable" (1886), and "The Rebel Rose" (1888), written in conjunction with Mrs Campbell Praed Has been connected with several journals, especially the *Daily News*

McCarthy, Justin Huntly (b 1860) "Outline of Irish History" (1883); "Serapion and other Poems" (1883); "England under Gladstone" (1884); "Camiola" (1885); "Doom!" (1886); "Our Sensation Novel" (1886), "Hafiz in London" (1886); "Ireland since the Union" (1887), "The Case for Home Rule" (1887); "Harlequinade" (1889); "Lily Lass" (1889); "Dolly" (1889); "French Revolution" (1890); "Red Diamonds" (1893); "A London Legend" (1895), "Translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" (1889), and "Persian Tales" (1893); etc.

MacDonald, George, LL.D. (b Huntly, Aberdeenshire, 1825) "Within and Without" (1855); "Poems" (1857); "Phantastes" (1858); "David Elginbrod" (1862), "The Hidden Life, and other Poems" (1864), "Adela Cathcart" (1864), "The Portent" (1864), "Alec Forbes, of Howglen" (1865), "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood" (1866), "Unspoken Sermons" (1866), "Guild Court" (1867); "Dealings with the Fairies" (1867); "The Seaboard Parish" (1867), "The Disciple, and other Poems" (1868), "England's Antiphon" (1868); "Robert Falconer" (1868); "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood" (1869); "The Miracles of our Lord" (1870), "At the Back of the North Wind" (1870); "The Princess and the Goblin" (1871); "The Vicar's Daughter" (1872); "Wilfrid Cumbermede" (1872); "Gutta Percha Willie" (1873), "Malcolm" (1874); "St George and St Michael" (1875); "The Wise Woman" (1875); "Thomas Wingfold, Curate" (1876), "The Marquis of Lossie" (1877), "Paul Faber" (1878); "Sir Gibbie" (1879), "Mary Marston" (1881), "Weighed and Wanting" (1882), "The Gifts of the Child Christ," etc (1882); "Castle Warlock" (1882); "Donal Grant" (1883), "The Princess and Curdie" (1883), "The Imagination and other Essays" (1883); "What's Mine's Mine" (1886); "Home Again" (1887), "The Elect Lady" (1888); "A Rough Shaking" (1890); "The Light Princess," etc (1890); "Cross Purposes and the Shadows" (1890); "The Flight of the Shadow" (1891), "There and Back" (1891); "The Hope of the Gospel" (1892), "Poetical Works" (1893), "Heather and Snow" (1893), etc.

Mackay, Charles, LL.D. (b Perth, 1812, d December, 1889) "Poems" (1834); "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions" (1841), "The Salamandrine" (1842), "Legends of the Isles" (1845), "Voices from the Mountains" (1846); "Town Lyrics" (1847); "Egeria" (1850); "The Lump of Gold" (1850), "Under Green Leaves" (1857), "A Man's Heart" (1860); "Studies from the Antique and Sketches from Nature" (1861); "Under the Blue Sky" (1871); "Lost Beauties of the English Language" (1874); and other works A collected edition of his Poems appeared in 1876 He was editor of the Glasgow *Argus* from 1844 to 1847 See his "Forty Years' Recollections" (1876), and "Through the Long Day" (1887)

Mackay, George Eric "Songs of Love and Death" (1865), "Love Letters By a Violinist" (1884), "Gladys, the Singer" (1887), "A Lover's Litanies" (1888), "Nero and Acten" (1891), "A Song of the Sea" (1895), etc.

Mackenzie, Henry (b Edinburgh, 1745, d January 14th, 1831) "The Man of Feeling" (1771), "The Man of the World" (1773), "Julia de Roubigné" (1777), besides contributing to *The Mirror* (1778), *The Lounger* (1785), and the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh" He also published a volume of translations and dramatic pieces in 1791, a "Life of Blacklock" in 1793, and a "Life of John Home" in 1812 "Works" in 1808.

Mackintosh, Sir James (b Aldourne, Inverness-shire, October 24th, 1765, d. London, May 30th, 1832) "The Regency Question" (1788), "Vindiciæ Gallicæ" (1791), contributions to *The Monthly Review* (1796), "On the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations" (1799), "The Trial of John Peltier, Esq" (1803); a "Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy" (1830), a "History of England" (1830-32), "History of the Reformation in England in 1688" (1834), a "Life of Sir Thomas More" (1844), and other publications His miscellaneous Works were published in three volumes (1846). His "Memoirs" were edited by his son Robert in 1835.

McLaren, Alexander, D.D. (b Glasgow, February 11th, 1826) "The Secret of Power," etc. (1882), "Christ in the Heart" (1886), "The Holy of Holies" (1890), "The Unchanging Christ," etc (1890), "The Conquering Christ," etc (1891), "The God of the Amen," etc. (1891); "The Wearied Christ," etc. (1893), "Paul's Prayers," etc (1893)

Macleod, Norman, D.D. (b. Campbelltown, June 3rd, 1812, d Glasgow, June 16th, 1872) "The Old Lieutenant and his Son;" "The Starling," "Wee Davie," "The Gold Thread and Other Stories," "Eastward," "Peeps at the Far East." "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," "Simple Truths Spoken to Working People," and some fugitive sermons *See* the "Life" written by his brother (1876), also W E Gladstone's "Gleanings of Past Years" (1878-79)

Macmillan, The Rev. Hugh (b. 1833). "First Forms of Vegetation" (1861), "Bible Teachings in Nature" (1866), 'Holidays on High Lands" (1869), "The True Vine" (1871), "The Ministry of Nature" (1871), "The Garden and the City" (1872); "Sun Gleams in the Wilderness" (1872), "The Sabbath of the Fields" (1876), "Our Lord's Three Risings from the Dead" (1876), "Two Worlds are Ours" (1880), "The Marriage in Cana of Galilee" (1882), "The Riviera" (1885), "The Olive Leaf" (1886), "Roman Mosaics" (1888), "The Gate Beautiful" (1891), "My Comfort in Sorrow" (1891), "The Mystery of Grace" (1893), "The Daisies of Nazareth" (1894)

Macpherson, James (b 1738, d 1796) "The Highlander" (1758), "Fragments of Ancient Poetry" (1760), "Fingal, an Ancient Poem, in Six Books, composed by Ossian" (1762), "Temora, an Ancient Epic Poem, in Eight Books, composed by Ossian" (1763), "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland" (1771), 'The Iliad of Homer, translated into English Prose" (1773)

Mahaffy, Professor John Pentland, D.D., Mus.D., D.C.L. (b. Chapponnane, near Vevey, Switzerland, February 26th, 1839) "Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilisation" (1868), "Prolegomena to Ancient History" (1871), "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers" (1871), "Greek Social Life from Homer to Menander" (1874), "Greek Antiquities" (1876), "Rambles and Studies in Greece" (1876), "Greek Education" (1879), "A History of Classical Greek Literature" (1880), "The Decay of Modern Preaching" (1882), "The Story of Alexander's Empire" (1886), "Art of Conversation" (1887), "Greek Life and Thought" (1888), "The Greek World under Roman Sway" (1890), "Problems of Greek History" (1892), etc

Mahony, F., "Father Prout" (b 1805, d May 18th, 1866) "The Reliques of Father Prout" (1836), "Facts and Figures from Italy" (1847) Edited the *Globe*.

Maine, Sir Henry J. Sumner (b 1822, d February 3rd, 1888) "Roman Law and Legal Education" (1856) "Ancient Law" (1861), "Village Communities in the East and in the West" (1871), "The Early History of Institutions" (1875), "Dissertations on Early Law Customs" (1883).

Malet, Lucas, *nee* Mrs. Mary St Leger Harrison, *nee* Kingsley (b 1852) "Mrs Lorimer" (1882), "Colonel Enderby's Wife" (1885), "Little Peter" (1887), "A Counsel of Perfection" (1888), "The Wages of Sin" (1891)

Mallock, William Hurrell (b 1849) "The New Republic" (1876), "The New Paul and Virginia" (1877), "Is Life Worth Living?" (1879), "Poems" (1880), "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" (1881), "Social Equality" (1882), "Property and Progress" (1884); "Atheism and the Value of Life" (1884), "The Old Order Changes" (1886), "In an Enchanted Island" (1889), "A Human Document" (1892), "Labour and the Popular Welfare" (1893), "Verses" (1893), "Studies of Contemporary Superstition" (1895), "The Art of Life" (1895)

Malory, Sir Thomas. "The Byrth, Lif, and Actes of Kyng Arthur" (1485, printed by Caxton). This popular romance has been several times reprinted, Sir Edward Strachey's edition in the Globe Library being the most convenient

Malthus, Thomas Robert (b near Dorking, 1766, d December 29th, 1834) An unpublished pamphlet, "The Crisis" (1792), "Essay on the Principle of Population" (1798, 1803), "An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent" (1815), "Principles of Political Economy" (1820), etc "Life" by Dr Otter in 1836.

Mandeville, Sir John (b St Albans,

Hertfordshire, 1300, d Liége, November 17th, 1372). "The Voyage and Travaile, which treateth of the Way to the Hierusalem, and of the Marvayles of Inde, with other Islands and Countries," written in 1356, in French, in Latin, and in vulgar English, and printed in Italian at Milan in 1480 Best edition, 1839.

Manning, Henry Edward, Cardinal (b Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15th, 1808, d January 14th, 1892) "The Rule of Faith" (1838), "Holy Baptism" (1843), "The Unity of the Church" (1845), "Oxford University Sermons" (1845), "Thoughts for those that Mourn" (1850) "The Grounds of Faith" (1853), "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes" (1860), "The Blessed Sacrament, the Centre of Inscrutable Truth" (1861), "The Workings of the Holy Spirit" (1861), "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost" (1865), "The Reunion of Christendom" (1866), "The Temporal Power of the Pope" (1866), "England and Christendom" (1867), "The Œcumenical Council" (1869), "The Vatican Council" (1870); "The Dæmon of Socrates" (1872), "The Vatican Decrees" (1875), "The Eternal Priesthood" (1883), "National Education" (1889), etc. "Life" by A W Hutton (1892).

Mansel, Henry Longueville, D.D. (b Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, October 6th, 1820, d Cosgrove, July 31st, 1871) "Demons of the Winds, and Other Poems" (1838); Aldrich's "Logic, with Notes" (1849); "Prolegomena Logica" (1851), "The Philosophy of Kant" (1856), an article on "Metaphysics" in the eighth edition of "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1857), "The Limits of Religious Thought," being the "Bampton Lectures" for 1858; "Metaphysics, or, the Philosophy of Consciousness" (1860); "Lectures on History" (1861-62), "The Witness of the Church to the Promise of Christ's Coming" (1864) "The Philosophy of the Conditioned" (1866), and other works

Marlowe, Christopher (b Canterbury, February, 1564, d Deptford, June 16th, 1593) "Tamburlaine the Great, Part the First" (1590), "Tamburlaine the Great, Part the Second" (1590); "Edward the Second" (1594), "Dido" (with T. Nash, 1594); "Ovid's Elegies" (translated about 1596); "Hero and Leander" (completed by Chapman, 1598); "First Book of Lucan" (translated 1600), "The Tragicall History of Dr. Faustus" (1604); "The Jew of Malta" (1633), and "The Massacre at Paris" For Biographical Notices of Marlowe, *see* "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," Beard's "Theatre of God's Judgments" (1597), Meres' "Palladis Tamia" (1598), Vaughan's "Golden Grove, Moralised in Three Books" (1600), Dyce's "Edition of the Works," and Robert Bell's "Introduction to the Poems"

Marryat, Florence (now Mrs Lean) (b Brighton, 1837) "For Ever and Ever" (1866), "Véronique" (1869); "Life and Letters of Captain Marryat" (1872); "Her Father's Name" (1876); "A Harvest of Wild Oats" (1877); "With Cupid's Eyes" (1881), "How She Loved Him" (1882), "Facing the Footlights" (1883); "The Master Passion" (1886); "On Circumstantial Evidence" (1889), "Mount Eden" (1889), "Blindfold" (1890), "There is no Death" (1891), "Miss Harrington's Husband" (1891); "How Like a Woman" (1892), "The Nobler Sex" (1892), "The Hampstead Mystery" (1893), "Parson Jones" (1893), "The Beautiful Soul" (1894); "A Bankrupt Heart" (1894), "The Spirit World" (1894), etc

Marryat, Captain Frederick (b. London, July 10th, 1792; d Langham, Norfolk, August 2nd, 1848) "Frank Mildmay, or, the Naval Officer" (1829); "The King's Own" (1830), "Newton Forster" (1832), "Peter Simple" (1834), "Jacob Faithful" (1834); "The Pacha of Many Tales" (1835), "Japhet in Search of a Father" (1836), "Mr Midshipman Easy" (1836) "The Pirate and the Three Cutters" (1836); "Snarley-yow" (1837); "The Phantom Ship" (1839), "A Diary in America" (1839), "Olla Podrida" (1840), "Poor Jack" (1840), "Masterman Ready" (1841); "Joseph Rushbrook" (1841), "Percival Keene" (1842); "Monsieur Violet" (1842); "The Settlers in Canada" (1843), "The Privateer's Man" (1844); "The Mission, or, Scenes in Africa" (1845), "The Children of the New Forest" (1847), "The Little Savage" (1847); and "Valerie" (1849). His "Life" has been written by his daughter Florence (1872)

Marshall, Professor Alfred (b 1842). "Economics of Industry," part author (1879); "Principles of Economics" (1890), "Elements of Economics of Industry" (1892).

Marston, John (b 1575, d after 1633) "The Scourge of Villanie" (1598); "The Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image" (1598); "Antonio and Mellida" (1602), "Antonio's Revenge" (1602), 'The Malcontent" (1604); "Eastward-Hoe!" (in conjunction with Chapman and Johnson, 1605); "The Dutch Courtezan" (1605); "Parasitaster, or, the Fawn" (1606), "The Wonder of Women" (1606) "What You Will" (1607), 'The Insatiate Countess" (1613), and several minor publications His "Works" were edited by Bowles in 1761, by Halliwell (with 'Life") in 1856 by Gifford and by A H Bullen in 1887 *See* also Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Warton's "English Poetry," Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica, '*The Retrospective Review*, Lamb's "Works," Hazlitt's 'Age of Elizabeth," Leigh Hunt's 'Imagination and Fancy,' the 'Dictionary of National Biography," and Morley's 'English Writers," vol x

Marston, John Westland (b Boston, January 30th, 1820, d January 5th, 1890) "The Patrician's Daughter" (1841); "The Heart and the World" (1847), etc Dramatic and Poetic Works (1876), "Our Recent Actors" (1888)

Marston, Philip Bourke (b 1850, d 1887) "Song Tide (1871), "All in All" (1875), 'Wind-voices" (1884), "For a Song's Sake and other Stories" (1887).

Martin, Sir Theodore, LL.D. (b Edinburgh, 1816) With Professor Aytoun, the "Bon Gaultier Ballads" (1851), "Poems, Original and Selected" (1863), "Life of Aytoun" (1867), "The Life of the Prince Consort" (1874-80), 'Life of Lord Lyndhurst" (1883), "Sketch of the Life of Princess Alice" (1885); "Shakespeare or Bacon?" (1888), and the translator (with Aytoun) of "Poems and Ballads of Goethe" (1858); of Œhlenschlager's "Correggio" and "Aladdin" (1854 and 1857), of Horace's 'Odes" (1860), the "Poems" of Catullus (1861); Dante's "Vita Nuova" (1862), Goethe's "Faust" (the first part in 1865, the second in 1886), Hartz's 'King René's Daughter" and Heine's "Poems" (1878)

Martineau, Harriet (b Norwich, June 12th, 1802, d Ambleside, June 27th, 1876). "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons" (1823); "Christmas Day" (1824); "The Friend" (1825), "Principle and Practice" (1826); "The Rioters" (1826), "The Turn-Out" (1827), "Traditions of Palestine" (1830), "Illustrations of Taxation" (1834), "Poor Laws and Paupers" (1834); "Society in America" (1837), "Retrospect of Western Travel" (1838), "Deerbrook" (1839); The Hour and the Man' (1840), "Life in the Sick Room Essays by an Invalid" (1843); "Letters on Mesmerism" (1845), 'Forest and Game Law Tales" (1845); 'The Billow and the Rock" (1846); "Eastern Life, Past and Present" (1847), 'History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace, 1816-46" (1849-50); "Introduction to the History of the Peace from 1800 to 1815" (1851), "The Laws of Man's Nature and Development" (with Atkinson, 1851), a condensation of the "Philosophie Positive" of Comte (1853), "Household Education" (1854), "Complete Guide to the Lakes" (1854), 'The Factory Controversy" (1855), "A History of the American Compromise" (1856), "British Rule in India" (1857); "Corporate Tradition and National Rights" (1857), "Local Dues on Shipping" (1857), "England and her Soldiers" (1859), 'Endowed Schools in Ireland" (1859), "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft" (1861), "Biographical Sketches" (1872), etc. *See* her "Autobiography" (1877), and 'Life" by Mrs Fenwick Miller.

Martineau, James, D.D., LL.D. (b Norwich, April 21st, 1805) "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry" (1837); "Hymns of the Christian Church and Home" (1840), "Endeavours after the Christian Life" (1843, 1847), "Miscellanies" (1852), "Studies of Christianity" (1858), 'Essays" (1869), "Hymns of Praise and Prayer" (1874), "Religion and Modern Materialism" (1874), "Hours of Thought" (1876), "Ideal Substitutes for God" (1878); "Essays, Philosophical and Theological" (1879), "A Study of Spinoza" (1882), "Types of Ethical Theory" (1885), "A Study of Religion" (1888) "The Seat of Authority in Religion" (1890); "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses" (1890-91), "Home Prayers" (1891), "The Three Stages of Unitarian Theology" (1894).

Marvell, Andrew (b. Winestead, Holderness, November 15th, 1620, d August 12th, 1678) "The Rehearsal Transposed" (1672), "Mr Smirke" (1674), "An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government

in England" (1678), "Miscellaneous Poems" (1681), and "A Seasonable Argument" "Works," with "Life" by Cooke, in 1772, and by Thompson in 1776

Massey, Gerald (b Tring, Hertfordshire, May 29th, 1828). "Poems and Chansons" (1846), "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love" (1849), "The Ballad of Babe Christabel, and Other Poems" (1854), "Craigcrook Castle, and Other Poems" (1856), "Havelock's March, and Other Poems" (1861), "Shakespeare's Sonnets and his Private Friends" (1866), "A Tale of Eternity, and Other Poems" (1869), "Carmen Nuptiale" (c 1880), "My Lyrical Life. Poems Old and New" (1889), etc.

Massinger, Philip (b Salisbury, 1584, d London, March, 1638) "The Virgin Martyr" (1622), "The Duke of Milan" (1623), "The Bondman" (1624), "The Roman Actor" (1629); "The Renegado" (1630), "The Pictures" (1630), "The Emperor of the East" (1632); "The Fatal Dowry" (1632), "The Maid of Honour" (1632) "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" (1633), "The Great Duke of Florence" (1636) "The Unnatural Combat" (1639), "Alexius, or, the Chaste Lover" (1639), "The Fair Anchoress of Pausilippo" (1640); "The Noble Choice" (1653), "The Wandering Lovers" (1653), "Philenzo and Hippolyta" (1653), "The Spanish Viceroy" (1653), "Minerva's Sacrifice" (1653), "Believe as You List" (1653), "The Guardian" (1655), "A Very Woman" (1655) "The Bashful Lover" (1655), "The City Madam" (1659), "Antonio and Vallia" (1660) "The Tyrant" (1660), "Fast and Welcome" (1660), "The Old Law," "The Judge" "The Honour of Women," "The Forced Lady," "The Woman's Plot," "The Parliament of Love," "The Unfortunate Piety," "The Tragedy of Cleander," "The Orator," "The King and the Subject," and other pieces. The "Works" of Massinger were edited by Gifford and Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham (cheap edition, with the addition of the recovered "Believe as You List" 1874) "Some Account of his Life and Writings" was published by Thomas Davies in 1858

Masson, David (b Aberdeen December 2nd, 1822) "Essays, Biographical and Critical, chiefly on English Poets" (1856), "The Life of John Milton" (six vols, 1858-79); "British Novelists and their Styles" (1859); "Recent British Philosophy" (1865); "Drummond of Hawthornden" (1873), "The Three Devils—Milton's, Luther's, and Goethe's" (1874); "Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, etc" (1874), "De Quincey" in the *English Men of Letters* series (1878), "A Memoir of Goldsmith" (1879), "Carlyle" (1880), "Edinburgh Sketches and Memories" (1892). Has edited Cambridge "Milton" (1874), the Collected Writings of Thomas de Quincey, etc

Matheson, Rev. George, D D. (b Glasgow March 27th, 1842) "Aids to the Study of German Theology" (1874) "Growth of the Spirit of Christianity" (1877), "Natural Elements of Revealed Theology" (1881) "Religion of China" (1881), "Confucianism" (1882), "Can the Old Faith Live with the New?" (1885), "The Psalmist and the Scientist" (1887), "Landmarks of New Testament Morality" (1888) "Voices of the Spirit" (1888), "Spiritual Development of St. Paul" (1890), "Sacred Songs" (1890), "Distinctive Messages of the Old Religions" (1892), "Searchings in the Silence" (1894), etc

Maurice, Frederick Denison (b August 29th, 1805, d April 1st, 1872). "Eustace Conyers," "Subscription no Bondage," "The Kingdom of Christ" (1842), "History of Moral and Physical Philosophy" (1853-62), "Theological Essays" (1854), "Patriarchs and Lawgivers of the Old Testament" (1855), "The Bible and Science" (1863), "The Kingdom of Heaven" (1864), "Conflict of Good and Evil" (1865), "The Commandments" (1866), "Christian Ethics" (1867), "The Conscience" (1868), "Social Morality" (1869), "The Friendship of Books" (1873), etc. *See* "The Life of F. Maurice, edited by his son, F Maurice" (1884)

Maxwell, James Clerk (b June 13th, 1831, d November 5th, 1879) "The Stability of the Motion of Saturn's Rings" (1859), "The Kinetic Theory of Gases," "Faraday's Lines of Force," "Theory of Heat" (1871), "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism" (1873) "The Electrical Researches of the Hon. Henry Cavendish;" "Matter and Motion" *See* his "Life" by Prof Campbell and W Garnett (1882).

May, Thomas (b Mayfield, Sussex, 1594, d. November 30th, 1650) "The Heir" (1622), "Antigone" (1631), "The Reigne of King Henry the Second" (1633), "The Victorious Reigne of King

Edward the Third" (1635), "Cleopatra" (1639) "Julia Agrippina, Empresse of Rome" (1639), "Supplementum Lucani" (1640); "The History of the Parliament of England which began November 3rd, 1640" (1647), "A Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England" (1650), "The Old Couple" (1658), translations of Virgil's "Georgics," Lucan's "Pharsalia," some of Martial's "Epigrams," Barclay's "Argenis," and some other works See *The New Monthly Magazine*, vol II

May, Sir Thomas Erskine, D.C.L. (b 1815, d 1886). "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament" (1844), "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III" (1861-63, 1871), "Democracy in Europe a History" (1877), etc

Meredith, George (b Hampshire, 1828) "Poems" (1851), "The Shaving of Shagpat" (1855), "Farina a Legend of Cologne" (1857); "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" (1859), "Mary Bertrand" (1860); "Evan Harrington" (1861), "Modern Love Poems and Ballads" (1862), republished 1892 with "The Sage Enamoured" and "The Honest Lady," "Emilia in England" (1864), "Rhoda Fleming" (1865), "Vittoria" (1866); "Adventures of Harry Richmond" (1871), "Beauchamp's Career" (1875); "The Egoist" (1879), "Tragic Comedians" (1881), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" (1883), "Diana of the Crossways" (1885); "Poems and Ballads" (1887), "A Reading of Earth" (1888), "Tale of Chloe" (1890), "One of Our Conquerors" (1891), "Jump-to-Glory Jane" (1892), "The Empty Purse" (1892), 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta" (1894), "Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life" (1894) *See* Le Gallienne's "George Meredith" (1890)

Merivale, Charles, D.D., Dean of Ely (b 1808, d December 26th, 1893) "History of the Romans under the Empire" (1850-64) "Conversion of the Roman Empire" (1864), "Conversion of the Northern Nations" (1865), "General History of Rome" (1875), 'Lectures on Early Church History" (1879), translation of the Iliad, etc

Meynell, Mrs. Alice, *née* Thompson (b Barnes) "Preludes" (1875), "The Poor Sisters of Nazareth" (1889); "The Rhythm of Life" etc (1893); "Poems" (1893), 'Lourdes, Yesterday, To Day, and To-Morrow," translation (1894)

Middleton, Conyers, D.D. (b Richmond, Yorkshire, December 27th, 1683, d July 28th, 1750) 'A Method for the Management of a Library" (1723), "A Letter from Rome" (1729), "A Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England" (1735) "The History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero" (1741), "The Letters of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero" (1743), 'A Free Inquiry into Miracles" (1749) His "Works" were collected in 1752

Middleton, Thomas (b 1570, d July, 1627). 'The Wisdom of Solomon Paraphrased" (1597), "Blurt, Master Constable, or, the Spaniard's Night Walke" (1602), 'Michaelmas Terme" (1607), "Patient Grissel" (1607), "The Phœnix" (1607), "Four Fine Gallants" (1607), "The Familie of Love" (1608), "A Mad World, My Masters" (1608), "A Tricke to Catch the Old One" (1608), "Account of Sir Robert Sherley" (1609); "The Triumphs of Truth" (1613), "Civitatis Amor" (1616), "The Triumphs of Honour and Industry" (1617), "A Fair Quarrel" (1617), "The Triumphs of Love and Antiquity" (1619); "The Masque of Heroes" (1619), "A Courtly Masque" (1620), 'The Sun in Aries" (1621), "The Triumphs of Honour and Virtue" (1622), "The Triumphs of Integrity" (1623), "The Game at Chesse" (1624), 'The Triumphs of Health and Prosperity" (1626), "The Chast Mayd in Cheape-side," "The Widow," The Changeling" (1653); 'The Spanish Gipsie" (1653); 'The Old Law," "More Dissemblers Besides Women" (1657), "Women Beware Women" (1657), "No Wit, no Help like a Woman's" (1657), "The Mayor of Quinborough" (1661), 'Anything for a Quiet Life" (1662); "The Witch" (1778), and other works The "Works" of Middleton were edited in 1840, with "Some Account of the Author, and Notes," by the Rev Alexander Dyce For Criticism, *see* Hazlitt's "Elizabethan Literature" and Lamb's "Specimens of Dramatic Poets" *See* also the "Dictionary of National Biography"

Mill, James (b Northwater Bridge, Montrose, April 6th, 1773, d Kensington, June 23rd, 1836) 'Essay on the Impolicy of a Country in the Exportation of Grain" (1804), a translation, with notes, of Villiers' "Essay on Luther

and the Reformation" (1805), "a "History of British India" (1817-18); "Elements of Political Economy" (1821-22), "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind" (1829), "The Principles of Toleration" (1837), etc *See* Bain's "James Mill, a Biography" (1882)

Mill, John Stuart (b London, May 20th, 1806, d Avignon, May 8th, 1873) "System of Logic" (1843); "Essays on Some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy" (1844), "Principles of Political Economy" (1848), "An Essay on Liberty" (1858), "Dissertations and Discussions" (1859-67), "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform" (1859), "Considerations on Representative Government," "Utilitarianism" (1862), "Auguste Comte and Positivism" (1865), "An Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy" (1865), "The Subjection of Women" (1867), "Address to the Students of St Andrews" (1867); "England and Ireland" (1868), "The Irish Land Question" (1870), and "Nature, and other Essays" (1874). *See* his "Autobiography" (1873) and Bain's "Personal Recollections" (1882) For Criticism, *see* Taine's "English Literature" vol iv, Ribot's "Contemporary English Psychology", and Courtney's "Metaphysics of John Stuart Mill" (1879), etc

Miller, Hugh (b Cromarty, October 10th, 1802, d Portobello, December 23rd, 1856) "Poems Written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason" (1829), "Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland" (1834), "The Old Red Sandstone" (1841); "First Impressions of England and Its People" (1847), "Footprints of the Creator" (1850); "My Schools and Schoolmasters" (1854), "The Testimony of the Rocks" (1857), "The Cruise of the *Betsy*" (1858); "The Headship of Christ;" "Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood," "Tales and Sketches," a "Sketch-book of Popular Geology" and "Miscellaneous Essays" Edited *The Witness* His complete "Works" have been published in a uniform shape "Life" by Peter Bayne (1870).

Milman, Henry Hart, D.D., Dean of St Paul's (b London, February 10th, 1791, d September 24th, 1868) "The Apollo Belvedere" (1812), "Alexander Tumulum Achillis invisens" (1813), "Fazio" (1815), "Samor" (1818), "The Fall of Jerusalem" (1820), "The Martyr of Antioch" (1822), "Belshazzar" (1822), "Poems" (1826), "Anne Boleyn" (1826), "The Office of the Christian Teacher Considered" (1826), "The Character and Conduct of the Apostles Considered as an Evidence of Christianity" (1828), a 'History of the Jews" (1829-30), "Nala and Damayanti," and other translations from the Sanscrit (1831), a "Life of Edward Gibbon" (1839), a "History of Christianity" (1840), a 'Life of Horace," prefixed to an edition of his "Works" (1849), a "History of Latin Christianity" (1854-55), and various contributions to *The Quarterly Review*, which have been republished in 1870.

Milton, John (b London, December 9th, 1608, d London, November 8th, 1674). Written before 1632 First four "Familiar Epistles," "Prolusiones quædam Oratoriæ," first seven pieces in "Elegiarum Liber," first six of "Sylvarum Liber," 'On the Death of a Fair Infant" (1626), "Vacation Exercise" (1628), "Hymn on the Nativity" (1629), "On the Passion," "On Time," "On the Circumcision," "At a Solemn Musick" (1630), "Song on May Morning" (1630), "On Shakespeare" (1630), "On the University Carrier," "Another on the same," "Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester;" "Sonnet on Twenty-third Birthday" (1631). Between 1632 and 1637 —Three of "Familiar Epistles," "Sonnet to the Nightingale;" "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso;" "Arcades" (1633); "Comus" (1631); "Lycidas" (1637) After travels abroad (1637) '— "Of Reformation," "Of Prelatical Episcopacy," "The Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy," "Animadversions against the Remonstrant's Defence," "Apology against a Pamphlet called 'A Modest Confutation,'" etc After marriage with Mary Powell (1643) —"Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce" (1644), "Judgment of Martin Bucer touching Divorce" (translated extracts), 'On Education," "Areopagitica" (1644), "Tetrachordon" (1645), "Colasterion" (1645), "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates," "Observations on Articles of Peace" (1649), "Ikonoclastes" (1649), "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio" (1651), "Defensio Secunda" (1651), "Authoris pro se Defensio contra Alexandrum Morum," "Ecclesiasten," "Authoris ad Alexandri Mori Supplementum Responsio" (1655). His twenty years of polemical writing close with "A Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes;"

"Considerations touching the Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church" "Letter to a Friend concerning Ruptures of the Commonwealth," "Ready Way to Establish a True Commonwealth," "Brief Notes upon a Late Sermon entitled, 'The Fear of God and the King'" After his pardon by the Oblivion Act, and his third marriage (1664) —"Accidence Commenc't Grammar," "History of Britain," "Artis Logicæ Plenior Institutio," "Of True Religion," "Epist Fam Liber Unus," "Brief History of Moscovia," "Literæ Senatus Anglicani," 'De Doctrina Christiana," "Paradise Lost" (1667), 'Paradise Regained" (1671), "Samson Agonistes" (1671), translation of "Declaration of the Poles on the Election of Sobieski," with "Epist. Fam" and "Acad Exercises" (1674) He edited two MSS of Raleigh's—"The Cabinet Council" (1658) and "Aphorisms of State" (1661) A Commonplace Book and a Latin Essay and Latin Verses, presumed (on almost conclusive proofs) to be by Milton, edited for Camden Society (1876).

More than 150 editions of Milton published Concordances by Prendergast (Madras, 1857-59), Cleveland (London, 1867), and Dr John Bradshaw (1895) *See* Masson's "Life of Milton" (5 vols, 1858-59), his accurate edition of Milton's Poetical Works (1874), "Milton und seine Zeit," by Stern (Leip), Stopford Brooke's "Milton" ('Classical Writers") (1879), the monograph in *Men of Letters*, by Pattison (1879); Dr R Bridges' "Milton's Prosody" (1893), etc Facsimile of 'Paradise Lost," by Elliot Stock (1877). *See* also the "Dictionary of National Biography"

Minto, Professor William (b. Auchintoul, Aberdeenshire, October 10th, 1845, d March 1st, 1893) "English Prose Literature" (1872) 'Characteristics of English Poets" (1874), 'Defoe" (1879) "The Crack of Doom" (1886) 'The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot" (1888), "Was She Good or Bad?" (1889), "Logic, Inductive and Deductive" (1893), "The Literature of the Georgian Era" (1894), etc Was editor of the *Examiner*

Mitford, Mary Russell (b Alresford, Hampshire, December 16th, 1787, d near Reading, January 10th, 1855) "Christine" (1811), "Poems on the Female Character" (1812), "Watlington Hill" (1812), "Julian" (1823), 'Our Village" (1824) 'Foscari" (1826), "Rienzi" (1828), "Charles the First," 'American Stories for Young People" (1832), "Lights and Shadows of American Life" (1832), "Belford Regis" (1835), "Country Stories" (1837), "Recollections of a Literary Life" (1851), "Atherton and Other Tales" (1854), and other works For Biography, *see* Miss Mitford's "Life and Letters," edited by Harness and L'Estrange, "Letters," edited by Henry F Chorley, and the Life and Letters of Charles Boner"

Mitford, William (b London, February 10th, 1744, d February 8th, 1827) "Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly on the Militia of this Kingdom" (1774), "Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Language and of the Mechanism of Verse, Modern and Ancient" (1774), 'History of Greece" (1784, 1790, 1797, 1808, 1818), and "Observations on the History and Doctrine of Christianity" (1823) *See* the Life prefixed by Lord Redesdale to "History" (1829)

Mivart, Professor St. George, F.R.S. (b London, November 30th, 1827) "The Genesis of Species" (1871), "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy" (1872), "Man and Apes" (1873), "Contemporary Evolution" (1876), 'Lessons in Nature as Manifested in Mind and Matter" (1876), "The Cat" (1881), "Nature and Thought" (1885) "Philosophical Catechism" (1884), "The Origin of Human Reason" (1889), "On Truth A Systematic Inquiry" (1889), "Dogs, Jackals, and Wolves" (1890), "Birds the Elements of Ornithology" (1892) "Essays and Criticisms" (1892), 'An Introduction to the Elements of Science" (1893), "Types of Animal Life" (1893)

Moir, David Macbeth, "Delta" (b Musselburgh, January 5th, 1798, d Dumfries, July 6th, 1851) "The Bombardment of Algiers, and Other Poems" (1818), "The Legend of Genevieve, and Other Tales" (1824), "The Autobiography of Mansie Waugh" (1828) "Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine" (1831), "Domestic Verses" (1843), and "Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century" (1851) "Works" edited, with a Memoir, by Thomas Aird (1852)

Molesworth, Mrs. Mary Louisa, *née* Stewart (b 1842) "Carrots" "Hathercourt Rectory" (1878), "Marrying and Giving in Marriage" (1887), "That Girl

in Black" (1889), "Neighbours" (1889), "Leona" (1892), "The Next-Door House" (1893), "Studies and Stories" (1893), "My New Home" (1894), etc

Monier-Williams, Professor Sir Monier, D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D. (b Bombay, 1819) "Indian Epic Poetry" (1863), "Indian Wisdom," "Hinduism" (1877), "Modern India and the Indians" (1878), "Religious Thought and Life in India" (1883), "Brahminism and Hinduism" (1887), "Sakuntala," translation (1887), "Buddhism" (1889), etc

Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (b London, 1689, d London, August 21st, 1762) "Town Eclogues" (1716), etc Letters first printed by Captain Cleland in 1763, with additional volume (forged ?) in 1767 "Poetical Works" (1768), "Works, including her Correspondence, Poems, and Essays, with Memoirs of her Life," were edited by Dallaway in 1803, and reached a sixth edition in 1817 In 1836 her Letters and Works, with introduction by Lady Louisa Stewart; the third edition, in 1861, including additions, notes, and a new memoir by W Moy Thomas

Montgomery, Alexander (b Hazelhead Castle, Ayrshire, 1540, d 1607) "The Cherrie and the Slae" (1597), "The Mindes Melodie" (1605), and "The Flyting Betwixt Montgomerie and Polwart" (1629) His Poems were published with biographical notices by David Irving, LL D, in 1821.

Montgomery, Florence (b 1847) "A Very Simple Story" (1867), "Misunderstood" (1869), "Thrown Together" (1872), "Thwarted" (1874); "Wild Mike and his Victim" (1875), "Seaforth" (1878), "Peggy, and Other Tales" (1880), "The Blue Veil" (1883), "Transformed" (1886), "The Fisherman's Daughter" (1889).

Montgomery, James (b Irvine, Ayrshire, November 4th, 1771, d Sheffield, April 30th, 1854) "The Wanderer of Switzerland, and Other Poems" (1806), "The West Indies, and Other Poems" (1810), "Prison Amusements," "The World before the Flood" (1813), "Thoughts on Wheels" (1817), "The Climbing Boy's Soliloquy," "Greenland" (1819), "Songs of Zion" (1822), "The Christian Poet" (1825), "The Pelican Island" (1827), "Lectures on Poetry and General Literature" (1833), "A Poet's Portfolio" (1835), "The Christian Psalmist" (1852), and "Original Hymns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion" (1853) His Life has been written by J W King (1858), and his "Memoirs, including Selections from his Correspondence, Remains in Prose and Verse, and Conversations on Various Subjects," were published by John Holland and James Everett in 1854-56. *See* also his "Life and Times" by Ellis (1864) For Criticism, *see* Gilfillan's "Literary Portraits," Jeffrey's "Essays," and "Critical Essays" by A. K. H. B

Moore, Frank Frankfort (b Limerick, 1855) "Told by the Sea" (1877) "Daneen" (1879), "I Forbid the Banns" (1883), "A Gray Eye or So" (1893); "One Fair Daughter" (1894), "A Journalist's Notebook" (1895), etc., "The Secret of the Court" (1895) "The Sale of a Soul" (1895), "They call it Love" (1895), etc

Moore, George. "Flowers of Passion" (1878), "Pagan Poems" (1881), "A Modern Lover" (1883), "A Mummer's Wife," "A Drama in Muslin" (1886); "Parnell and His Island" (1887); "A Mere Accident" (1887), "Spring Days" (1888), "Confessions of a Young Man" (1888), "Mike Fletcher" (1889); "Impressions and Opinions" (1891), "Vain Fortune" (1892), "The Strike at Arlingford" (1893), "Modern Painting" (1893), "Esther Waters" (1894), "Celibates" (1895)

Moore, Thomas (b Dublin, May 28th, 1779; d Sloperton Cottage, near Devizes, February 26th, 1852). "Ode to Nothing," "Odes of Anacreon" (1800); "Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little" (1801), "Odes and Epistles" (1806), "Intolerance and Corruption" (1808), "The Sceptic" (1809), "M P, or, the Blue Stocking" (1811), "Intercepted Letters, or, the Twopenny Postbag" (1811), "National Airs" (1815), "The World at Westminster" (1816), "Sacred Songs" (1816), "Lalla Rookh" (1817), "The Fudge Family in Paris," "Tom Crib His Memorial to Congress" (1819), "Rhymes for the Road" (1820), "Fables for the Holy Alliance" (1820); "Loves of the Angels" (1823), "Memoirs of Captain Rock" (1824), "Life of R. B Sheridan" (1825), "History of Ireland" (1827), "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion" (1827), "The Epicurean" (1827), "Odes upon Cash, Corn, and Catholics" (1828), "Life of Byron" (1830), "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald" (1831), "Alciphron" (1839), and some miscellaneous

"Prose and Verse" (1878) *See* "Moore's hitherto Uncollected Writings" (1877) For Biography, *see* Earl Russell's edition of the "Diary" (1852-56), and the 'Life" by R. H Montgomery (1850) For Criticism, *see* Hazlitt's "English Poets" and "Spirit of the Age," Jeffrey's "Essays," W. C. Roscoe's "Essays," and W M. Rossetti's introduction to the Poems.

More, Hannah (b Stapleton, February 2nd, 1745, d Clifton, September 7th, 1833) "The Search after Happiness" (1773), "The Inflexible Captive" (1774), "Percy" (1777), "The Fatal Falsehood" (1779); "Sacred Dramas" (1782); "Florio a Tale for Fine Gentlemen and Fine Ladies" (1786), "The Bas Bleu, or, Conversation" (1786), "Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society" (1788); "An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World" (1790), "Village Politics" (1793), "The Modern System of Female Education" (1799), "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife" (1809), "Practical Piety" (1811); "Christian Morals" (1813); "Stories for the Middle Ranks of Society" (1818), "Tales for the Common People" (1818), "Moral Sketches of Prevailing Opinions and Manners" (1819), "Bible Rhymes" (1821), and many other works Her "Poetical Works" appeared in 1829 Her complete works were published in eleven volumes in 1830, and again, with Memoir and Notes, in 1853 Her Life has been written by Shaw (1802), Roberts (1834), Thompson (1838), and Smith (1844) *See* "Letters to Zachary Macaulay" (1860).

More, Henry (b Grantham, October 12th, 1614, d September 1st, 1687) 'Psychodia" (1642), "Philosophical Poems" (1647), 'Philosophical Writings," containing "An Antidote against Atheism," "Enthusiasmus Triumphatus," "Letters to Des Cartes," "Immortality of the Soul," "Conjectura Cabalistica" (1662); "Theological Works," containing "An Explanation of the Grand Mystery of Godliness," "An Inquiry into the Mystery of Iniquity," 'A Prophetical Exposition of the Seven Churches in Asia," "A Discourse of the Grounds of Faith in Points of Religion," "An Antidote against Idolatry," and "Some Divine Hymns" (1708), "Divine Dialogues," containing 'Disquisitions concerning the Attributes and Providence of God" (1743), "Discourses on Several Texts of Scripture" (1692), "Enchiridion Ethicum" (1668), and "Enchiridion Metaphysicum" (1671). The Life of More was published by R Ward in 1710. *See* Tulloch's "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the XVIIth Century," and Vaughan's "Half-hours with the Mystics"

More, Sir Thomas (b London, 1478, d. London, July 6th, 1535) "The Sergeant and the Freic," 'Utopia" (in Latin, first ed 1516), "The Supplycacyon of Soulys against the Supplycacyon of Beggars," "A Dyalogue of Syr Thomas More, Knyghte, wherein he treatyd divers matters, as of the Veneracyon and Worshyp of Ymages and Relyques, prayng to Sayntys, and goyng on Pylgrymage, wyth many other thyngs touchyng the pestylent Sect of Luther and Tyndale, by the tone bygone in Saxony, and by the tother labourd to be brought into England" (1529), "The Confutacyon of Tyndale's Answere" (1532), "The Second Parte" of ditto (1533), "The Debellacyon of Salem and Bizance" (1533), "The Apologye of Syr Thomas More, Knyghte" (1533), "A Letter Impugnynge the erronyous wrytyng of John Fryth against the Blessed Sacrament of the Aultare" (1533), "The Answer to the First Part of the Poysoned Booke whyche a nameless Heretike (John Frith) hath named the Supper of the Lord" (1534), 'Utopia written in Latine, by Syr Thomas More, Knyghte, and translated into Englishe by Raphe Robynson" (1551), "A Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation" (1553), "A Treatise to receave the Blessed Body of our Lord Sacramentally and Virtually both" (1572); "The Historie of the pitiful Life and unfortunate Death of King Edward V. and the Duke of York, his brother, with the Troublesome and Tyrannical Government of the Usurpation of Richard III and his Miserable End," and "The Book of the Fayre Gentlewoman, Lady Fortune." The English works of Sir Thomas More were published in 1557, the Latin works in 1565 and 1566. The following are the Biographical Authorities:—"The Life and Death of Sir Thomas More," by his grandson, Cresacre More (1626), "Life," by his son-in-law, W. Roper (third edition, 1626), "Tho. Mori Vita et Exitus," by J. Hoddesdon (1652); "Tomaso Moro, Grand Cancellario d'Inghilterra" (1675); "Vita Thomæ

More," by Stapleton (1689), "Life of Sir Thomas More," by Ferdinando Warner (1758), "Memoirs of Sir Thomas More," by Cayley (1808); "Thomas Morus, Lord Chancelier du Royaume d'Angleterre" (1833), "Life of Sir Thomas More," by Emily Taylor (1834); "Life of Sir Thomas More," by Sir James Mackintosh (1844), "The Household of Sir Thomas More" (1851), "Life," by T E Bridgett (1891), "Life of Sir Thomas More," in Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Biography;" Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" Facsimile of first edition of "Utopia," by Arber

Morgan, Lady (b Dublin, 1783, d London, April 13th, 1859) "Poems" (1797), "The Wild Irish Girl" (1801), "The Novice of St Dominick" (1806); "The Lay of an Irish Harp" (1807), "Patriotic Sketches of Ireland" (1807), "Woman, or, Ida of Athens" (1809), "St Clair" (1810), "The Missionary" (1811), "O'Donnell" (1814), "France in 1816" (1817), "Florence MacCarthy" (1818), "Life and Times of Salvator Rosa" (1821), "Absenteeism" (1825), "The O'Brians and the O'Flahertys" (1827); "The Book of the Boudoir" (1829), "France in 1829-30" (1830), "Dramatic Scenes from Real Life" (1833), "The Princess" (1835), "Woman and Her Master" (1840), "The Book without a Name" (in conjunction with her husband, Sir T C. Morgan, M.D, 1841), "Lumina, the Prophetess" (1859), and "Passages from my Autobiography" (1859) See W. J Fitzpatrick's "Lady Morgan" (1860).

Morison, J. Cotter (b. 1831, d 1888). "Life and Times of St. Bernard" (1868), 'Irish Grievances Shortly Stated" (1868) "Gibbon" (1878), "Macaulay" (1882), "The Service of Man" (1887)

Morley, Henry (b London, 1822, d. May 14th, 1894) "Sunrise in Italy, and Other Poems" (1848), "How to make Home Unhealthy" (1850), 'A Defence of Ignorance" (1851); the Lives of Palissy the Potter (1852), Jerome Cardan (1854), Cornelius Agrippa (1856), and Clement Marot (1870); "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair" (1857), "Fairy Tales" (1859, 1860, 1881); "English Writers" (1864-67) begun again in 1887, and continued to the eleventh volume (1895), "Journal of a London Playgoer" (1866); 'Tables of English Literature" (1870), "A First Sketch of English Literature" (1873), "English Literature in the Reign of Victoria" (1881), "Early Papers and Some Memories" (1891) Edited "King and Commons" (1868), "The Spectator" (1868), "Cassell's Library of English Literature," "Cassell's National Library," "The Carisbrooke Library," "Morley's Universal Library," "Lubbock's Hundred Books," etc.

Morley, Right Hon. John, LL.D (b Blackburn, 1838). "Edmund Burke" (1867, Sketch 1879), "Critical Miscellanies" (1871-77), "Voltaire" (1871), "Rousseau" (1873), "The Struggle for National Education" (1873), "On Compromise" (1874), "Diderot and the Encyclopædists" (1878), "Cobden" (1881), "On the Study of Literature" (1887), "Aphorisms" (1887), "Walpole" (1889), "Studies in Literature" (1891). Has edited *The Morning Star*, *The Fortnightly Review*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*, as well as the *English Men of Letters* series, etc.

Morris, Sir Lewis (b Carmarthen, 1833) "Songs of Two Worlds" (1872, 1874, and 1875), "The Epic of Hades" (1876-77), "Gwen" (1879), "The Ode of Life" (1880) 'Songs Unsung" (1883), "Gycia" (1886), "A Vision of Saints" (1890) "Odatis" (1892), "Love and Sleep," etc (1893); "Songs Without Notes" (1894). Works, in one volume (1890)

Morris, Richard (b Southwark, September 8th, 1833; d. May 12th, 1891) "The Etymology of Local Names" (1857), "Historical Outlines of English Accidence" (1872), "Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar" (1874); and "A Primer of English Grammar" (1875), besides editions of old English works, such as "The Pricke of Conscience," "The Ayenbite of Inwit," "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," and the like He also edited the poems of Chaucer and Spenser, etc.

Morris, William (b. Walthamstow, 1834). "The Defence of Guenevere" (1858), "The Life and Death of Jason" (1867), "The Earthly Paradise" (1868-70); "Translations from the Icelandic" (1869), "The Story of Grettir the Strong" (1869), "Love is Enough" (1872), "Three Northern Love Stories" (1875), "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs" (1876); a translation of the "Æneid" (1876), a translation of the "Odyssey"

(1887), "A Dream of John Ball," etc (1888), "Signs of Change" (1888), "The Roots of the Mountains" (1889), "A Tale of the House of the Wolfings" (1889); "News from Nowhere" (1890); "Poems by the Way" (1891), "The Story of the Glittering Plain" (1891), "Gothic Architecture" (1893); "Socialism, its Growth and Outcome," with E. Belfort Bax (1893), "The Wood Beyond the World" (1894) Co-editor of the Saga Library, and translator of some of the Sagas For Criticisms, *see* Stedman's "Victorian Poets," Swinburne's "Essays and Studies," Forman's "Living Poets," *Edinburgh Review* (1871), *Quarterly Review* (1872), *Westminster Review* (1868), *Blackwood's Magazine* (1869), etc

Mozley, James Bowling, D.D. (b Lincolnshire, 1813; d. January 4th, 1878) "The Doctrine of Predestination" (1855), "The Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration" (1856), "The Baptismal Controversy" (1862), "Subscription to the Articles" (1863); 'On Miracles" (1865), "Sermons" (1876), "Essays" (1878), etc. Letters edited by his sister, A Mozley

Mozley, Rev Thomas (b Gainsborough, 1806, d June 17th, 1893) "Reminiscences, chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement" (1882); "Reminiscences, chiefly of Towns, Villages, and Schools" (1885), "The Word" (1889); "The Son" (1891); "Letters from Rome" (1891); "The Creed, or a Philosophy" (1893)

Muller, Friedrich Max (b Dessau, December 6th, 1823) "The Rig-Veda, with Sayana's Commentary" (1849-74), "A Survey of Languages" (1855), "Essay on Comparative Mythology" (1858), "History of Sanskrit Literature" (1859), "Lectures on the Science of Language" (1861-64); "Chips from a German Workshop" (1868-70); "On Missions" (1873), "The Origin and Growth of Religions, as illustrated by the Religions of India" (1878); "Biographical Essays" (1883); "The Science of Thought" (1887); "Biographies of Words" (1888), "Natural Religion" (1889); "Physical Religion" (1891); "The Science of Language and its Place in General Education" (1891), "Anthropological Religion" (1892), "Theosophy" (1893); "The Vedânta Philosophy" (1894) Has also edited "The Sacred Books of the East" (1875-85), etc.

Muloch, Dinah Maria (Mrs Craik) (b. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1826; d 1888). "The Ogilvies" (1849); "Olive" (1850); "The Head of the Family" (1851); "Agatha's Husband" (1852); "John Halifax, Gentleman" (1857), "A Life for a Life" (1859); "Mistress and Maid" (1863), "Christian's Mistake" (1865); "A Noble Life" (1866), "Studies from Life" (1869), "The Woman's Kingdom" (1870); "Hannah" (1871), Poems in 1872, "Sermons out of Church" (1875); "The Laurel Bush" (1877); "A Legacy" (1878); "An Unsentimental Journey in Cornwall" (1886), etc. See *North British Review* (1858).

Murray, David Christie (b West Bromwich, April 13th, 1847) "A Life's Atonement" (1880), "Joseph's Coat" (1881), "Coals of Fire," etc (1882), "Hearts" (1883), "By the Gate of the Sea" (1883), "Val Strange" (1883), "The Way of the World" (1884), "Rainbow Gold" (1885), "Aunt Rachel" (1886), "A Novelist's Notebook" (1887), "The Traveller Returns" (1887), "Old Blazer's Hero" (1887), "The Weaker Vessel" (1888), "Wild Dorrie" (1889), "John Vale's Guardian" (1890), 'He Fell Among Thieves" (1891), "Only a Shadow" (1891), "Bob Martin's Little Girl" (1892), "A Wasted Crime" (1893), "Time's Revenges" (1893); "The Making of a Novelist" (1893), "A Rising Star" (1894), "In Direst Peril" (1894); "The Investigations of John Pym" (1895), "Mount Despair," etc (1895), "The Martyred Fool" (1895).

Myers, Ernest James (b Keswick, 1844). 'The Puritans" (1869), "Poems" (1877), "Defence of Rome, and Other Poems" (1880), "Judgment of Prometheus" (1886), "Lord Althorp" (1890). Also translated Pindar, and collaborated in the translation of the "Iliad"

Myers, Frederic W. H. (b Keswick, February 6th, 1843) "Saint Paul" (1867), 'Poems" (1870), "Wordsworth" in the *English Men of Letters* series (1881), "Renewal of Youth" (1882), "Essays" (1883), "Phantoms of the Living" (1886), "Science and a Future Life" (1893)

N

Napier, Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Patrick (b. Castletown, 1785, d. 1860) "History of the

Peninsular War" (1828-40), "The Conquest of Scinde" (1845), "History of Sir Charles James Napier's Administration of Scinde" (1851), "Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles James Napier" (1857) *See* Lord Aberdare's "Life and Letters of Sir W Napier" (1862)

Nash, Thomas (b Lowestoft, Suffolk, 1567, d. *circa* 1600) "Plaine Percevall, the Peace-Maker of England" "Martin's Months Minde" (1589), "Pappe with a Hatchet" (1589?), "The Returne of the Renowned Cavaliero Pasquill of England" (1589), "The Anatomie of Absurditie" (1589); "Pasquil's Apologie" (1590), "Pierce Penniless, his Supplication to the Divel" (1592), "Strange Newes of the Intercepting certaine Letters" (1592), "Apologie of Pierce Penniless" (1592), "Christ's Teares over Jerusalem" (1593), "Dido" (with Christopher Marlowe) (1594), "The Unfortunate Traveller" (1594), "The Terrors of the Night" (1594), "Have with you to Saffron Walden" (1596), "Nashe's Lenten Stuffe" (1599), "Summer's Last Will and Testament" (1600), "The Returne of the Knight of the Post from Hell" (1606), and other works

Nesbit, Miss Edith, now Mrs Hubert Bland (b Kensington, August 15th, 1858). "Lays and Legends" (1886 and 1892), "Leaves of Life" (1888), "Songs of Two Seasons" (1890), "Something Wrong" (1893), "Grim Tales" (1893), etc

Nettleship, Professor Henry (b. Kettering May 5th, 1839, d July 10th, 1893) "Lectures and Essays on Latin Literature and Scholarship" (1885).

Nettleship, John T. (b. Kettering, February 11th, 1841). "Essays on Robert Browning's Poetry" (1868), enlarged edition, 1890.

Newman, Francis William (b London, June 27th, 1805) "The Human Soul its Sorrows and Aspirations" (1849), "Phases of Faith Passages from My Own Creed" (1850); "A Church of the Future" (1854), "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical" (1858), "Miscellanies Academical and Historical" (1869); "A Libyan Vocabulary" (1882), "A Christian Commonwealth" (1883), "Rebilius, or, Robinson Crusoe in Latin" (1884), "Life after Death" (1886), "Reminiscences of Two Exiles and Two Wars" (1888), and many other works, including "The Early History of the late Cardinal Newman" (1891).

Newman, John Henry, D.D. (b. London, February 21st, 1801, d August 11th, 1890) "Parochial Sermons" (1838-44), "Sermons on Subjects of the Day" (1844), "The Theory of Religious Belief" (1844), "The Development of Christian Doctrine" (1846), "Loss and Gain the Story of a Convert" (1848), "The Office and Work of Universities" (1854-56), "Sermons Preached on Various Occasions" (1857); "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ" (1864), "The Dream of Gerontius" (1865), "Poems" (1868), "The Grammar of Assent" (1870), and "Mr Gladstone's 'Expostulation'" (1875). See *Fortnightly Review* for 1877, F W Newman's "Early History of the late Cardinal Newman" (1891), Dr Edwin Abbott's "The Anglican Career of Cardinal Newman," R H Hutton's "Cardinal Newman" (1891), etc.

Newton, Sir Isaac (b Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, December 25th, 1642, d Kensington, March 20th, 1727). "Principia Philosophiæ Naturalis Mathematica" (1687), 'Quadrature of Curves" (1700); "Opticks" (1704), "Arithmetica Universalis" (1707), "Analysis per Quantitatum Series" (1711), "De Mundi Systemate" (1728), "Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms" (1728), "Observations on the Prophecies of Daniel" (1733), "The Method of Fluxions and Analysis by Infinite Series" (1736), and other works, published by Bishop Horsley in 1779-85, under the title of "Opera quæ extant Omnia" The Life of Newton has been written by Fontenelle (1728), Frisi (1778), Biot (1822), De Morgan (1833), Whewell (1836), and Sir David Brewster (1855 and 1855) His "Correspondence with Professor Cotes" appeared in 1850. Best edition of "Principia," 1871

Newton, John (b London, July 24th, 1725, d. December 31st, 1807) "Cardiphonia, or, Utterance of the Heart" (1781), "Messiah. Fifty Expository Discourses" (1786), and, with Cowper the poet the "Olney Hymns"

Nichol, Professor John, LL.D. (b Montrose, September 8th, 1833, d October 11th, 1894) "Fragments of Criticism" (1860), 'Hannibal" (1873), "Byron" (1880), "Death of Themistocles, and Other Poems" (1881); "Robert Burns" (1882), "American Literature"

(1882), "Francis Bacon, his Life and Philosophy" (1888-9), "Thomas Carlyle" (1892), etc.

Nichols, John (b Islington, February 2nd, 1745 d November 26th, 1826) "Brief Memoirs of Mr Bowyer" (1778), "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth" (1781), 'Anecdotes of Bowyer and many of his Literary Friends" (1782); "The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth" (1788-1807), "The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester" (1795-1815), "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" (1812-15), 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century" (1817-58), "Progresses, Processions, and Magnificent Festivities of King James the First, etc" (1828), editions of the Letters of Sir Richard Steele and Bishop Atterbury, "The Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica" (1780-1800), and other works

Nicolas, Sir Nicholas Harris (b Cornwall, March 10th, 1799, d near Boulogne, August 3rd, 1848) "Life of William Davison" (1823), 'Notitia Historica" (1824), 'A Synopsis of the Peerage of England" (1825), "Testamenta Vetusta" (1826), "History of the Town and School of Rugby" (1827), 'Lives of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton" (1837), "History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire" (1842), and 'Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton" (1847). Edited *The Retrospective Review*, and certain of the Aldine Poets

Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D. (b Auchindoir Aberdeenshire, October 10th 1851) "Life of James Macdonald" (1880), "Memoirs of Professor Elmslie," etc Editor of *The Expositor*, *The British Weekly*, *The Bookman*, and of several theological series

Norman, Henry (b Leicester, 1858). "The Real Japan" (1891), "The People and Politics of the Far East" (1894)

Norris, W. E. "Heaps of Money" (1877), 'Mlle de Mersac" (1880) "Matrimony" (1881), "Thirlby Hall" (1883), 'No New Thing" (1885), "A Man of His Word" (1885), "Adrian Vidal" (1885), "My Friend Jim" (1886), "A Bachelor's Blunder" (1886) "Major and Minor" (1887), "The Rogue" (1888), "Mrs Fenton" (1889), "Miss Shafto" (1889), "The Baffled Conspirators" (1890), 'Marcia" (1890), "Misadventure" (1890), "Mr Chaine's Sons" (1891), "Miss Wentworth's Idea" (1891), "Jack's Father, etc" (1891), "His Grace" (1892) "A Deplorable Affair" (1893), "Matthew Austin" (1894), "Saint Ann's" (1894), "Style in Fiction" (1894), "A Victim of Good Luck" (1894), "Billy Bellew" (1895), etc

North, Roger (b. 1650, d 1733) "Lives of the Right Hon Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Sir Dudley North, and the Hon and Rev Dr John North" (1742-44), "Examen, or, an Enquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a Pretended Compleat History of England" (1740), "A Discourse on the Study of the Laws" (1824), and "Memoirs of Musick," edited by Dr Rimbault in 1846

Norton, The Hon. Mrs Caroline Elizabeth S., Lady Maxwell (b 1808, d June 15th, 1877) "The Dandie's Rout" (1825), "The Sorrows of Rosalie" (1829); "The Undying One" (1831), "The Coquette and Other Stories" (1834), "The Wife and Woman's Reward" (1835), 'The Dream, and Other Poems" (1840), "The Child of the Islands" (1845), 'Aunt Carry's Ballads" (1847), "The Martyr" (1849), 'A Residence in Sierra Leone" (1849); "Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse" (1850—identical with "The Coquette"), "Stuart of Dunleath" (1851), "English Laws of Custom and Marriage for Women of the 19th Century" (1854), "Letter to the Queen on the Marriage and Divorce Bill" (1855), "The Lady of La Garaye" (1862) 'Lost and Saved" (1863), "Old Sir Douglas" (1867), "The Rose of Jericho" (1870).

Norton, Thomas (b Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire, 1532, d 1584) Translation of Calvin's "Institutes" (1562), Three Acts of "Ferrex and Porrex."

O

O'Brien, William (b. 1852) "When We Were Boys" (1890), "Irish Ideas" (1893)

O'Connor, Thomas Power, M.P. (b. Athlone, 1848) "Benjamin Disraeli" (1878), "Lord Beaconsfield a Biography" (1879), "Gladstone's House of Commons" (1885), "The Parnell Movement' (1886), "Charles Stewart Parnell" (1891), "The Book of Pity

and of Death," translation (1892); "Sketches in the House" (1893).

Occam, William of (b. Ockham, Surrey, 1270; d. Munich, April 7th, 1347). "Disputatio inter Clericum et Militem" (1475); "Dialogorum libri septem adversus hæreticos; et Tractatus de dogmatibus Johannis XXII." (1476); "Opus nonaginta dierum et dialogi, compendium errorum contra Johannem XXII." (1481); "Scriptum in primum librum sententiarum, in quo theologica simul et arcium atque philosophiæ dogmata usque ad principia resolvuntur stilo clarissimo facili et apto" (1483); "Quodlibeta septem" (1487); "Tractatus Logicæ divisus in tres partes" (1488); "Centiloquium Theologicum" (1491); "Quæstiones et Decisiones in quatuor libros Sententiarum" (1495); "Expositio aurea super totam artem Veterem, continens hosce tractatus" (1496); and "Summa totius logicæ" (1498). For a list of Occam's other works, *see* Jöcher's "Gelehrten Lexicon."

Occleve, Thomas (b. about 1370). English translation of "De Regimine Principum," and minor pieces, printed by George Mason in 1796. *See* Warton's "History"; Ritson's "Bibliographia Poetica," and Ellis's "Specimens of the English Poets;" also Morley's "English Writers," vol. vi.

Ogilby, John (b. Edinburgh, 1600; d. 1676). Translations of "The Æneid" (1649); "Æsop's Fables" (1651); "The Iliad" (1660); and "The Odyssey" (1661).

Oliphant, Laurence (b. 1829; d. 1888). "A Journey to Katmandhu," "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea" (1853); "Minnesota and the Far West" (1855); "The Transcaucasian Campaign under Omar Pasha" (1856); "Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan in 1857-59" (1860); "Patriots and Filibusters" (1861); "Incidents of Travel;" "Piccadilly" (1870); "Land of Gilead" (1881); "Tracts and Travesties" (1882); "Altiora Peto" (1883); "Sympneumata" (1885); "Episodes in a Life of Adventure" (1887). Memoir by Mrs. Margaret Oliphant (1891).

Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret (b. Liverpool, about 1828). "Mrs. Margaret Maitland" (1849); "Merkland" (1851); "Adam Graeme of Mossgray" (1852); "Harry Muir" (1853); "Magdalen Hepburn" (1854); "Lilliesleaf" (1855); "Zaidee" (1856); "Katie Stewart" (1856); "The Quiet Heart" (1856); "Chronicles of Carlingford" (including "Salem Chapel," "The Perpetual Curate," "The Rector," "Miss Marjoribanks," and "Phœbe Junior"); "Memoirs of Edward Irving" (1862); "Agnes" (1866); "The Brownlows" (1868); "The Minister's Wife" (1869); "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II." (1869); "John" (1870); "Three Brothers" (1870); "A Son of the Soil" (1870); "Memoir of Francis d'Assisi" (1870); "Squire Arden" (1871); "Memoir of Montalembert" (1872); "Ombra" (1872); "At his Gates" (1872); "Innocent" (1873); "May" (1873); "A Rose in June" (1874); "For Love and Life" (1874); "Valentine and his Brothers" (1875); "The Curate in Charge" (1876); "The Makers of Florence" (1876); "Dante" (1877); "Carità" (1877); "Mrs. Arthur" (1877); "Young Musgrave" (1877); "Dress" (1878); "The Primrose Path" (1878); "Within the Precincts" (1879); "He that Will Not when he May" (1880); "A Literary History of England, 1710-1825" (1882); "In Trust" (1882); "The Ladies Lindores" (1883); "It was a Lover and his Lass" (1883); "Hester" (1884); "The Wizard's Son" (1884); "Sir Tom" (1884); "Madam" (1885); "Two Stories of the Seen and the Unseen" (1885); "A Country Gentleman and his Family" (1886); "The Son of his Father" (1887); "The Makers of Venice" (1887); "The Second Son" (1888); "Memoir of John Tulloch" (1888); "Cousin Mary" (1888); "Joyce" (1888); "Lady Car" (1889); "A Poor Gentleman" (1889); "Neighbours on the Green" (1889); "The Duke's Daughter" (1890); "The Mystery of Mrs. Blencarrow" (1890); "Royal Edinburgh" (1890); "Sons and Daughters" (1890); "Kirsteen" (1890); "Jerusalem" (1891); "Janet" (1891); "The Railway Man and his Children" (1891); "Memoir of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant" (1891); "The Marriage of Elinor" (1892); "Diana Trelawny" (1892); "The Cuckoo in the Nest" (1892); "The Heir Presumptive and the Heir Apparent" (1892); "Lady William" (1893); "Memoir of Thomas Chalmers" (1893); "The Sorceress" (1893); "The Prodigals and their Inheritance" (1894); "A House in Bloomsbury" (1894); "Historical Characters of the Reign of Queen Anne" (1894). Editor of "Foreign Classics for English Readers."

Opie, Amelia (b 1769, d. 1853) "The Dangers of Coquetry," "The Father and the Daughter" (1801), "An Elegy to the Memory of the Duke of Bedford" (1802) "Adeline Mowbray" (1804), "Simple Tales" (1806), etc

Otway, Thomas (b Trotton, Sussex, March 3rd, 1651, d London, April 14th, 1685) 'Alcibiades" (1675) "Don Carlos" (1675), 'Cains Marius" (1680), "The Orphan" (1680), "Venice Preserved" (1682), 'Titus and Berenice," "Friendship in Fashion," and "The Soldier's Fortune" His Works in 1813, with Life

Ouida (Louisa de la Ramée), "Ariadne," "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage," "Chandos," "A Dog of Flanders," "Under Two Flags" (1868), 'Puck" (1869), "Folle-Farine," "Friendship," 'Held in Bondage," "Idalia" (1867), 'In a Winter City," "Pascarel" (1873), 'Signa," "Strathmore," "Tricotrin," "Two Little Wooden Shoes" (1874), "Moths" (1880), "Pipistrello and Other Stories" (1880) "A Village Commune" (1881), "In Maremma" and 'Bimbi" (1882), "Wanda" and "Frescoes" (1883), "Princess Napraxine" (1884), 'A House Party" (1886), "Othmar" (1887), "Guilderoy" (1889), "Ruffino, etc" (1890) "Syrlin" (1890), "Tower of Taddeo" (1890), "Santa Barbara, etc." (1891); 'The New Priesthood" [the Medical Profession] (1893), 'The Silver Christ," and "A Lemon Tree" (1894) "Two Offenders" (1894), 'Views and Opinions" (1895), etc

Overbury, Sir Thomas (b 1581, d. 1613) "A Wife" (1614), "Characters" (1614), "Observations on his Travels upon the State of the Seventeen Provinces as they stood Anno Dom 1609" (1626), "Crumms fallen from King James's Table, or, his Table-Talk" (1715)

Owen, John, D.D. (b 1616 d Ealing, August 24th, 1683) "The Display of Arminianism" (1642), "Communion with God" (1657), "On the Nature, Rise and Progress, and Study of True Theology" (1661), "Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews" (1668), "On Justification" (1677), "Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu, or, the Death of Death in the Death of Christ," 'Diatriba de Divina Justitia," "Doctrine of the Saints, Perseverance Explained and Confirmed," "Vindiciæ Evangelicæ," "Mortification of Sin by Believers," "On the Divine Original, Authority Self-evidencing Light and Power of the Scriptures," "Animadversions on 'Fiat Lux,'" "Indwelling Sin," "A Discourse of the Holy Spirit," "Christologia" 'Works, with Life," in 1826.

Owen, Sir Richard, K.C.B. (b Lancaster, July 20th, 1804, d December 18th, 1892) "Odontography" (1840-45), "Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals" (1846), "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds" (1846), "Parthenogenesis" (1849), "History of British Fossil Reptiles" (1849-51), "Palæontology" (1860), "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," "The Archetype Skeleton," "Fossil Reptiles" (1881), etc 'Life" by R S Owen (1894).

Owen, Robert (b. Newton Montgomeryshire, May 14th, 1771, d 1858). "New Views of Society" (1812), etc.

Owen, Robert Dale (b New Lanark, 1804; d 1877) "System of Education at New Lanark" (1824), "Moral Physiology" (1831); "Personality of God" and "Authenticity of the Bible" (1832), "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" (1860), "The Debatable Land" (1872), "Threading My Way' an Autobiography" (1874), etc.

P

Pain, Barry Eric Odell. "In a Canadian Canoe, etc" (1891), "Stories and Interludes" (1892), 'Playthings and Parodies" (1892), "Graeme and Cyril" (1893), "Kindness of the Celestial, etc" (1894)

Paine, Thomas (b Thetford, Norfolk, January 29th, 1737, d New York, June 8th, 1809) "Common Sense" (1776), "The American Crisis" (1776-83), "The Rights of Man" (1791-92) and "The Age of Reason" (1792 and 1796) His Life was written by "Francis Rudys" (George Chalmers) (1791), Oldys (1791), Cheetham (1809), Rickman (1814), Sherwin (1819), Richard Carlile (1819), Halford (1820), and Vale (1853). See *The North American Review*, vol lvi, and the new Life by Moncure D Conway Works, Boston, 1856, Political Works, London, 1875 The third volume of an edition by Mr. Conway appeared in 1895

Paley, William (b Peterborough, July, 1743, d May 25th, 1805) "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy"

(1785), "Horæ Paulinæ" (1790), "A View of the Evidences of Christianity" (1791), "Natural Theology" (1831), "Sermons" (1808), "Reasons for Contentment," and "The Clergyman's Companion in Visiting the Sick" Works (1815), with Life, Memoirs by G W Meadley in 1809.

Palgrave, Sir Francis (b London, July, 1788, d Hampstead, July 6th, 1861) 'History of the Anglo-Saxons" (1831), "The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth" (1832); 'Rotuli Curiæ Regis" (1835), "The Ancient Kalendars and Inventories of His Majesty's Exchequer" (1836), "Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages the Merchant and the Friar" (1837), "The History of Normandy and of England" (1851-57), and other works.

Palgrave, Professor Francis Turner (b London, September 28th, 1824). "Idylls and Songs" (1854), "The Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics," selections (1861), "Essays on Art" (1866), 'Hymns" (1867), 'Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange" (1868), "Lyrical Poems" (1871), "A Lyric Garland" (1874), 'The Treasury of Lyrical Poems" (1875), 'Chrysomela, a Selection from the Poems of Robert Herrick" (1877), 'The Vision of England" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Sacred Song," selections (1889) "Amenophis and Other Poems" (1892). He has also edited the poems of Clough (1862), Keats (1884), Wordsworth (1885), and Scott, etc

Palgrave, Sir Reginald Francis Douce, K.C.B. (b London, June 28th, 1829) "The House of Commons" (1869), "The Chairman's Handbook" (1877), "Oliver Cromwell, the Protector" (1890)

Palgrave, William Gifford (b 1826, d 1888) 'Personal Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia" (1862-63), "Hermann Agha" (1872), "Essays on Eastern Questions" (1872), "Dutch Guiana" (1876) Contributed much to periodical literature

Palmer, Edward Henry (b 1840, d 1882). 'The Desert of the Exodus" (1871) "History of Jerusalem" (1871), "Arabic Grammar" (1874), "History of the Jewish Nation" (1874), "Persian-English Dictionary" (1876); "Poems of Beha-ed-din Zoheir" (1876-77), "Haroun Alraschid" (1880); "Koran" (1880) Was also for some time a journalist

Parker, Gilbert (b Canada, 1862). "Pierre and his People" (1892), "Mrs. Falchion" (1893) "The Translation of a Savage" (1891), "The Trail of the Sword" (1895), "When Valmond came to Pontiac" (1895)

Parker, Rev. Joseph, D.D. (b Hexham, April 9th, 1830) "Church Questions" (1862), "Ecce Deus," "Ad Clerum" (1870), 'The Paraclete" (1874), "The Priesthood of Christ" (1876), "Tyne Childe," autobiography (1886), "Weaver Stephen" (1886), 'The People's Family Prayer-book" (1889), "Some One" (1893) "None Like It" (1893), 'Well Begun" (1893), "The People's Bible," etc

Parnell, Thomas (b Dublin, 1679, d Chester, July, 1717) "The Life of Zoilus," etc Poems with miscellaneous Prose Works, and Life by Goldsmith (1773)

Parr, Samuel, LL.D. (b Harrow, January 15th 1747 d March 6th, 1825) "Prefatio ad Bellendenum de Statu Priscæ Orbis" (1788), "Letter from Henopolis to the Inhabitants of Plentheropolis" (1792), "Characters of the Late Right Honourable Charles James Fox, selected and in part written by Philopatris Varvicensis" (1809), etc "Aphorisms, Opinions, and Reflections of the late Dr. S Parr" were published in 1826, "Bibliotheca Parriana a Catalogue of the Library of the Rev Samuel Parr, LL D," in 1827, "Parriana, or, Notices of the Rev Samuel Parr, LL D, collected and in part written by E. H. Barker, Esq," in 1828-29, and "Memoirs of the Rev Samuel Parr, LL D," by the Rev William Field, in 1828 In the same year appeared an edition of his Works, "with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and a selection from his Correspondence, by John Johnstone, M.D."

Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings, Mus.D. (b Bournemouth, February 27th, 1848). "History and Development of Mediæval and Modern European Music" (1877), "Studies of Great Composers" (1886), "The Art of Music" (1893)

Pater, Walter H. (b August 4th, 1839; d July 30th, 1894) "Studies in the History of the Renaissance" (1873), "The Renaissance" (1875); "Marius the Epicurean" (1885), "Imaginary Portraits" (1887), "Appreciations" (1889), "Plato and Platon-

ism" (1893), "An Imaginary Portrait" (1894), "Greek Studies" (1895).

Patmore, Coventry Kearsay Dighton (b Woodford, Essex, July 2nd, 1823). "Poems" (1844), with additions in 1853, under the title of "Tamerton Church Tower, and Other Poems," "The Angel in the House," in four parts—"The Betrothal" (1854), "The Espousal" (1856), "Faithful for Ever" (1860), and "The Victories of Love" (1862), besides "The Unknown Eros" (1877), "Principle in Art" (1889), "Religio Poetæ" (1893), "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower" (1895). A selection from his poems has been published by Richard Garnett, entitled "Florilegium Amantis" (1879)

Pattison, Rev. Mark (b Hornby, Yorks, 1813, d July 30th, 1884) "Isaac Casaubon" (1875), "Milton" (1879), "Sermons" (1885), "Essays," collected by H Nettleship (1889) Edited Works of Milton and Pope "Memoirs" edited by Mrs Pattison, now Lady Dilke (1885) Recollections by T. F. Althaus and by Hon L A Tollemache

Payn, James (b 1830) "Lost Sir Massingberd" (1864); "A County Family" (1869), "A Perfect Treasure" (1869) "Like Father, Like Son" (1870), "At Her Mercy" (1874) "Less Black than we're Painted" (1878), "By Proxy" (1878), "What He Cost Her" (1878), "High Spirits" (1879), "Under One Roof" (1879), "Two Hundred Pounds Reward" (1880), "A Confidential Agent" (1880), "A Grape from a Thorn" (1881), "For Cash Only" (1882) "Some Private Views" (1882), "Literary Recollections" (1884), "The Luck of the Darrells" (1885), "Glow-Worm Tales" (1887), "Holiday Tasks" (1887), "A Prince of the Blood" (1888), "The Eavesdropper" (1888), "The Mystery of Mirbridge" (1888), "The Burnt Million" (1890), "Notes from the *News*" (1890), "The Word and the Will" (1890), "Sunny Stories, and Some Shady Ones" (1891), "A Modern Dick Whittington" (1892), "A Stumble on the Threshold" (1892), "A Trying Patient" (1893); "Gleams of Memory" (1894), "In Market Overt" (1895).

Payne-Smith, Robert, D.D., Dean of Canterbury (b Gloucestershire, 1818, d. March 31st, 1895). "Prophecy as a Preparation for Christ" (1869), "Daniel" (1886), etc.

Peacock, Thomas Love (b. Weymouth, 1785, d 1866) "Headlong Hall (1815) "Melin Court" (1817), "Rhododaphne" (1818), "Nightmare Abbey" (1818), "Maid Marian" (1822), "The Misfortunes of Elphin" (1829) "Crotchet Castle" (1831), "Gryll Grange" (1860)

Pearse, Rev. Mark Guy (b Cranborne, 1842) "Mister Horn and His Friends" (1872) "John Tregenoweth" (1873), "Daniel Quorm and His Religious Notions" (1875), "Homely Talks" (1880), "Simon Jasper" (1883), "Thoughts on Holiness" (1884) "Cornish Stories" (1884), "Some Aspects of the Blessed Life" (1886) "The Christianity of Jesus Christ" (1888), "Short Talks for the Times" (1889), "Jesus Christ and the People" (1891), "Elijah the Man of God" (1891), "Naaman the Syrian" (1893), "The Gospel for the Day" (1893), "Moses" (1894), etc

Pearson, Charles Henry (b Islington, 1830, d 1894) "The Early and Middle Ages of England" (1861), "History of England During the Early and Middle Ages" (1867), "National Life and Character" (1893)

Peele, George (b 1552, d 1598?) "The Arraignment of Paris" (1584) "The Device of the Pageant" (1585), "An Eclogue Gratulatorie" (1589) "A Farewell" (1589), "Polyhymnia" (1590), "Descensus Astrææ" (1591) "The Hunting of Cupid" (1591), "King Edward the First" (1593), "The Honour of the Garter" (1593), "The Battle of Alcazar" (1594), "The Old Wives' Tale" (1595) "The Love of King David and Fair Bethsabe" (1599) "Historie of Two Valiant Knights" (1599), "Merrie Conceited Jests" (1627), "The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren the Faire Greek" "Life" by Dyce, prefixed to Works, in 1828

Pemberton, Max (b Birmingham, 1863) "The Diary of a Scoundrel" (1891) "The Iron Pirate" (1893), "Jewel Mysteries I have Known" (1894), "The Sea Wolves" (1894), "The Impregnable City" (1895), "The Little Huguenot" (1895)

Pepys, Samuel (b Brampton, Huntingdonshire, February 23rd, 1633, d May 26th, 1703). "Memoirs relating to the State of the Royal Navy of England" (1690) "Diary" edited by Lord Braybrooke in 1825, another edition, 1879 The "Life, Journals, and Correspondence" of Pepys published in 1841, new and enlarged edition, with notes by Henry B. Wheatley, in progress (1895)

Percy, Thomas, Bishop of Dromore (b Bridgnorth, Shropshire, April 13th, 1728, d Dromore, Ireland, September 30th, 1811) "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" (1765); "Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated" (1763), "The Songs of Solomon, translated, with a Commentary" (1764), translation of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities" (1770), "The Hermit of Warkworth" (1771), "A Key to the New Testament" (1779), and "An Essay on the Origin of the English Stage" (1793) The 'Reliques' were edited by Hales and Furnivall in 1868

Philips, Ambrose (b Leicestershire, 1671, d London, June 8th, 1749) "Pastorals" (1708), "A Poetical Letter from Copenhagen" (1709), "Persian Tales" (1709), "The Distrest Mother" (1712), "The Briton" (1722), "Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester" (1722), and "Poems" (1748). Edited *The Freethinker* "Life" by Dr Johnson

Philips, Francis Charles (b 1849). "As in a Looking-Glass" (1885), "Jack and Three Jills" (1886), "A Lucky Young Woman" (1886), "Social Vicissitudes" (1886), "The Dean and his Daughter" (1887), "Strange Adventures of Lucy Smith" (1887), "Little Mrs. Murray" (1888); "Young Mr. Anshe's Courtship" (1889), "A French Marriage" (1890), "Extenuating Circumstances" (1891), "Madame Valérie" (1892), "Constance" (1893), "One Never Knows" (1893), "Mrs. Bouverie" (1894), "A Doctor in Difficulties" (1894); "The Worst Woman in London" (1895), "A Question of Taste" (1895), also works in collaboration

Pinero, Arthur Wing (b. London, 1855) 'The Plays of A W Pinero," begun 1891.

Pinkerton, John (b Edinburgh, February 17th, 1758, d Paris, March 10th, 1826) "Scottish Tragic Ballads" (1781), "Essay on Medals" (1782), "Runes' (1782), "Select Scottish Ballads' (1783), "Letters on Literature" (1785), "Ancient Scottish Poems" (1786), A Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths" (1787), "Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum," etc (1789); "An Inquiry into the History of Scotland" (1789), "The Medallic History of England to the Revolution" (1790); "Scottish Poems" (1792), "Observations on the Antiquities, etc , of Western Scotland" (1793), "Iconographia Scotica" (1797), "The History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary" (1797); "The Scottish Gallery" (1799), "Walpoliana," "Modern Geography," "Recollections of Paris," "Petralogy," an edition of Barbour's "Bruce," and other works. "Literary Correspondence" (1830)

Planché, James Robinson (b. 1796; d 1880) "Lays and Legends of the Rhine" (1826-27), "Descent of the Danube from Ratisbon to Vienna" (1828), "History of British Costume" (1834) "Regal Records Coronation of Queens" (1838), "Souvenir of the Bal Costumé" (1842), 'Pursuivant at Arms, or, Heraldry Founded upon Facts" (1851) 'Corner of Kent, or, some Account of the Parish of Ash-next-Sandwich" (1864)

Plumptre, Edward Hayes, D.D., Dean of Wells (b August 6th, 1821, d. February 1st, 1891) "Things Old and New" (1844), "Sermons at King's College" (1859) "Lazarus and Other Poems" (1864), "Master and Scholar" (1866), "Christ and Christendom" (1867), "The Spirits in Prison" (1881), "The Commedia and Canzoniere of Dante" (1886), 'Life of Thomas Ken" (1888) Translated Sophocles (1866) and Æschylus (1870), a leading contributor to Bishop Ellicott's "Old and New Testament Commentaries for English Readers"

Pollock, Professor Sir Frederick, Bart. (b December 10th, 1815) "Spinoza, his Life and Philosophy" (1880); "Essays in Jurisprudence and Ethics" (1882), "The Land Laws" (1883); "An Introduction to the History of the Science of Politics" (1890), "Oxford Lectures and Other Discourses" (1890); "History of English Law before the Time of Edward I" (1895), etc Editor of the *Law Reports*

Pope, Alexander (b London, May 21st, 1688, d. Twickenham, May 30th, 1744) "Pastorals" (1709), "An Essay on Criticism" (1711), "The Rape of the Lock" (1711 and 1714), "The Messiah" (1712), "The Temple of Fame" (1712), "Prologue to Cato" (1713), "Windsor Forest" (1713), "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" (1713), "Narrative of Dr Robert Norris, concerning the Strange and Deplorable Frenzy of J D (John Dennis)" (1713), "Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady" (1717), "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard" (1717), "Three Hours After Marriage," translation of the "Iliad" (1715-20), edition of Shakespeare (1725), translation of the

"Odyssey" (1725-26), "Letters to Cromwell" (1726), "Treatise on the Bathos" (1727), "The Dunciad" (1728), contributions to *The Grub Street Journal* (1730-37), "Epistle on Taste" (1731), "Essay on Man" (1732-34), "Moral Essays" (1732-35), "Epistle to Arbuthnot" (1735), "Correspondence" (1735 and 1736), "Imitations of Horace" (1733-4-7), "Epilogue to the Satires" (1738), "The New Dunciad" (1742-43) Best edition of Works, Elwin's *See* also the editions by A W Ward (1869), Mark Pattison (1869), Cowden Clarke (1873), and Rossetti (1873), with biographies, "Concordance to Pope's Works," by Abbot (1875), and "Pope" (1880) For Criticism, *see* Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Hazlitt's 'English Poets," De Quincey's "Leaders of Literature," Sainte Beuve's "Causeries," Taine's "English Literature," Stephen's "Hours in a Library" and his "Pope" (*Men of Letters*), a German "Life" by Deetz (Leipzic, 1876), Lowell's "Study Windows," etc

Porson, Richard (b. East Ruston, Norfolk, December 25th, 1759, d London, September 28th, 1808) "Letters to Mr Archdeacon Travis" (1790), editions of the "Hecuba" (1797), "Orestes" (1798), "Phœnissæ" (1799), "Medea" (1801), and other publications collected by Monk and Bloomfield in the "Adversaria" (1812), by Dobree in the "Notæ in Aristophanem" (1820), by Kidd in the "Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms" (1815), the whole forming, with his "Photii Græcum Lexicon" and "An Imperfect Outline of his Life" by Kidd, the six volumes of "Opera Philologica et Critica" *See* also "Porsoniana" (1814), "A Short Account of the Late Mr. Richard Porson," by the Rev Stephen Weston (1808), "A Narrative of the Last Illness and Death of Richard Porson," by Dr Adam Clarke (1808), "A Vindication of the Literary Character of the late Professor Porson," by Critо Cantabrigiensis (Dr Turton, Bishop of Ely) (1827), 'The Life of Richard Porson," by the Rev J Selby Watson (1861), and Aiken's "Athenæum"

Porter, Anna Maria (b 1780, d Bristol, June 21st, 1832). "Artless Tales" (1793), "Octavia" (1798), "The Lakes of Killarney" (1804), "A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love" (1805), "The Hungarian Brothers" (1807), "Don Sebastian" (1809), "Ballads, Romances, and Other Poems" (1811), "The Recluse of Norway" (1814); "Walsh Colville" (1819), "The Feast of St Magdalen" (1818), "The Village of Mariendorpt" (1821), "The Knight of St John" (1821), "Roche Blanche" (1822), "Tales Round a Winter Hearth" (in conjunction with her sister Jane), "Honor O'Hara" (1826), "Barony" (1830), and other works

Porter, Jane (b Durham, 1776, d Bristol, May 24th, 1850). "Thaddeus of Warsaw" (1803), "The Scottish Chiefs" (1810), "The Pastor's Fireside" (1815), 'Duke Christian of Luneberg" (1824), 'Coming Out," and "The Field of Forty Footsteps" (1828), "Tales Round a Winter Hearth" (in conjunction with her sister Anna Maria) (1826), "Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative," and other works

Praed, Mrs. Rachel Mackworth (b Queensland, March 27th, 1852) "An Australian Heroine" (1880), "Policy and Passion" (1881), "Nadine" (1882), "Moloch" (1883), "Zero" (1884), "Affinities" (1885), "Australian Life" (1885); "The Head Station" (1885), "The Brother of the Shadow" (1886), 'Miss Jacobsen's Chance" (1886); "The Bond or Wedlock" (1887), "Longleat of Kooralbyn" (1887), "Ariane" (1888), "The Romance of a Station" (1891), "The Soul of Countess Adrian" (1891), "The Romance of a Chalet" (1892), "Outlaw and Law-maker" (1893), "Christina Chard" (1894) Has also written novels in collaboration with Mr Justin McCarthy

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (b. London, July 26th, 1802, d July 15th, 1839) "Poems" (1864), with Memoir by Derwent Coleridge.

Price, Richard, D.D. (b Llangeinor, Glamorganshire, February 23rd, 1723, d. March 19th, 1791) "Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals" (1758), three dissertations on "Prayer," "Miraculous Evidences of Christianity," and "On the Reasons for Expecting that Virtuous Men shall meet after Death in a State of Happiness" (1767), and "A Free Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism" (1778) *See* the "Life" by Morgan (1815)

Priestley, Joseph, LL.D. (b Fieldhead, near Leeds, March 13th, 1733, d February 6th, 1804) "The Scripture Doctrine of Remission," "Lectures on the Theory of Language and Universal Grammar" (1762), "Chart of

Biography" (1765), "The History and Present State of Electric Science, with Original Observations" (1767), "Rudiments of English Grammar" (1769), Theological Repository" (1769-88), "The History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours" (1772), "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion" (1772), 'Examination of Reid, Beattie, etc." (1774), 'Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air" (1774), "The Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity" (1777), "Lectures on Oratory and Criticism" (1777), "Disquisitions Relating to Matter and Spirit" (1777), 'A Harmony of the Evangelists, in Greek" (1777), "Observations on Education" (1778), "Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever" (1781-87), "A History of Corruptions of Christianity" (1782), "A History of Early Opinions Concerning Jesus Christ" (1786) "Lectures on History and General Policy" (1788), "A General History of the Christian Church to the Fall of the Western Empire" (1790), "Discourses on the Evidences of Revealed Religion" (1791), "An Answer to Mr. Paine's 'Age of Reason'" (1795), "A Comparison of the Institutes of Moses with those of the Hindoos and other Ancient Nations" (1799), "A General History of the Christian Church from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Present Time" (1802), "Notes on all the Books of Scripture" (1803), "The Doctrines of Heathen Philosophy Compared with those of Revelation" (1804), and other "Works" included in the 26-volume edition published with a "Life" by J Towill Rutt, in 1823.

Prior, Matthew (b July 21st, 1664, d Wimpole, September 18th, 1721) "The City and Country Mouse" (1687) (with Halifax), "Carmen Seculare" (1700), and other works, a collected edition of which appeared in 1718 "Poems" edited, with biographical and critical introductions, by Dr Johnson (1822), John Mitford (1835), and George Gilfillan (1857) 'Memoirs" and 'Supplement" to Poems in 1722

Procter, Adelaide Anne (b London, October 30th, 1825, d London, February 2nd, 1864) "Legends and Lyrics" (1858) *See* the "Memoir" prefixed to her Poems by Charles Dickens (1866)

Procter, Bryan Waller, "Barry Cornwall" (b Wiltshire or London, November 21st, 1787, d London, October 4th, 1874). "Dramatic Scenes" (1819), "A Sicilian Story" (1820), "Marcian Colonna" (1820) "Mirandola," a play (1821); "The Flood of Thessaly" (1822) "Effigies Poeticæ," "English Songs" (1832), 'Essays and Tales in Prose" (1851), besides "Biographies" of Kean and Lamb Edited Shakespeare and Ben Jonson *See* Miss Mutimer's "Biographical Sketches" and his "Autobiography" (1877)

Proctor, Richard Anthony (b March 23rd, 1837, d 1888) "Saturn and its System" (1865), "Handbook of the Stars, and Gnomonic Star Atlas" (1866), "Constellation Seasons" (1867), "Half-Hours with the Stars" (1869); "Other Worlds than Ours" (1870), "The Borderland of Science" (1870), "Transits of Venus" (1874), "The Universe and Coming Transits" (1874), "Wages and Wants of Science Workers" (1876), "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy" (1877), "Pleasant Ways in Science" (1878), 'Rough Ways Made Smooth" (1879), "Easy Star Lessons" (1881), "Familiar Science Studies" (1882), "Chance and Luck" (1887) Was the editor of *Knowledge*

Prynne, William (b Swainswick, Somersetshire, 1600 d London, October 24th, 1669) "Histrio Mastix the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragedie" (1633) "Newes from Ipswich" (1637), "The Antipathie of the English Lordly Legacie both to Regall Monarchy and Civill Unity" (1641); "A Pleasant Purge for a Roman Catholic to Evacuate his Evill Humours" (1642), "Pride's Purge" (1648), "Records of the Tower," "Parliamentary Writs," etc. *See* vol. iii of Howell's "State Trials and Documents Relating to William Prynne," etc. (Camden Society, 1877)

Purchas, Samuel (b Thaxted, Essex, 1577, d London, September 30th, 1626) "Purchas, his Pilgrimage, or, Relations of the World, and the Religions Observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation to this Present" (1613). "Microcosmus, or, the Historie of Man" (1619) "The King's Tower and Triumphant Arch of London" (1623), "Hakluytus Posthumus, or, Purchas his Pilgrimes, containing a History of the World, in Sea Voyages and Lande Travels, by Englishmen and Others" (1625-26)

Pusey, Edward Bouverie, D.D. (b. 1800, d September 16th 1882) "The Doctrine of the Real Presence

Vindicated" (1855), 'A History of the Councils of the Church" (1857), "Sermons Preached before the University of Oxford" (1859 and 1872), "The Minor Prophets, with Commentary" (1862-67), "Daniel the Prophet" (1864), 'The Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church" (1865), "Un-Science, not Science, Adverse to Faith" (1878), "Advice on Hearing Confession" (1878), "Parochial Sermons," "What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment" (1880), "Sermons for the Church's Seasons" (1883), "Private Prayers" (1883) Edited "Tracts for the Times" Vols i. and ii. of "Life" by Liddon and others (1893)

Puttenham, George (*b circa* 1530). "Partheniades" (1579), "Arte of English Poesie" (1589), both reprinted, with Memoir of the Author by Hazlewood in 1811 Facsimile of the "Arte" by Arber (1869)

Pye, Henry James (b London, 1745, d 1813) "The Progress of Refinement" (1783) "Shooting" (1784), "A Commentary Illustrating the Poetics of Aristotle, by Examples taken chiefly from the Modern Poets" (1792), "Alfred" (1801), and "Comments on the Commentators of Shakespeare" (1807), "Poems" (1810)

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"Q." (*See* COUCH, ARTHUR THOMAS QUILLER)

Quarles, Francis (b Romford, Essex, 1592, d. September 8th, 1644). "A Feast for Wormes" (1620), "Pentalogia, or, the Quintessence of Meditation" (1620), "Hadassa, or, the History of Queen Esther" (1621), "Argalus and Parthenia" (1621), "Job Militant, with Meditations Divine and Moral" (1624), "Sion's Elegies Wept by Jeremie the Prophet" (1624), "Sion's Sonnets Sung by Solomon the King, and periphras'd" (1625), "Divine Poems" (1630), "Divine Fancies" (1632), "Emblems, Divine and Moral" (1635) "Hieroglyphics of the Life of Man" (1638), "The Shepherd's Oracles" (1644), "The Virgin Widow" (1649), "Enchiridion, Containing Institutions Divine, Contemplative, Practicall, Moral, Ethical, Economical, Political" (1652), etc.

Quincey, Thomas de (b Manchester, August 15th, 1785, d Edinburgh, December 8th, 1859) "Works" (1853) —i "Autobiographic Sketches", ii. "Autobiographic Sketches, with Recollections of the Lakes" iii "Miscellanies chiefly Narrative", iv "Miscellanies" v "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" (1822), vi. "Sketches, Critical and Biographic", vii "Studies of Secret Records, Personal and Historic", viii 'Essays Sceptical and Anti-Sceptical on, Problems Neglected or Misconceived", ix "Leaders in Literature, with a Notice of Traditional Errors affecting Them", x. "Classic Records, Reviewed and Deciphered", xi "Critical Suggestions on Style and Rhetoric, with German Tales", xii. "Speculations, Literary and Philosophic, with German Tales", xiii "Speculations, Literary and Philosophic", and xiv. "Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been Neglected" Much more complete edition by Ticknor and Field, of Boston, U S, in twenty volumes For biography, *see* his "Autobiography" Miss Martineau's "Biographical Sketches," his "Life" by Page (1877), and Prof Masson in the *English Men of Letters* series For Criticism, *see* Stirling's "Essays" and Stephen's "Hours in a Library," etc.

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Radcliffe, Anne (b. London, July 9th, 1764, d. London, February 7th, 1823) "The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne" (1789), 'The Sicilian Romance" (1790), "The Romance of the Forest" (1791), "The Mysteries of Udolpho" (1794), "A Journey Through Holland" (1795), "The Italian" (1797), 'Gaston de Blondeville" (1826), and "Poems" (1834). For Biography and Criticism, *see* Scott's "Biographies," Dunlop's "History of Fiction," Kavanagh's "Women of Letters," and Jeaffreson's "Novels and Novelists"

Raleigh, Sir Walter (b Hayes, Devonshire, 1552, d London, October 29th, 1618). "The Discovery of the Large, Beautiful, and Rich Empire of Guiana" (1596), "A History of the World" (1614), 'Advice to his Son," etc "Works" in 1751 and 1829 For Biography, *see* the "Lives" by Whitehead, Oldys, Birch, Cayley (1805), Thomson (1830), Tytler (1833), Napier (1857), St John (1868), and Edwards (1870), also, D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," and Kingsley's "Miscel-

lames." For Criticism, see *The Edinburgh Review*, vol. lxxi, and Hannah's edition of the "Poems" (1875). *See* also the "Bibliography" by T. N. Brushfield (1886)

Ramsay, Allan (b Leadhills, Lanarkshire, October 15th, 1686, d Edinburgh, January 7th, 1758) "Poems" (1721), "Fables and Tales" (1722); "The Monk and the Miller's Wife" (1723), "Health," "Tea-Table Miscellany," and "Evergreen" (1724), "The Gentle Shepherd" (1725), "Thirty Fables" (1730), "Scots Proverbs" (1736). "Works," with "Life" (1877).

Ramsay, Edward Bannerman, LL.D., Dean of Edinburgh (b Aberdeen, January 31st, 1793, d Edinburgh, December 27th, 1872) "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" (1857) *See* "Memoir" by Professor Cosmo Innes, prefixed to twenty-third edition of "Reminiscences," and "Memorials and Recollections" by C Rogers (1873)

Randolph, Thomas (b Newnham, Northamptonshire, 1605, d March 17th, 1635). "Aristippus, or, The Jovial Philosopher" (1630); "The Jealous Lovers" (1632); "Conchanum Dolum" (1638), "Amyntas, or, The Impossible Dowry" (1638), "Hey for Honesty" (1651), and "Poems," published with "The Muses' Looking-Glass," and his other works (1668) "Dramatic Works," edited by W Carew Hazlitt (1875) *See* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" and *The Retrospective Review*, vi. 61-87

Rawlinson, The Rev. Professor George (b 1815) "New Version of Herodotus" (1858-62), "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World" (1862), "Manual of Ancient History" (1869), "The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy" (1873), "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy" (1876), "The History of Ancient Egypt" (1881), "The Religions of the Ancient World" (1882), "Egypt and Babylon" (1885), "Parthia" (1886), "Moses: his Life and Times" (1887), "Biblical Topography" (1887), "The Kings of Israel and Judah" (1889), "Isaac and Jacob" (1890), "History of Phœnicia" (1893), etc Has also written expositions of several books of the Old Testament

Rawlinson, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. (b. Chadlington, Oxon, 1810, d. March 5th, 1895) "The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun" (1846), "The Cuneiform Inscription of Babylon and Assyria" (1850), "Outline of the History of Assyria" (1852), "Notes on the Early History of Babylonia" (1851), translation of "The Inscription of Tiglath Pileser" (1857), "England and Russia in the East" (1871). Joint editor of "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia" (1861-70), etc

Rayleigh, John William Strutt, Lord, D.C.L., LL.D. (b November 12th, 1842) "The Theory of Sound" (1877-78), etc Edited Clerk Maxwell's "Heat" (1891-91)

Reade, Charles, D.C.L. (b. 1814, d April 11th, 1884) "Peg Woffington" (1851); "Christie Johnstone" (1853), "It is Never Too Late to Mend" (1857), "The Course of True Love Never Does Run Smooth" (1857); "Jack of All Trades" (1858), "Love Me Little, Love Me Long" (1859), "White Lies" (1860), "The Cloister and the Hearth" (1861); "Hard Cash" (1863), "Griffith Gaunt" (1866); "Foul Play," with Dion Boucicault (1869), "Put Yourself in his Place" (1870); "A Terrible Temptation" (1871), "A Simpleton" (1873) "The Wandering Heir" (1875); "A Hero and Martyr" (1876), "A Woman-Hater" (1877), and "A Perilous Secret" (1883), besides the following dramas: "Gold" (1850), "Two Loves and a Life" (1851), "The King's Rivals" (1851), "Masks and Faces" (with Tom Taylor, 1851), "Foul Play" (with Boucicault) (1868), "The Wandering Heir" (1875), "The Scuttled Ship" (1877), "Drink" (1879), and "Love and Money" (1883). "Life" by C. L. Reade and Compton Reade (1887)

Reeve, Clara (b. Ipswich, 1738; d Ipswich December 3rd, 1803). "Poems" (1769), "The Phœnix" (1772); "The Champion of Virtue, or, the Old English Baron" (1777); "The Progress of Romance" (1785), "The Two Monitors," "The Exile," "The School for Widows," "Plans of Education," and "The Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon." *See* Sir Walter Scott's "Biographies" and Jeaffreson's "Novels and Novelists"

Reeves, Mrs. Henry, *née* Helen Buckingham Mathers (b Crewkerne, 1852), "Comin' Through the Rye" (1875); "The Token of the Silver Lily" (1877), "Cherry Ripe" (1878), "My Lady Green Sleeves" (1879), "The Story of a Sin" (1882), "Sam's Sweetheart" (1883), "Eyre's Acquittal" (1884), "Jock o' Hazelgreen" (1884),

"Found Out" (1885), "Murder or Manslaughter" (1885), "The Fashion of This World" (1886), "Blind Justice" (1889), 'The Mystery of No 13" (1891), 'My Jo, John" (1891), "T'other Dear Charmer" (1892), "A Study of a Woman" (1893), "What the Glass Told" (1893), "A Man of To-day" (1894).

Reid, Mayne (b Ulster, 1818; d London, October 22nd, 1883) "The Rifle Rangers" (1849), "The Scalp Hunters" (1850), "The Boy Hunters" (1852), 'The Young Voyagers" (1853), "The White Chief" (1855), "The Quadroon" (1856), "The War Trail" (1858), "The Wild Huntress" (1861), "The Cliff Climbers" (1864), The Headless Horseman" (1865), "Afloat in the Forest' (1866), 'The Guerilla Chief" (1867); "The Child Wife" (1868), "The Castaways" (1870), "The Finger of Fate" (1872), "The Death Shot" (1873), and 'The Flag of Distress" (1876), etc

Reid, Sir T. Wemyss, LL.D. (b Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1842) "Cabinet Portraits" (1872), "Charlotte Bronte" (1877), "Politicians of To-day" (1879), "The Land of the Bey" (1882), "Gladys Fane" (1883), "Mauleverer's Millions" (1886), "Life of the Right Hon W. E Forster" (1888) "Life, Letters, etc, of Richard Monckton Milnes, First Lord Houghton" (1890) Editor of *The Speaker*, and formerly of the *Leeds Mercury*.

Reid, Thomas (b Strachan, Kincardineshire, April 26th, 1710, d Glasgow, October 7th, 1796) "Essay on Quantity" (1745), "An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense" (1764), "The Logics of Aristotle" appended to Lord Kames's "Sketches of the History of Man" (1773), "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man" (1785), and "Essays on the Active Powers of the Human Mind" (1788). 'Works," with Dissertation and Notes, by Sir William Hamilton, and with a 'Life" by Dugald Stewart, in 1846 For Criticism *see* Priestley, Dugald Stewart, Brown, Royer Collard, Cousin, Professor Fraser, and McCosh

Reynolds, Sir Joshua (b Plympton, Devonshire, July 16th, 1723, d February 23rd, 1792) "Discourses on Painting" (1771), three contributions to *The Idler*, some notes to Mason's translation of Du Fresnoy's "Art of Painting," and "Notes" on a tour through Flanders and Holland "Literary Works" in 1797, with "Life" by Malone "Life" by Northcote, in 1813, by Farrington, in 1819, by Cotton, in 1856, and by Leslie and Taylor, in 1865 *See* also Stephen's "English Children, as painted by Reynolds" (1866), and Dr Hamilton's "Catalogue Raisonné" (1875)

Ricardo, David (b London, April 19th, 1772, d Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, September 11th, 1823), "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes" (1809), "On the Influence of a Low Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock" (1815), "Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency" (1816), "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" (1817), "On Protection to Agriculture" (1822), and a 'Plan for the Establishment of a National Bank" (1824) "Works," with "Life" by J. R McCulloch (1846)

Richard of Cirencester (d 1402). "Historia ab Hengista ad annum 1348," "De Situ Britanniæ," with Life, in 1809, now one of the "Six Old English Chronicles" in Bohn's Antiquarian Library (1848). *See* Mayor's "Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ" (Public Record Series, 1863, 1869).

Richardson, Sir Benjamin Ward, M.D., LL.D. (b. Somerby, October 31st, 1828). "Hygeia" (1876); "A Ministry of Health, etc." (1879), "The Son of a Star" (1888), "Thomas Sopwith" (1891), also many medical works

Richardson, Samuel (b Derbyshire, 1689, d July 4th, 1761) "Negociations of Sir Thomas Roe in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte" (1740), "Pamela" (1741), "Clarissa Harlowe" (1748), "Sir Charles Grandison" (1754), and No 97 of Dr Johnson's *Rambler*. Complete Works, with Life (1811), Correspondence (1804) For Criticism, *see* Masson's 'Novelists and Their Styles," Scott's "Novelists and Dramatists," Hazlitt's "Comic Writers.' Taine's "English Literature," Stephen's "Hours in a Library," etc

Riddell, Mrs. Charlotte E. L. (b 1837) "The Moor and the Fens" (1858), "George Geith" (1864), "Maxwell Drewett" (1865), "The Race for Wealth" (1866); "Far Above Rubies" (1867), "Austin Friars" (1870), "Home, Sweet Home" (1873), "The Ruling Passion" (1876), 'The Mystery in Palace Gardens" (1880), "A Struggle for

Fame" (1883); "Mitre Court" (1885); "Miss Gascoigne" (1887); "Idle Tales" (1888), "The Nun's Curse" (1888); "Princess Sunshine" (1889); "A Mad Tour" (1891); "My First Love" (1891); "The Head of the Firm" (1892); "A Silent Tragedy" (1893); "The Rusty Sword" (1893), etc.

Rigg, Rev. James Harrison, D.D. (b. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1821). "Principles of Wesleyan Methodism" (1850); "Modern Anglican Theology" (1857); "Relations of J. Wesley ... to the Church of England" (1868); "National Education" (1873); "The Living Wesley" (1875); "Discourses and Addresses on Leading Truths of Religion and Philosophy" (1880); "Character and Life Work of Dr. Pusey" (1883); "Comparative View of the Church Organisations" (1887), etc. Editor of the *London Quarterly Review*.

"Rita," *nee* Mrs. Eliza M. J. von Booth (b. in Scotland). "Vivienne" (1877); "Like Dian's Kiss" (1878); "Countess Daphne" (1880); "A Sinless Secret" (1881); "My Lady Coquette" (1881); "Faustine" (1882); "After Long Grief and Pain" (1883); "Dame Durden" (1883); "My Lord Conceit" (1884); "Two Bad Blue Eyes" (1884); "Corinna" (1885); "Gretchen" (1887); "Darby and Joan" (1888); "Miss Kate" (1889); "Sheba" (1889); "The Laird o' Cockpen" (1891); "Aseuath of the Ford" (1892); "Brought Together" (1892); "The Man in Possession" (1893); "Countess Pharamond" (1893); "The Ending of My Day" (1894); "Peg the Rake" (1891); "A Husband of No Importance" (1894); "A Gender in Satin" (1895), etc.

Ritson, Joseph (b. Stockton, October 2nd, 1752; d. September 3rd, 1803). "English Songs" (1783); "Ancient Songs" (1790); "Ancient Popular Poetry" (1791); "An English Anthology" (1793-94); "Scottish Songs" (1794); "Robin Hood Poems" (1795); "Minot's Poems" (1795); "Bibliographia Poetica" (1802); "Northern Garlands" (1810); "Gammer Gurton's Garland" (1810); "The Caledonian Muse" (1821); "A Life of King Arthur" (1825); "Memoirs of the Celts or Gauls" (1827); "Annals of the Caledonians" (1828); "Fairy Tales" (1831). "Life and Letters," by Sir Harris Nicolas (1833).

Robertson, Frederick William (b. London, February 3rd, 1816; d. Brighton, August 14th, 1853). "Sermons" (1855-73); "Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Subjects" (1858); "Expository Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians" (1859); "An Analysis of Mr. Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'" (1862); and "Notes on Genesis" (1877). "Life," by Rev. Stopford A. Brooke (1865).

Robertson, William, D.D. (b. Borthwick, Midlothian, September 19th, 1721; d. June 11th, 1793). "The History of Scotland during the Reigns of Queen Mary and of King James VI., till his Accession to the Crown of England" (1759, and, with additions and corrections, 1787); "The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V., with a View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century" (1769); "The History of America" (1777, and, with additions and corrections, 1788); and "An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, and the Progress of Trade with that Country prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope" (1791). Works, with Life, by Bishop Gleig, in 1828. "Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson, D.D.," by Dugald Stewart (1801). *See* also Brougham's "Men of Letters of the Time of George III."

Robinson, A. Mary F., Madame Darmesteter (b. Leamington, February 27th, 1857). "A Handful of Honeysuckle" (1878); "The Crowned Hippolytus" (1880); "Emily Brontë" (1883); "Arden" (1883); "New Arcadia, and Other Poems" (1884); "An Italian Garden" (1886); "The End of the Middle Ages" (1888); "Songs, Ballads, and a Garden Play" (1888); "Retrospect and Other Poems" (1893).

Robinson, F. W. (b. Spitalfields, December 23rd, 1830). "A Woman's Ransom" (1863); "Mrs. Stewart's Intentions" (1864); "No Man's Friend" (1867); "Anne Judge, Spinster" (1867); "For Her Sake" (1869); "True to Herself" (1870); "A Bridge of Glass" (1872); "Her Face was Her Fortune" (1873); "Little Kate Kirby" (1873); "As Long as She Lives" (1876); "Poor Zeph," etc. (1880); "Women are Strange," etc. (1883); "The Hands of Justice" (1883); "The Man She Cared For" (1884); "Poor Humanity" (1884); "Lazarus in London" (1885); "A Fair

Maid" (1886); "The Youngest Miss Green" (1888), "The Courting of Mary Smith" (1888); "The Keeper of the Keys" (1890); "A Very Strange Family" (1890), "Her Love and His Life" (1891), "The Wrong that was Done" (1892); "The Fate of Sister Jessica," etc (1893)

Robinson, Henry Crabb (b Bury St Edmunds, May 13th, 1775, d London, February 5th, 1867). "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence" (1869)

Rochester, Earl of, John Wilmot (b Ditchley, Oxfordshire, April 10th, 1647, d July 26th, 1680) "Poems" (1680), "Valentinian" (1685); "Letters" (1697); "Works" (1709). *See* Burnet's "Passages of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Rochester"

Rogers, Henry (b about 1814, d August 20th, 1877) "Essays from *The Edinburgh Review*" (1850, with additions in 1874), "The Eclipse of Faith" (1852), "Life of Thomas Fuller" (1856); "Reason and Faith" (1866), "Essays from *Good Words*" (1868); "Theological Controversies of the Time" (1874), "The Superhuman Origin of the Bible" (1874); and "Selections from the Correspondence of R E. H Greyson" Edited Burke's "Works," etc.

Rogers, Samuel (b Newington Green, near London, July 30th, 1763, d London, December 18th, 1855) "The Scribbler," in *The Gentleman's Magazine;* "Ode to Superstition, and Other Poems" (1786); "The Pleasures of Memory" (1792), "An Epistle to a Friend" (1798), "Columbus" (1812), "Jacqueline" (1814); "Human Life" (1819), and "Italy" (1822). "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers, Esq., with a Memoir of His Life," in 1856, and further "Recollections," edited by William Sharpe, in 1859 *See* Hayward's "Biographical and Critical Essays," first series, Roscoe's "Essays," Jeffrey's "Essays;" Hazlitt's "English Poets," Lockhart's 'Life of Scott," chaps lxii, lxxvi; Martineau's "Biographical Sketches," and P W Clayden's "Early Life of Samuel Rogers" (1887), and "Rogers and His Contemporaries" (1889).

Romanes, George John, LL.D. (b. May 20th, 1848, d May 23rd, 1894). "Mental Evolution" (1878); "Animal Intelligence" (1882); "Charles Darwin, His Character and Life" (1882); "The Scientific Evidences of Organic Evolution" (1883); "Mental Evolution in Animals" (1883), "The Starfish, Jelly-fish, and Sea Urchins" (1885); "Mental Evolution in Man" (1888), "Darwin, and After Darwin" (1892); "An Examination of Weismannism" (1893); "Thoughts on Religion," edited by Canon Gore (1895), "Mind, Motion, and Monism" (1895).

Roscoe, William (b Liverpool, March 8th, 1753, d Liverpool, June 30th, 1831). "The Life of Lorenzo di Medici, the Magnificent" (1795), "The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth" (1805), "On the Origin and Vicissitudes of Literature" (1817), etc. "Life" by his son (1833).

Roscommon, The Earl of (b. 1663, d. 1684). "Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry" (1683), "Essay on Translated Verse" (1684) His verses were published in Johnson's "Collection of the Poets," and a collection of his "Works" was published in 1700.

Rosebery, The Right Hon Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of, LL.D. (b. London, 1847) "Pitt" (1891).

Rossetti, Christina Georgina (b. London, December 5th, 1830; d December 29th, 1894) "Goblin Market and Other Poems" (1862), "The Prince's Progress, and Other Poems" (1866); "Commonplace and other Short Stories" (1870), "Sing-Song a Nursery Rhyme-book" (1872), "Speaking Likenesses" (1874), "Annus Domini A Prayer for Every Day in the Year" (1874), "Seek and Find" (1879), "Short Studies of the Benedicite" (1879), "Called to be Saints" (1881), "Letter and Spirit" (1883), "Time Flies" (1885), "The Face of the Deep" (1892). Poems collected in 1875, enlarged edition, 1891

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel (b 1828; d April 9th, 1882). "The Early Italian Poets" (1861) (reproduced in 1873 as "Dante and His Circle"), "Poems" (1870), "Ballads and Sonnets" (1881). Edited *The Germ.* For Biography, *see* William Sharp's "D G Rossetti" (1882) and Joseph Knight's "Life" (1887). *See* also Stedman's "Victorian Poets," Swinburne's "Essays and Studies," and Forman's "Living Poets," and W. M. Rossetti's "D. G. Rosetti as Designer and Writer" (1889).

Rossetti, Maria Francesca (b. London, February 17th, 1827; d. November 24th, 1876). "The Shadow of Dante" (1871), etc.

Rossetti, William Michael (b London, about 1832) "Dante's Hell, Translated" (1865), "Criticisms on Swinburne's Poems and Ballads" (1866), "Fine Art chiefly Contemporary Notices" (1867), "Memoir of Percy Bysshe Shelley" (1886), "Life of John Keats" (1887), 'Dante Gabriel Rossetti as Designer and Writer' (1889) His edited Blake's "Poems," with "Memoir" (1866), Walt Whitman's "Poems" (1868), Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Poetical Works" (1886), and Moxon's "Poets, with Short Biographies," etc

Rowbotham, John Frederick (b 1851). "A History of Music" (1885-87), "The Death of Roland" (1887), "The Human Epic" (1890), "Private Life of the Great Composers" (1892), 'History of Russal School" (1891), "The Troubadours and the Courts of Love" (1895).

Rowe, Nicholas (b Little Barford, Bedfordshire, 1673, d December 6th, 1718) "The Ambitious Stepmother" (1700), "Tamerlane" (1702), "The Fair Penitent" (1703), "The Biter" (1705), "Ulysses" (1707), 'The Royal Convert' (1708), "Jane Shore" (1713), 'Lady Jane Grey" (1715), and other works printed with the Plays His edition of Shakespeare appeared in 1709, his translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia" in 1718.

Rowley, William (of uncertain date) "The Travailes of the English Brothers" (1607), with John Day, "A Fair Quarrel" (1617), with J Middleton, "A New Wonder, a Woman Never Vext" (1632), "All's Lost by Lust" (1633), "A Match at Midnight" (1633) "A Shoemaker a Gentleman" (1638), "The Birth of Merlin" (1662), "The Fool without Book," "A Knave in Print, or, One for Another," "The None-Such;" "The Booke of the Four Honoured Loves," "The Parliament of Love" Rowley also wrote a pamphlet, "A Search for Money" (1609), and collaborated with Massinger, Middleton, etc, in several other plays.

Ruskin, John, LL.D. (b London, February, 1819) "Salsette and Elephanta, a Poem" (1839), "Modern Painters" (1843-1860), "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" (1849), "Pre-Raphaelism" (1850), "The Stones of Venice" (1851-53), "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds" (1851), "The King of Golden River" (1851), "Notes on the Academy" (1853-60), "The Two Paths" (1854), "Lectures on Architecture and Painting" (1854), "The Opening of the Crystal Palace" (1854); "On the Nature of Gothic Architecture" (1854); "Giotto and His Works" (1855); "The Harbours of England" (1856), "Notes on the Turner Collection" (1857), "The Political Economy of Art" (1858), 'The Cambridge School of Art" (1858), "Elements of Perspective" (1859), "Decoration and Manufacture" (1859), "Unto this Last' (1862), "Ethics of the Dust" (1865), "Sesame and Lilies" (1865), "The Study of Architecture in Our Schools" (1865), "The Crown of Wild Olive" (1866), "Time and Tide by Weir and Tyne" (1868), "The Queen of the Air the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm" (1869), "Lectures on Art" (1870), "Aratra Pentelici," "The Elements of Sculpture" (1872), "The Eagle's Nest" (1872), "Michael Angelo and Tintoret" (1872), "Ariadne Florentina" (1872), "Love's Meinie" (1873), "Val d'Arno" (1874), "Proserpina" (1875-76); "Frondes Agrestes Readings in Modern Painters" (1875), "Deucalion" (1876); "Mornings in Florence" (1877), "The Laws of Fesole" (1877); edition of Xenophon's "Economics," and "Notes on the Turner Collection" (1878), "Annotated Catalogue of the Works of Hunt and Prout" (1879), "The Lord's Prayer and the Church" (1880), "Love's Clavigera," "Elements of English Prosody" (1880), "Arrows of the Chace" (1880), "Fiction Fair and Foul" (1880), "Lectures on the Art of England" (1883), "The Pleasures of England" (1884), "Sir Herbert Edwards" (1885), "Præterita" (1885-87); "Hortus Inclusus" (1887), "Poems" (1891), "The Poetry of Architecture" (1892), "Verona, and Other Lectures" (1894). The following volumes of his letters have appeared —"Stray Letters from Professor Ruskin to a Bibliophile" (1892), "Letters . . . to Various Correspondents" (1892), "Letters . to Wilham Ward" (1893), "Three Letters and an Essay on Literature" (1893), "Letters Addressed to a College Friend" (1894), "Letters to Ernest Chesneau" (1894) "Bibliography of Ruskin," by Shepherd (1878); "Selections from the Writings of Ruskin" (1871) *See* W G Collingwood's "Art Teaching of John Ruskin" (1891), and "Life" (1893), etc.

Russell, William Clark (b. New York, February 24th, 1844) "John Holdsworth" (1874), "The Wreck of the *Grosvenor*," "A Sailor's Sweet-

heart" (1880), "An Ocean Free Lance" (1881), "The Lady Maud" (1882), "A Sea Queen" (1883) "Sailors' Language" (1883), "On the Fo'k'sle Head" (1884), "Jack's Courtship" (1884), "A Strange Voyage" (1885), "A Voyage to the Cape" (1886); "The Golden Hope" (1887), "The Frozen Pirate" (1887), "The Death Ship" (1888), "William Dampier: a Biography" (1889), "Betwixt the Forelands Essays" (1889), "Marooned" (1889), "An Ocean Tragedy" (1890), "My Shipmate Louise" (1890), "Horatio Nelson," in collaboration (1890), "Collingwood," a biography (1891), "My Danish Sweetheart" (1891), "Master Rockafellar's Voyage" (1891), 'A Marriage at Sea" (1891); "Miss Dines' Jewels" (1892), "Alone on a Wide, Wide Sea" (1892), "A Strange Elopement" (1892), "Last, ye Landsmen" (1893), "The Emigrant Ship" (1893), "The Convict Ship" (1893), 'The Tragedy of Ida Noble" (1893), "The Phantom Death," etc (1895), etc.

Russell, Sir William Howard, Knt., LL.D. (b Lilyvale, co Dublin, March 28th, 1821) "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps" (1859), "My Diary in India" (1860), "My Diary North and South" (1863), "Canada Its Defences" (1865), "The Adventures of Dr. Brady" (1868), "Diary in the East," etc (1869), "My Diary During the last Great War" (1870), "The Prince of Wales's Tour" [in India] (1877); "The Crimea, 1854-55" (1881), "Hesperothen" (1882), "A Visit to Chile," etc (1890), "The Great War with Russia" (1895), etc

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Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, and Lord Buckhurst (b Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536, d. London, April 19th, 1608) "The Induction" to "The Mirror for Magistrates" and (with Thomas Norton) "The Tragedy of Gorboduc." *See* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," also Cooper's "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," and Lloyd's "Worthies." Works in 1859.

Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (b Southampton, October 23rd, 1845) "Primer of French Literature" (1880), "Dryden" (1881), "A Short History of French Literature" (1882), "Marlborough" (1885), 'Manchester" (1887), "A History of Elizabethan Literature" (1887), "Essays on French Novelists" (1891) "Miscellaneous Essays" (1892), "The Earl of Derby" (1892), "Corrected Impressions" (1895) Has edited Herrick's and Fielding's Works, etc.

Sala, George Augustus (b London, November 24th, 1828) "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "Captain Dangerous," "Quite Alone," "The Two Prima Donnas, and other Stories," "Twice Round the Clock" (1859), "Breakfast in Bed," "Gaslight and Daylight," "Under the Sun," and other essays, besides "America in the Midst of the War," "Two Kings and a Kaiser," "A Journey due North," 'Dutch Pictures," 'From Waterloo to the Peninsula," "Rome and Venice," "William Hogarth," "Paris Herself Again" (1879), "America Revisited" (1882), 'A Journey due South" (1885), "Right Round the World" (1887); "Things I have Seen and People I have Known" (1894), 'London Up to Date" (1894), "The Life and Adventures of G. A. Sala" (1895). First editor of *Temple Bar*, founder of *Sala's Journal*, and for many years a contributor to the *Daily Telegraph* and *Illustrated London News*, to which latter he contributed the well-known "Echoes of the Week"

Sanday, Professor William, D.D., LL.D. (b Holme Pierrepont, August 1st, 1843) 'Authorship and Historical Character of the Fourth Gospel" (1872), "The Gospels in the Second Century" (1876), "The Oracles of God" (1891), "Inspiration" (1893), etc Joint editor of "Old Latin Biblical Texts"

Savage, Richard (b London, January 10th, 1698, d Bristol, July 31st, 1743) "Love in a Veil" (1718), "The Bastard" (1728), "The Wanderer" (1729), etc *See* Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" Works collected in 1775

Sayce, Professor Archibald Henry, D.D., LL.D. (b Shrewsbury, near Bristol, September 25th, 1846) 'Babylonian Literature" (1877), "Fresh Light from the Monuments" (1883), "The Ancient Empires of the East" (1884), "Assyria, its Princes, Priests, and People" (1885), "Religion of the Ancient Babylonians" (1887), "The Hittites" (1888), "The 'Higher Criticism' and the Verdict of the Monuments" (1893), "Social Life Among the Assyrians and Babylonians" (1893); Works on Philology, etc.

Schreiner, Olive, now Mrs Cronwright (b Cape Town) "The Story of an African Farm" (1891), "Dreams" (1893)

Scott, Thomas (b. Braytoft, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, February 16th, 1717, d Aston Sandford, Buckinghamshire, April 16th, 1821). "Essays on the Most Important Subjects of Religion" (1793), "Sermons on Select Subjects" (1796), a "Commentary" on the Bible (1796), "Vindication of the Inspiration of Scripture" (1796), "The Force of Truth" (1799); "Remarks on the Refutation of Calvinism by G. Tomline, Bishop of Carlisle" (1812), and "A Collection of the Quotations from the Old Testament in the New," in *The Christian Observer* for 1810 and 1811 Works, edited by his son, in 1823-5, Life and his "Letters and Papers, with Observations," in 1824

Scott, Sir Walter (b Edinburgh, August 15th, 1771, d Abbotsford, September 21st, 1832) Translation of Burger's "Ballads" (1796), a version of Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" (1799), "The Eve of St John," "Glenfinlas," and "The Grey Brothers" (1800), "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" (1802-3); "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" (1805), "Ballads and Lyrical Pieces" (1806), "Marmion" (1808), "The Lady of the Lake" (1810), "The Vision of Don Roderick" (1811), "Rokeby" (1812); "The Bridal of Triermain" (1813), "Waverley" (1814), "The Lord of the Isles" (1815), "The Field of Waterloo" (1815), "Guy Mannering" (1815), "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk" (1815), "The Antiquary" (1816), "Old Mortality" (1816), "The Black Dwarf" (1816), "Harold the Dauntless" (1817), "Rob Roy" (1817), "The Heart of Midlothian" (1818), "The Bride of Lammermoor" (1819), "The Legend of Montrose" (1819), "Ivanhoe" (1819), "The Monastery" (1820), "The Abbot" (1820), "Kenilworth" (1821), "The Pirate" (1821), "The Fortunes of Nigel" (1822), "Halidon Hill" (1822); "Peveril of the Peak" (1822); "Quentin Durward" (1823); "St Ronan's Well" (1823), "Redgauntlet" (1824); "The Betrothed" (1825); "The Talisman" (1825), "Lives of the Novelists" (1825); "Woodstock" (1826), "The Life of Napoleon" (1827); "The Two Drovers" (1827), "The Highland Widow" (1827), "The Surgeon's Daughter" (1827), "Tales of a Grandfather" (1827-30), "The Fair Maid of Perth" (1828), "Anne of Geierstein" (1829); "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft" (1830), a "History of Scotland" (1829-30), "The Doom of Devorgoil" (1830), "Auchindrane" (1830), "Count Robert of Paris" (1831), and "Castle Dangerous" (1831); besides editions of Dryden (1808), Swift (1814), Strutt's "Queenhoo Hall" (1808), Carleton's "Memoirs of the War of the Spanish Succession" (1808), "Memoirs of the Earl of Monmouth" (1808), "Original Memoirs written during the Great Civil Wars," "The State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler" (1809), "The Somers Tracts" (1809-15), and "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk" (1815), "Border Antiquities of Scotland" (1818), "Letters of Malachi Malagrowther" (1826), and "Sir Tristram," a romance (1801). For Biography, *see* Life by Lockhart (1837-39), Gilfillan (1870), Rossetti (1870), Chambers (1871), Hutton (1878), and Yonge, etc. *See* Hazlitt's "Spirit of the Age," Jeffrey's "Essays," Keble's "Occasional Papers," Carlyle's "Essays," Senior's "Essays on Fiction," Masson's "Novelists and their Styles," Jeaffreson's "Novels and Novelists," Taine's "English Literature," Stephen's "Hours in a Library," Mortimer Collins's Introduction to the Miniature Edition of the Poems, and F. T. Palgrave's preface to the Globe Edition *See* also "Scott Dictionary," by Mary Rogers, New York (1879), and Canning's "Philosophy of the Waverley Novels."

Scrivener, Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose, LL.D., D.C.L. (b Bermondsey, September 29th, 1813, d November 2nd, 1891) "Supplement to the Authorised English Version of the New Testament" (1845), only one volume published, "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament" (1861); "Six Lectures on the Text of the New Testament" (1874).

Sedley, Sir Charles (b 1639; d. 1701) "The Mulberry Garden" (1668); "Antony and Cleopatra" (1677), "Bellamira" (1687); "Beauty the Conqueror; or, the Death of Mark Antony" (1702), "The Grumbler" (1702), "The Tyrant King of Crete" (1702). All the above are dramatic. His complete works, including his plays, poems, songs, etc., were published in 1702.

Seeley, Sir John Robert, K.C.M.G. (b 1834, d January 13th, 1895) "Ecce Homo" (1866), "Livy," bk 1 (1866), "Lectures and Essays" (1870); "Life and Times of Stein" (1879); "Natural

Religion" (1882), "The Expansion of England" (1883), "A Short History of Napoleon" (1886), "Our Colonial Expansion" (1887).

Selden, John (b Salvington, Sussex, September 16th, 1584, d London, November 30th, 1654). "England's Epinomis" (1610), "Jani Anglorum facies altera" (1610), "The Duello, or, Single Combat" (1610), Notes to Drayton's "Polyolbion" (1613), "Titles of Honour" (1614), "Analecton Anglo-Britannicon" (1615), "De Dis Syris" (1617); "The History of Tithes" (1618); "Marmora Arundelliana" (1628), "De Successionibus" (1631), "Mare Clausum" (1635), "De Jure Naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Hebræorum" (1640), "Table Talk" (1689) *See* the Lives by Wilkins (1726), Aikin (1811), and Johnson (1835), also Hannay's "Essays from *The Quarterly*"

Senior, Nassau William (b 1790, d 1864) "An Outline of the Science of Political Economy" (1836), "A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece" (1839), "Suggestions on Popular Education" (1861), "Biographical Sketches" (1863), "Essays on Fiction" (1864), "Historical and Philosophical Essays" (1865), "Conversations with Thiers, Guizot, and other Distinguished Persons during the Second Empire" (1878)

Shaftesbury, Earl of, Anthony Ashley Cooper (b London, February 26th, 1671, d Naples, February 15th, 1713) "Inquiry Concerning Virtue" (1691), "An Inquiry concerning Virtue or Merit" (1699), "A Letter concerning Enthusiasm" (1708), "Sensus Communis" (1709); "Moralists a Philosophical Rhapsody" (1709), "Soliloquy, or, Advice to an Author" (1710), "Miscellaneous Reflections" (1714), forming the seven treatises of his "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times" (1711), "The Judgment of Hercules" (1713) He also wrote "Several Letters by a Noble Lord to a Young Man at the University" (1716), and "Letters to Robert Molesworth, Esq, with Two Letters to Sir John Cropley" (1721). *See* Gizycki's "Philosophie Shaftesburys" (Leip, 1876).

Shakespeare, William (b. Stratford-upon-Avon, 1564; d Stratford, April 26th, 1616). Furnivall's order — First Period: (? 1588-94) "Love's Labour's Lost" (? 1588-9), "The Comedy of Errors" (? 1589), "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (? 1590-1), "Two Gentlemen of Verona" (? 1590-1), "Romeo and Juliet" (1591-3), "Venus and Adonis" (1593), "The Rape of Lucrece" (1593-4), "The Passionate Pilgrim" (? 1589-99), "Richard II." (? 1593), 1, 2, 3 "Henry VI" (? 1592-4), "Richard III" (? 1594). Second Period (? 1595-1601) "King John" (? 1595), "The Merchant of Venice" (? 1596), "The Taming of the Shrew" (? 1596-7); 1 "Henry IV" (1596-7), 2 "Henry IV." (1597-8), "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (1598-9), "Henry V" (1599), "Much Ado about Nothing" (1599-1600), "As You Like It" (1600), "Twelfth Night" (1601), "All's Well that Ends Well" (1601-2), "Sonnets" (? 1592-1608) Third Period (1601-1608) "Julius Cæsar" (1601), "Hamlet" (1602-3), "Measure for Measure" (? 1603); "Othello" (? 1604), "Macbeth" (1605-6), "King Lear" (1605-6), "Troilus and Cressida" (? 1606-7), "Antony and Cleopatra" (? 1606-7), "Coriolanus" (? 1607-8), "Timon of Athens" (? 1607-8) Fourth Period (1609-1613) "Pericles" (1608-9), "The Tempest" (1609-10), "Cymbeline" (? 1610), "The Winter's Tale" (1611), "Henry VIII" (1612-13). Shakespeare's name has also been more or less connected with "Arden of Feversham" (1592), "The Two Noble Kinsmen" (before 1616), "A Lover's Complaint" (1609), "Sir Thomas More" (written about 1590), "Sir John Oldcastle" (1600), "The Passionate Pilgrim" (1599), "Titus Andronicus" (1594), "Edward III" (1596), and "A Yorkshire Tragedy" (1608). First folio, 1623, third, 1664 The leading editions by Rowe (1709), Pope (1725), Theobald (1733), Hanmer (1744-6), Warburton (1747), Blair (1753), Johnson (1765), Capell (1767-8), Johnson and Steevens (1773), Bell (the Stage Edition, 1774), Ayscough (1784), Nichols (1786-90), Malone (1790), Boydell (1802), Johnson, Steevens, and Reed (1803), Chalmers, the Cambridge Edition (1805), Bowdler (the 'Family" Edition, 1818), Harness (1825), Singer (1826), Campbell (1838), Knight (1838-43), Proctor (1839-43), Collier (1841), Hazlitt (1851), Halliwell-Phillipps (1851-53), Hudson (1852-57), Collier (1853), Halliwell-Phillipps (1853-61), Lloyd (1856), Dyce (1857), Grant-White (1857-60), Staunton (1858-60), Mary Cowden Clarke (1860), Carruthers and Chambers (1861), Clark and Wright ("Globe" Edition, 1863-66, and Clarendon Press Select Plays), Dyce (1866-68), Keightley (1867), Hunter (sep-

arate plays, 1869-73), Moberly (separate plays, 1872-73), Bell (1875), and Delius and Furnivall ("Leopold" Edition, 1877). The Biographies of Shakespeare, besides those contained in the above-mentioned editions, are by —Gentleman (1771), Wheler (1806), Britton (1814) Drake (1817 and 1828), Skottowe (1824), Wheeler (1821), Monteuilf (1824), Harvey (1825), Symmonds (1826), Neill (1861), Fullom (1861), and Kenney (1861) For foreign Biography, *see* Guizot, "Shakespeare" (1811), Delius, "Der Mythus von William Shakespeare" (Bonn, 1851) and Grant-White (Boston, U S., 1865) For Criticism, *see*, in addition to the above editions and biographies, Abbot's "Shakespearian Grammar," Bathurst's "Shakespeare's Versification," T S Baynes' "Shakespeare Studies," Brown's 'Sonnets of Shakespeare," Bucknill's "Mad Folk of Shakespeare," S T. Coleridge's "Literary Remains" and "Biographia Literaria," Hartley Coleridge's "Notes and Marginalia," Cohn's Shakespeare in Germany," Courtenay's "Commentaries on Shakespeare," Craik's "English of Shakespeare," De Quincey's "Essays," Douce's "Illustrations of Shakespeare," Dowden's 'Mind and Art of Shakspere,' and "Introduction to Shakespeare," Farmer's "Learning of Shakespeare," Fletcher's "Studies of Shakespeare," Hallam's 'Literary History," Hazlitt's "Characters of Shakespear's Plays," "English Poets," and "Comic Writers," Heraud's "Juncs Life of Shakspere," Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy," Hudson's "Art and Characters of Shakespeare," Ingleby's "Complete View of the Shakespearian Controversy" (1861) Ingram (in "Dublin Afternoon Lectures," 1863), Jameson's "Characteristics of Shakespeare's Women," Lamb's "Works," Langbaine's "Dramatick Poets," Lowell's "Among my Books," Magnin's "Shakespeare Papers," Massey's "Shakespeare's Sonnets and his Private Friends," Mrs Montagu's "Genius of Shakespeare," Richardson's "Essays on Shakespeare's Characters," Reed's "Lectures," Rushton's "Shakespeare's Euphuism" and "Shakspeare a Lawyer," Ruskin (in "Dublin Afternoon Lectures," 1869), Simpson's "Philosophy of Shakespeare's Sonnets," Walker's "Versification of Shakespeare," Wordsworth's 'Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," etc. *See* also French's "Shakespeareana Genealogica" (1869), Friswell's "Life Portraits of Shakespeare," Green's "Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers," Ingleby's "Shakspere Allusion Books," and his "Shakspere, the Man and the Book" (1877), W C Hazlitt's "Shakespeare Jest Books" and "Shakespeare's Library," Mrs Cowden Clarke's "Concordance to Shakespeare," Schmidt's 'Shakespeare Lexicon," John Bartlett's "Concordance," and the various publications of the Shakespeare and New Shakespeare Societies, etc Among foreign authorities on Shakespeare may be mentioned the biographies by Moratin (Spanish, 1795), and Buchon (Dutch, 1824). France has yielded, besides the Lives by Hugo, Guizot (1821), Villemain (1840), Pichot (1841), and Chasles (1851), Taine's "History of English Literature," Mezières "Shakespeare, ses Œuvres et ses Critiques," Lacroix's "Influence de Shakespeare sur le Théâtre Français," and Reymond's "Corneille, Shakespeare, et Goethe" From Germany we have Goethe's "Shakespeare und Kein Ende," the 'Shakespeare Jahrbuch," Gervinus's "Commentaries," Schlegel's "Dramatic Art and Literature," Ulrici's "Dramatic Art of Shakespeare," Friesen's "Alt-england und William Shakespeare," Hebler's "Aufsatze uber Shakespeare," Tschischwitz' "Shakespeare - Forschungen," Benedix's "Die Shakespearomanie," Ludwig's "Shakespeare-Studien," Rotscher's "Shakespeare in seinen hochsten Charaktergebilden," Rumelin's 'Shakespeare - Studien," Kreyssig's "Shakespeare - Fragen," Hertzberg's "Shakespeare's Dramatische Werke," Vehse's "Shakespeare als Protestant, Politiker, Psycholog, und Dichter," Flathe's "Shakspeare in seiner Wirklichkeit," Delius's "Der Mythus von W. Shakespeare," Simrock's "Die Quellen des Shakespeare," Ten Brink's Lectures, and the 'Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare Gesellschaft" For further particulars as to the various editions, and as to the dates of the plays, etc, *see* Professor Hall Griffin's Bibliography at the end of vol xi. of Morley's "English Writers"

Shaw, George Bernard (b Dublin, 1856) "An Unsocial Socialist" (1887), "Cashel Byron's Profession," "Quintessence of Ibsenism" (1891), "Widower's Houses" (1893) Editor of and contributor to "Fabian Essays in Socialism" (1839).

Shelley, Mrs. Mary (b 1797, d. 1851) 'Frankenstein" (1818), "Valperga" (1823); "The Last Man" (1824); "Perkin Warbeck" (1830), "Lodore" (1835); "Falkner" (1837); and "Ram-

bles in Germany and Italy" (1844). Edited her husband's 'Poems," with biographical notes, in 1839.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe (b Field Place, Sussex, August 4th, 1792, d Gulf of Spezzia, July 8th, 1822) "Zastrozzi" (1809), the greater part of "Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire" (1810), part of "Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson," "The Necessity of Atheism," "Queen Mab" (1813), "Alastor, or, the Spirit of Solitude" (1816), "St. Irvyne" (1818), "The Revolt of Islam" (1818), "Rosalind and Helen" (1818), "Julian and Maddalo" (1818), "The Cenci" (1819), "Peter Bell the Third" (1819), "Œdipus Tyrannus or, Swellfoot the Tyrant" (1820), "The Witch of Atlas" (1820), "Epipsychidion" (1821), "Adonais" (1821), "Prometheus Unbound" (1821), "Hellas" (1821). *See* also "The Shelley Papers" (about 1815), "Remarks on Mandeville and Mr. Godwin" (1816); "The Coliseum" (about 1819), and a translation of Spinoza's "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus" (1820), "Essays Letters from Abroad Translations, and Fragments," edited by Mrs Shelley, "The Shelley Memorials," edited by Lady Shelley, and R Garnett's "Relics of Shelley." For Biography, *see* Hogg's 'Life of Shelley," Trelawney's "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," Medwin's 'Life of Shelley," articles by T L Peacock in *Fraser's Magazine* for 1858 and 1860, Leigh Hunt's "Autobiography," "Correspondence," and "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries," "Shelley, by One who knew him '(Thornton Hunt), in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February, 1863, R Garnett in *Macmillan's Magazine* for June, 1860, "Shelley and his Writings," by C S Middleton, Moore's "Life of Lord Byron," and the Memoirs by W M. Rossetti, J Addington Symonds (1878), and Barnett Smith (1877), "The Real Shelley," by J C Jeaffreson (1880), Rossetti's "Memoir of Shelley" (1886), Dowden's "Life of P B Shelley" (1886) *See* the Criticism by A. C Swinburne, in "Essays and Studies," by De Quincey, in his 'Essays," vol v; by Professor Masson, in 'Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and Other Essays;" by R H Hutton, in his "Essays," and Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy." Best editions of "Poems," Buxton Forman's (1876-77), and Rossetti's (1878). Prose Works, edited by Forman (1880) *See* also the publications of the "Shelley Society"

Shenstone, William (b Hales Owen, Shropshire, November 18th, 1714, d February 11th, 1763) "Poems upon Several Occasions" (1737), "The Schoolmistress" (1737 and 1742) "Essays on Men and Manners" "Works" in 1764-69. "Recollections of some Particulars in his Life," by William Seward, in 1788 *See* Gilfillan's edition of "Poems," with "Memoir" (1854).

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (b. Dublin, December 30th, 1751, d London, July 7th, 1816) 'The Rivals" (1778), "St. Patrick's Day, or, the Scheming Lieutenant" (1775), "The Duenna" (1775), "The School for Scandal" (1777); "A Trip to Scarborough" (1777), "The Critic, or, a Tragedy Rehearsed" (1779), "The Stranger" (1798), and "Pizarro" (1799) His Dramatic "Works," with a critical essay by Leigh Hunt, in 1846, in Bohn's Library in 1848, and by Browne (1873) "Life," by Watkins (1817), Thomas Moore (1825), and Browne (1873) *See* 8th of Hazlitt's "Lectures on the Comic Writers," and "Sheridan and his Times" (1859)

Sherlock, Thomas, Bishop of London (b London, 1678, d Fulham, July 18th, 1761) 'The Use and Intent of Prophecy in the Several Ages of the World" (1725) "The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus" (1729), "Discourses at the Temple Church" (1754). "Works," in 1830

Shirley, James (b London September 13th, 1596, d London, October 29th, 1666). "The Wedding" (1629) 'The Grateful Servant" (1630) "The Schoole of Complement" (1631), "The Changes" (1632), "A Contention for Honour and Riches" (1633) "The Wittie Faire One" (1633) "The Triumph of Peace" (1633), "The Bird in a Cage" (1633), "The Night Walkers" (corrected from Fletcher, 1633), "The Traytor" (1635), "The Lady of Pleasure" (1637), "The Young Admirall" (1637), "The Example" (1637), "Hide Parke" (1637), "The Gamester" (1637), "The Royal Master" (1638), "The Duke's Mistris" (1638), "The Maid's Revenge" (1639), "The Tragedie of Chabot Admiral of France" (1639), "The Ball" (1639), "The Arcadia" (1640), "The Humorous Courtier" (1640), "The Opportunitie" (1640), "St Patrick for Ireland" (1640), "Love's Cruelty" (1640), "The Constant Maid" (1640), "The Coronation (?)" (1640), "The Triumph of Beautie" (1646), "The

Brothers" (1652); "The Sisters" (1652); "The Doubtful Heir" (1652); "The Imposture" (1652); "The Cardinal" (1652); "The Court Secret" (1653); "Cupid and Death" (1653); "The General" (1653); "Love's Victory" (1653); "The Politician" (1655); "The Gentlemen of Venice" (1655); "The Contention of Ajax and Achilles" (1659); "Honoria and Mammon" (1659); and "Andromana" (attributed to Shirley, 1660). Also, "Echo; or the Infortunate Lovers" (1618); "Narcissus; or, the Self Lover" (1646); "Via ad Latinam Linguam Complanata" (1649); "Grammatica Anglo-Latina" (1651); "The Rudiments of Grammar" (1656); and "An Essay towards an Universal and Rational Grammar" (1726). "Dramatic Works and Poems," with Notes by Gifford, and "Life" by Dyce, in 1833. *See* also Morley's "English Writers," vol. xi.

Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (b. 1834). "John Inglesant" (1880); "The Platonism of Wordsworth" (1881); "Golden Thoughts of Molinos" (1883); "The Little Schoolmaster Mark" (1883); "Sir Percival" (1886); "A Teacher of the Violin," etc. (1888); "The Countess Eve" (1888); "Blanche, Lady Falaise" (1891).

Sidgwick, Professor Henry, LL.D., D.C.L. (b. Skipton, May 31st, 1838). "Ethics of Conformity and Subscription" (1870); "The Methods of Ethics" (1874); "Principles of Political Economy" (1883); "Outlines of the History of Ethics" (1886); "Elements of Politics" (1891).

Sidney, Sir Philip (b. Penshurst, Kent, November 29th, 1554; d. Zutphen, October 7th, 1586). "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia" (1590); "Astrophel and Stella" (1591); "An Apologie for Poetrie" (1595); "Works," edited by Gray (1829), and Grosart (1877). His "Correspondence with Hubert Languet" was translated from the Latin by Pears in 1845. *See* the Biographies by Fulke Greville (1652), Zouch (1808), Lloyd (1862), H. R. Fox-Bourne (1862), and J. A. Symonds. *See* also Collins's "Sidney Papers," Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," Lamb's prose "Works," Hallam's "Literary History," Hazlitt's "Age of Elizabeth," Masson's "English Novelists," "Cambridge Essays" (1858), and Morley's "English Writers," vols. ix., x., and xi.

Skeat, Rev. Professor Walter Wm., Litt.D. (b. London, November 21st, 1835). "Etymological Dictionary" (1882); "Principles of English Etymology" (1887 and 1891); "Dictionary of Middle English," with A. L. Mayhew (1888), etc.; Complete Edition of Chaucer (1894); also editions of many other early writers, and of Chatterton, etc.

Skelton, John (b. Norfolk, about 1460; d. Westminster, June 21st, 1529). "On the Death of King Edward IV." (1484); "An Elegy on the Death of the Earl of Northumberland" (1489); "The Nigramansir" (1504); "A Goodly Garland or Chapelet of Laurell" (1523); "Merie Tales" (1575); "Magnificence;" "The Bouge of Courte;" "Collyn Clout;" "Phyllyp Sparrowe;" "Why come ye not to Courte?" "Speake Parot;" "Ware the Hawke;" "The Tunning of Elynour Rummying;" "The Maner of the World Nowadays;" "Manerly Mistress Margery;" "Speculum Principis;" "Agaynste a comely Coystrowne." "Works," edited by Dyce (1843).

Skelton, John, LL.D., C.B. (b. Edinburgh, 1831). "The Impeachment of Mary Stuart" (1875); "The Crookit Meg" (1880); "Essays in History and Biography" (1883); "Maitland of Lethington and the Scotland of Mary Stuart" (1887); "Mary Stuart" (1893).

Smart, Christopher (b. 1722; d. 1770). "Poems on Several Occasions" (1752); "The Hilliad" (1753); "The Works of Horace, in English" (1756); "A Song to David" (1763); "Poetical Translation of the Poems of Phædrus" (1765), etc., besides many contributions to periodical literature, and a mass of religious poetry.

Smiles, Samuel (b. Haddington, 1816). "Physical Education" (1837); "Railway Property" (1849); "Life of George Stephenson" (1859); "Self-Help" (1860); "Lives of the Engineers" (1862); "Industrial Biography" (1863); "Lives of Boulton and Watt" (1865); "The Huguenots in England and Ireland" (1867); "Character" (1871); "The Huguenots in France" (1874); "Thrift" (1875); "Scotch Naturalist" (1876); "The Baker of Thurso" (1878); "George Moore" (1878); "Duty" (1880); "Life and Labour" (1887); "Jasmin" (1891); "A Publisher (John Murray) and his Friends" (1891); "Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S." (1894). Edited the "Autobiography of James Nasmyth" (1883).

Smith, Adam, LL.D. (b. Kirkcaldy, June 5th, 1723, d. Edinburgh, July 17th, 1790). "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" (1759); "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776), "The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of America" (1776), "Letter to Mr Strahan on the Last Illness of David Hume" (1777), and "Essays on Philosophical Subjects" (1795). *See* the "Life" by Brougham in "Men of Letters and Science," by Playfair (1805), by Smellie (1800), that prefixed by Dugald Stewart to Smith's Works (1812), Farrer's (1881), R. B Haldane's (1887) and John Rae's (1895). Best editions of the "Wealth of Nations," McCulloch's (1839), and Rogers's (1870)

Smith, Alexander (b Kilmarnock, December 31st, 1830; d Wardie, near Edinburgh, January 8th, 1867) "A Life-Drama, and other Poems" (1853), "Sonnets on the Crimean War" (with Sydney Dobell, 1855), "City Poems" (1857), "Edwin of Deira" (1861); "Dreamthorpe" (1863); "A Summer in Skye" (1865), "Alfred Hagart's Household," a novel (1866), "Last Leaves" (1868) "Life" by P P. Alexander (1869), prefixed to "Last Leaves." *See* also Brisbane's "Early Years of Alexander Smith" (1869).

Smith, Goldwin, LL.D. (b Reading, August 13th, 1823) "Irish History and Irish Character" (1861). "The Foundation of the American Colonies" (1861), "Irish History and Irish Characteristics" (1861), "The Empire" (1863), "Three English Statesmen Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt" (1867), "Lectures on Modern History", "Short History of England down to the Reformation" (1869); "Cowper," in the *English Men of Letters* series, "The Conduct of England to Ireland" (1882); "Life of Jane Austen" (1890), "Canada and the Canadian Question" (1891), "Loyalty, Aristocracy, and Jingoism" (1891), "A Trip to England" (1891), "The Moral Crusader, Wm Lloyd Garrison" (1892), "Bay Leaves" (1893), "Essay on Questions of the Day" (1893); "Specimens of Greek Tragedy" (1893), "The United States" (1893), "Oxford and her Colleges" (1894).

Smith, Horace (b London, December 31st, 1779, d. Tunbridge Wells, July 12th, 1849) "Horatio or, Memoirs of the Davenport Family" (1807), "Rejected Addresses" (with his brother James, 1812), "Horace in London" (1813), "First Impressions" (1831); "Trevanion or, Matrimonial Errors" (1813), "The Runaway" (1813), "Gaieties and Gravities" (1825), "Brambletye House" (1826), "Reuben Apsley" (1827); "The Tor Hill" (1827); "Zillah: a Tale of the Holy City" (1828); "The New Forest" (1829); "Walter Colyton a Tale of 1688" (1830), "Midsummer Medley" (1830), "Festivals, Games, and Amusements of all Nations" (1831), "Tales of the Early Ages" (1832), "Gale Middleton" (1833); "The Involuntary Prophet" (1835); "The Tin Trumpet" (1836); "Jane Lomax or, a Mother's Crime" (1837); "Oliver Cromwell" (1840), "The Moneyed Man, and the Lesson of a Life" (1841), "Adam Brown, the Merchant" (1843); "Arthur Arundel" (1844), "Love's Mesmerism" (1845), and "Poetical Works" (collected, 1840).

Smith, Reginald Bosworth (b. Dorchester, 1839) "Mohammed and Mohammedanism" (1874), "Carthage and the Carthaginians" (1878); "Rome and Carthage" (1881); "Life of Lord Lawrence" (1883), etc

Smith, Sydney, Canon of St Paul's (b. Woodford, June 3rd, 1768, d February 22nd, 1845) "Six Sermons preached at Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh" (1800), "Letters on the Catholics from Peter Plymley to his Brother Abraham" (1808), "Sermons" (1809), "The Judge that smites contrary to the Law" (1824), "A Letter to the Electors on the Catholic Question" (1826), "Three Letters to Archdeacon Singleton on the Ecclesiastical Commission" (1837-9), "The Ballot" (1837), "Letter to Lord John Russell on the Church Bills" (1838); "Letters on American Debts" (1844), "Fragment on the Irish Roman Catholic Church" (1845), "Sermons" (1846), and "Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy" (1849) A "Selection from his Writings" appeared in 1855, his "Wit and Wisdom" in 1861. His "Works, including his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*," were published in 1839-40 *See* the "Life" by Lady Holland, with the "Letters," edited by Mrs Austen (1858), Hayward's "Biographical and Critical Essays" (1858, vol i), the *Edinburgh Review*, No cii, and *Fraser's Magazine*, No xvii.

Smith, Professor William Robertson, LL.D. (b Keig, Aberdeenshire, November 8th, 1816, d March 31st, 1894) "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church" (1881) "The Prophets

of Israel" (1882); "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia" (1885); "Lectures on the Religion of the Semites" (1889). Joint editor of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Smollett, Tobias George, M.D. (b. Dalquhurn House, Dumbartonshire, March, 1721; d. Leghorn, October 16th, 1771). "The Tears of Caledonia" (1746); "The Advice: a Satire" (1746); "The Reproof: a Satire" (1747); "The Adventures of Roderick Random" (1748); "The Regicide: a Tragedy" (1749); "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle" (1751); "An Essay on the External Use of Water, with particular Remarks on the Mineral Waters of Bath" (1752); "The Adventures of Ferdinand, Count Fathom" (1753); a translation of "Don Quixote" (1756); "The Reprisals: or, Tars of Old England" (1757); "A Compleat History of England" (1757); "A Compendium of Voyages and Travels" (1757); "The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves" (1762); "The Present State of all Nations" (1764); "Travels through France and Italy" (1766); "The History and Adventures of an Atom" (1769); "The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker" (1771); "Ode to Independence" (1773); and miscellaneous poems and essays contributed to *The Critical Review*. "Plays and Poems, with Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author," in 1777; his "Miscellaneous Works" in 1790, 1796, 1797, and 1845; the second and last of these editions including notices of his "Life" by Dr. Anderson and W. Roscoe respectively. "Works" in 1872, with "Memoir" by J. Moore. *See* also the "Biographies" by Sir Walter Scott and Robert Chambers. For Criticism, *see* Hazlitt's "Comic Writers," Thackeray's "English Humourists," Forsyth's "Novelists of the Eighteenth Century," Masson's "Novelists and their Styles," etc.

Somerville, Mrs. Mary (b. Roxburghshire, December 26th, 1780; d. Naples, November 29th, 1872). "The Mechanism of the Heavens" (1831); "The Connection of the Physical Sciences" (1834); "Physical Geography" (1848); "Molecular and Microscopic Science," etc. "Personal Recollections and Correspondence" in 1873.

South, Robert, D.D. (b. Hackney, 1633; d. July 8th, 1716). "Musica Incantans" (1655); "The Laitie Instructed" (1660); "Animadversions on Dr. Sherlock's Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity" (1693), etc. "Opera Posthuma" (1717); "Sermons" (1823); new edition (1842).

Southern, Thomas (b. Dublin, 1660; d. Westminster, May 26th, 1746). "The Persian Prince: or, The Loyal Brother" (1682); "The Disappointment: or, The Mother in Fashion" (1684); "The Wife's Excuse" (1692); "The Spartan Dame" (1721); "Isabella: or, The Fatal Marriage;" "Oroonoko;" "The Rambling Lady;" "Cleomenes," "Works" with *Life* (1774).

Southesk, The Earl of (b. 1827). "Jonas Fisher" (1875); "Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains" (1875); "Greenwood's Farewell and Other Poems" (1876); "The Meda Maiden and Other Poems" (1877); "Origin of Pictish Symbolism" (1893), etc.

Southey, Mrs. Caroline Anne Bowles (b. 1786; d. 1851). "Ellen Fitzarthur" (1820); "The Widow's Tale;" "Solitary Hours," etc.

Southey, Robert, LL.D. (b. Bristol, August 12th, 1774; d. Keswick, March 21st, 1843). "Wat Tyler" (1794); "Poems" (1795, 1797, 1801); "Joan of Arc" (1796); "Thalaba the Destroyer" (1801); "Madoc" (1805); "Metrical Tales and Other Poems" (1805); "The Curse of Kehama" (1810); "Roderick" (1814); "Odes" (1814); "Minor Poems" (1815); "Carmen Triumphale" (1815); "The Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo" (1816); "The Lay of the Laureate" (1816); "A Vision of Judgment" (1821); "The Expedition of Orsua and the Crimes of Aguirre" (1821); "A Tale of Paraguay" (1825); "All for Love" and "The Pilgrim to Compostella" (1829); "Oliver Newman, and Other Poetical Remains" (1845); and "Robin Hood: a Fragment" (1847). His prose works are as follow:—"Letters Written during a Short Residence in Spain and Portugal, with some Account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry" (1797); "Letters from England, by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella" (1807); "Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, from the Spanish" (1808); a "History of Brazil" (1810); "Omniana; or, the Horæ Otiosiores" (1812); a "Life of Nelson" (1813); a "Life of Wesley" (1820); a "History of the Peninsular War" (1823); "The Book of the Church" (1824); "Sir Thomas More; or, Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society" (1824); "Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ

Stephen, James Kenneth (b 1859; d. 1892) "International Law and International Relations" (1884), "Lapsus Calami" (1891), "The Living Languages" (1891), "Quo Musa Tendis?" (1891).

Stephen, Leslie (b 1832). "The Playground of Europe" (1871); "Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking" (1873), "Hours in a Library" (1874-79); "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" (1876), "Samuel Johnson" (1878), "The Science of Ethics" (1882); "Life of Henry Fawcett" (1885), "An Agnostic's Apology," etc (1893), "Life of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen," his brother (1895), and "Pope" and "Swift" in the *English Men of Letters* series Edited *Cornhill*, and was first editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Sterling, John (b. 1806, d. 1844) "Arthur Coningsby" (1830), "Poems" (1839), "The Election" (1841), and "Strafford," a tragedy (1843). "Works" in 1848. Lives by Hare (1848) and Carlyle (1851)

Sterne, Laurence (b Clonmel, November 24th, 1713, d London, March 18th, 1768) "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." (1759-67), "Sermons" (1760), "A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy" (1768), and "The History of a Warm Watchcoat" (1769). "Letters to his most Intimate Friends" published by his daughter in 1775, "Letters to Eliza" [Mrs Draper] same year, other portions of his correspondence, in 1788 and 1844 For Biography, *see* the *Quarterly Review*, vol xlix, Sir Walter Scott's "Lives of the Novelists," and Fitzgerald's "Life of Laurence Sterne" (1864), and Stapfer's "Vie" (Paris, 1878) For Criticism, *see* Thackeray's "Lectures on the Humourists," Taine's "English Literature," Masson's "English Novelists," Ferrar's "Illustrations of Sterne," Traill's "Sterne," etc

Stevenson, Robert Louis Balfour (b. Edinburgh, November 13th, 1850 d Samoa, December 8th, 1894) "An Inland Voyage" (1878), "Edinburgh Picturesque Notes" (1879), "Travels with a Donkey (1879); "Virginibus Puerisque" (1881), "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" (1882), "New Arabian Nights" (1882), "Treasure Island" (1883), "The Silverado Squatters" (1883), "A Child's Garden of Verse" (1885), "The Dynamiter" (1885), "Prince Otto" (1885); "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (1885), "Kidnapped" (1886), "The Merry Men" (1887), "Underwoods" (1887), "Ticonderoga" (1887), "Memories and Portraits" (1887), "The Black Arrow" (1888), "The Wrong Box," with Lloyd Osbourne (1889); "Ballads" (1890); "The Master of Ballantrae" (1891); "The Wrecker," with Lloyd Osbourne (1892), Three Plays, in collaboration with W. E. Henley (1892); "Across the Plains," etc (1892); "Catriona" (1893), "Island Nights' Entertainments" (1893), "The Ebb Tide," with Lloyd Osbourne (1894). Edinburgh edition of "Works" begun 1894.

Stewart, Dugald (b Edinburgh, November 22nd, 1753, d near Bo'ness, June 11th, 1828). "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind" (1792, 1814, and 1827), "Outlines of Moral Philosophy" (1793), "Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson, D D" (1801), "Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Reid, D D" (1803), "Philosophical Essays" (1810), "Account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith" (1811), "Dissertation exhibiting the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy since the Revival of Letters in Europe" (1815 and 1821), "The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers" (1828); and "Lectures on Political Economy," published in 1855, with the remainder of Stewart's "Works," and an account of his "Life" and "Writings," edited by Sir William Hamilton.

Stillingfleet, Edward (b. Cranborne, Dorsetshire, April 17th, 1635, d Westminster, March 27th, 1699). "Irenicum," "Origines Sacræ" (1662), "Rational Account of the Grounds of the Protestant Religion" (1665), "The Reasons of Christ's Suffering for Us" (1678), "Origines Britannicæ" (1685); "Sermons Preached on several Occasions" (1696-98), "A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity" (1697), "Directions for the Conversations of the Clergy" (1710), "Miscellaneous Discourses on several Occasions" (1735), "Discourses on the Church of Rome," etc "The Life and Character of Bishop Stillingfleet, together with some account of his Works," by Timothy Goodwin, in 1710; same year, "Works" in ten volumes *See* Tulloch's "Rational Theology in England."

Stoughton, Rev. John, D.D. (b. Norwich, November 18th, 1807). "Ages

of Christendom" (1856), "Church and State Two Hundred Years ago" (1862), "Haunts and Homes of Martin Luther" (1875); "Lights of the World" (1876), "Progress of Divine Revelation" (1878), "Religion in England from the Opening of the Long Parliament till the End of the Eighteenth Century" (1881), "William Penn" (1882); "The Spanish Reformers" (1884); "Religion in England from 1800 to 1850" (1884), "Lights and Shadows of Church Life" (1895), etc

Strutt, Joseph (b Springfield, Essex, October 27th, 1742, d October 16th, 1802) "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England" (1773), "Horda Angel-Cynnan or, A Complete View of the Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, etc, of the Inhabitants of England, from the Arrival of the Saxons till the Reign of Henry VIII" (1774-6), "The Chronicle of England, from the Arrival of Julius Cæsar to the Norman Conquest" (1777-8), "A Biographical History of Engravers" (1785-6), "A Complete View of the Dress and Habits of the People of England, from the Establishment of the Saxons in Britain to the Present Time" (1796-9), "The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England" (1801); "Queenhoo Hall," and "Ancient Times" (1808), "The Test of Guilt" (1808), and "Bumpkin's Disaster" (1808).

Stubbs, Very Rev. Charles William, D.D. (b Liverpool, September 3rd, 1845). "International Morality" (1869), "Christ and Democracy" (1884), "The Conscience, and other Poems" (1884), "The Land and the Labourers" (1884); "For Christ and City" (1890); "Christ and Economics" (1893), etc.

Stubbs, Right Rev. William, D.D., D.C.L. (b Knaresborough, June 21st, 1825) "The Constitutional History of England" (1871-78), "Lectures on Mediæval and Modern History" (1886), besides editing "Hymnale Secundum usum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis" (1850), "Tractatus de Santa Cruce de Waltham" (1860), Mosheim's "Institutes of Church History" (1863), "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I" (1864-5), Benedict of Peterborough's "Chronicle" (1867); the "Chronicle" of Roger de Hoveden (1868-71), "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History" (1870), "Memorials of St. Dunstan" (1874), etc

Suckling, Sir John (b. Whitton, near Twickenham, 1609; d Paris, May 7th, 1641) "Works" (1770) A selection, with Life, by the Rev Alfred Suckling, in 1836 *See* Hazlitt's edition of Works, (complete), 1875 *See* also Leigh Hunt's "Companion."

Sully, Professor James, LL.D. (b Bridgwater, 1842). "Sensation and Intuition" (1874); "Pessimism" (1877); "Illusions" (1883); "The Outlines of Psychology" (1884); "The Teachers' Handbook of Psychology" (1886); "The Human Mind" (1892), etc.

Swift, Jonathan, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin (b Dublin, Nov. 30th, 1667, d. there, Oct. 19th, 1745) "The Battle of the Books" (1704), "Tale of a Tub" (1704), "Sentiments of a Church of England Man in Respect to Religion and Government" (1708), "An Argument against the Abolition of Christianity" (1708), "The Conduct of the Allies" (1712), "The Public Spirit of the Whigs" (1714), "Letters by M B Drapier" (1724), "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver" (1726), a "History of the Four Last Years of Queen Anne," "Polite Conversation," "Directions to Servants," "A Journal to Stella," etc Works edited, with a Memoir, by Sir Walter Scott, in 1814 *See* also the Biographies by Hawkesworth, Sheridan, Johnson, Forster, Leslie Stephen, and J. Churton Collins. For criticism, *see* Hazlitt's "Comic Writers," Thackeray's "English Humourists," Jeaffreson's "Novels and Novelists," Masson's "Novelists and their Styles," Taine's "English Literature," and other writers.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles (b. London, April 5th, 1837). "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" (1861); "Atalanta in Calydon" (1864), "Chastelard" (1865). "Poems and Ballads" (1866), "Notes on Poems and Reviews" (1866); "A Song of Italy" (1867); "William Blake," a critical essay (1867); "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition" (1868), "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic" (1870), "Songs before Sunrise" (1871), "Under the Microscope" (1872), "Bothwell," a tragedy (1874); "Essays and Studies" (1875), "George Chapman," an essay (1875). "Erectheus," a tragedy (1876), "A Note on Charlotte Brontë" (1877), "Poems and Ballads" (second series, 1878), "A Study of Shakespeare" (1880), "Songs of the Springtides" (1880); "The Seven

against Sense" (1880), "Mary Stuart, a Tragedy" (1881), "Tristram of Lyonesse" (1882), "A Century of Roundels" (1883); "A Midsummer Holiday" (1884); "Marino Faliero" (1885), "A Study of Victor Hugo" (1886), "Miscellanies" (1886); "Locrine" (1887); "The Jubilee, 1887" (1887), "The Ballad of Dead Men's Bay" (1889), "The Brothers" (1889), "Poems and Ballads" (third series, 1889), "A Study of Ben Jonson" (1889), "The Sisters" (1890), "A Sequence of Sonnets on the Death of Robert Browning" (1890); "Sacred and Shakespearian Affinities" (1890), "Grace Darling" (1893), "Studies in Prose and Poetry" (1894); "Astrophel," etc (1894). "Selections" from his Works (1887) For Criticism, *see* Forman's "Living Poets," Stedman's "Victorian Poets," etc

Symonds, John Addington (b October 5th, 1840, d April 19th, 1893) "Introduction to the Study of Dante" (1873), "Studies of the Greek Poets" (1873-76), "Sketches in Italy and Greece" (1874), "The Renaissance in Italy" (1875-86); "The Sonnets of Michelangelo Buonarotti and Campanella" (1878), "Animi Figuræ" (1882), "Italian Byways" (1883), "Vagabunduli Libellus" (1884), "Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama" (1884); "Wine, Women, and Song" (1884), "Ben Jonson" (1887), "Essays Speculative and Suggestive" (1890); "Our Life in the Swiss Highlands" (1892), "Life of Michelangelo Buonarotti" (1892); "In the Key of Blue," etc (1893), "Walt Whitman" (1893), "Blank Verse" (1894), "Giovanni Boccaccio as Man and Author" (1894). "Life" by Horatio F Brown (1895).

Symons, Arthur (b Milford Haven, February 28th, 1865). "Introduction to the Study of Browning" (1886), "Days and Nights" (1888), "Silhouettes" (1892) "London Nights" (1895) Has edited the Essays of Leigh Hunt, plays of Shakespeare, etc.

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Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (b. Doxey, near Stafford, January 26th, 1795, d. Stafford, March 13th, 1854) "Ion" (1835), "The Athenian Captive," a tragedy (1838), "A proposed New Law of Copyright of the highest Importance to Authors" (1838), "Glencoe, or the State of the MacDonalds," a tragedy (1839); "Three Speeches delivered in the House of Commons in favour of an extension of Copyright" (1840), "Speech for the Defendant in the Prosecution, the Queen *v.* Moxon, for the publication of Shelley's Poetical Works" (1841); "Recollections of a First Visit to the Alps" (1841), "Vacation Rambles and Thoughts" (1844), "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb" (1849-50), "The Castilian" (1853).

Taylor, Sir Henry, D.C.L. (b 1800, d. 1886) "Isaac Comnenus" (1827), "Philip Van Artevelde" (1834), "The Statesman" (1836), "Edwin the Fair" (1842); "The Eve of the Conquest and other Poems" (1847); "Notes from Life" (1847); "Notes from Books" (1849); "A Sicilian Summer" (1850), "St Clement's Eve" (1862) Works (1887) *See* his "Autobiography" (1885), and the Criticism by Anthony Trollope, in vol 1 of *The Fortnightly Review*.

Taylor, Isaac (b Lavenham, August 17th, 1787, d. Stanford Rivers, Essex, June 28th, 1865). "The Elements of Thought" (1822), "Memoir of his Sister Jane" (1825); "History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times" (1827), "The Process of Historical Proof Exemplified and Explained" (1829), a "Translation of Herodotus" (1829); "The Natural History of Enthusiasm" (1829); "A New Model of Christian Mission" (1829), "The Temple of Melekartha" (1831), "Saturday Evening" (1832), "Fanaticism" (1833), "Spiritual Despotism" (1835), "The Physical Theory of Another Life" (1836); "Home Education" (1838), "Ancient Christianity and the Doctrines of the Tracts for the Times" (1839), "Man Responsible for his Dispositions" (1840); "Lectures on Spiritual Christianity" (1841), "Loyola and Jesuitism in its Rudiments" (1849); "Wesley and Methodism" (1851), "The Restoration of Belief" (1855), "The World of Mind" (1857), "Logic in Theology, and other Essays" (1859), "Ultimate Civilisation, and other Essays" (1860), and "The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry" (1860). *See* his son's "Memorials of the Taylor Family" (1867).

Taylor, Canon Isaac, Litt.D., LL.D. (b Stanford Rivers, May 2nd, 1829). "Words and Places" (1865); "Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family of Ongar" (1867),

"Etruscan Researches" (1874), "The Etruscan Language" (1876), "Greeks and Goths" (1879), "The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters" (1883), "Leaves from an Egyptian Note-Book" (1888), "The Origin of the Aryans" (1889), etc.

Taylor, Jeremy, Bishop of Down and Connor and of Dromore (b Cambridge, August 15th, 1613, d. Lisburn, August 13th, 1667). "Sermon on the Gunpowder Treason" (1638), "Of the Sacred Order and Offices of Episcopacy by Divine Institution Asserted" (1642), "Psalter of David, with Titles and Collects, According to the Matter of each Psalm" (1644), "Discourse Concerning Prayer Extempore" (1646), "A Dissuasive from Popery" (1647); "New and Easy Institution of Grammar" (1647), "A Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying" (1647); "The Martyrdom of King Charles" (1649), "The Great Exemplar" (1649), "Holy Living and Dying" (1650), "Prayers Before and After Sermon" (1651), "Clerus Domini" (1651), "A Course of Sermons for all the Sundaies in the Year" (1651-3), "A Short Catechism, with an Explication of the Apostles' Creed" (1652), "Discourse of Baptism, its Institution and Efficacy" (1652); "The Real Presence and Spiritual of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament proved against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation" (1654) "The Golden Grove" (1655), "Unum Necessarium, or, the Doctrine and Practice of Repentance" (1655), "Deus Justificatus, Two Discourses on Original Sin" (1656); "A Collection of Polemical and Moral Discourses" (1657), "Discourse on the Measures and Offices of Friendship" (1657), "The Worthy Communicant" (1660), "Ductor Dubitantium" (1660), "Rules and Advices given to the Clergy of the Diocese of Down and Connor" (1661), etc. "Works" in 1819, 1822 (with Life of the Author, and a Critical Examination of his Works, by Bishop Heber), 1825 (edited by Bradley); 1831 (edited, with a Life, by Hughes); 1834 (edited, with a Life, by Croly and Stebbing), 1841 (with a Memoir), 1847 (Heber's edition, revised by Eden), and 1851 (with an Essay, biographical and critical, by Henry Rogers).

Taylor, John, "The Water Poet" (b. Gloucester, about 1580, d. 1654). "Travels in Germany" (1617); "Penniless Pilgrimage" (1618), "The Praise of Hempseed, with the Voyage of Mr. Roger Bird and the Writer in a Boat of Brown Paper" (1623), etc. Publication of Complete Works begun by Spenser Society in 1867

Taylor, Thomas (b London, May 15th, 1758, d Walworth, November 1st, 1835). "Elements of a New Method of Reasoning on Geometry" (1780), "A Dissertation on the Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries" (1791); "Dissertation on Nullities and Diverging Series" (1801); "The Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinities" (1809), "The Arguments of the Emperor Julian against the Christians" (1809), "A "Dissertation on the Philosophy of Aristotle" (1812), "The Elements of a New Arithmetical Notation" (1823), "History of the Restoration of Platonic Theology," "Theoretic Arithmetic," and various Translations of Apuleius, Aristotle, Hierocles, Iamblicus, Julian, Maximus Tyrius, Pausanias, Plato, Plotinus, Porphyry, Sallust, and other ancient authors. For Biography, *see* the *Athenæum* (1835), Knight's "Penny Cyclopædia," Barker's "Literary Anecdotes," and "Public Characters" (1788-9)

Taylor, Tom (b. 1817; d July 12th, 1880). "Diogenes and his Lantern" (1849), "The Vicar of Wakefield" (1850), "The Philosopher's Stone" (1850); "Prince Dorus" (1850), "Sir Roger de Coverley" (1851); "Our Clerks" (1852), "Plot and Passion" (1852); "Wittikind and his Brothers" (1852), "To Oblige Benson" (1854), "A Blighted Being" (1854); "Still Waters Run Deep" (1855), "Helping Hands" (1855), "Retribution" (1856), "Victims" (1856), "Going to the Bad" (1858), "Our American Cousin" (1858), "Nine Points of the Law" (1859), "The House and the Home" (1859), "The Contested Election" (1859), "The Fool's Revenge" (1859), "A Tale of Two Cities" (from Dickens) (1860); "The Overland Route" (1860), "The Babes in the Wood" (1860), "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" (1863), "'Twixt Axe and Crown" (1870), "Joan of Arc" (1870), "Clancarty" (1873); "Anne Boleyn" (1876); "An Unequal Match," besides being the part author of "New Men and Old Acres," "Masks and Faces," "Slave Life," and several other dramas. "Historical Plays" in 1877. He also published "The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," "Leicester Square," and "Songs and Ballads of Brittany;" and edited the autobiographies of B. R. Hay-

don and C R Leslie, and Mortimer Collins's posthumous "Pen Sketches"

Temple, The Right Rev. Frederick, D.D. (b November 30th, 1821). "Sermons Preached in the Chapel of Rugby School" (1862), "The Relations between Religion and Science" (1885).

Temple Sir William (b London, 1628, d. Moor Park, Surrey, January 27th, 1699) 'Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands" (1673), "Miscellanea on Various Subjects" (1680-90), "Memoirs of what passed in Christendom from 1672 to 1679" (1693), 'Letters" (edited by Dean Swift, 1700), "Letters to King Charles II, etc." (1703), and "Miscellanea, containing 'Four Essays upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' The Garden of Epicurus,' 'Heroick Vertue,' and 'Poetry'" (1705)

Tennyson, Alfred, Baron (b Somersby, Lincolnshire, August 6th, 1809 d October 6th, 1892) "Poems by Two Brothers" (with his brother Charles Tennyson, 1827), "Timbuctoo" (1829), "Poems, chiefly Lyrical" (1830), 'No More," "Anacreontics," and "A Fragment" in *The Gem* (1831), a "Sonnet," in *The Englishman's Magazine* (1831), a "Sonnet," in *Yorkshire Literary Annual* (1832), a "Sonnet," in *Friendship's Offering* (1832), "Poems" (1832), "St Agnes," in *The Keepsake* (1837), "Stanzas," in *The Tribute* (1837), "Poems" (1842), "The New Timon and the Poets," in *Punch* (1846), "The Princess" (1847 and 1850), "Stanzas," in *The Examiner* (1849), "Lines," in *The Manchester Athenæum Album* (1850), "In Memoriam" (1850), "Stanzas," in *The Keepsake* (1851), "Sonnet to W. C Macready," in *The Household Narrative* (1851), "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" (1852) 'The Third of February," in *The Examiner* (1852), "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in *The Examiner* (1854), 'Maud, and other Poems" (1855) "Idylls of the King" (Enid, Vivien, Elaine, Guinevere) (1859), "The Grandmother's Apology," in *Once a Week* (1859); 'Sea Dreams," in *Macmillan's Magazine* (1860), "Tithonus," in *The Cornhill Magazine* (1860), "The Sailor Boy," in *The Victoria Regia* (1861); "Ode May the First" (1862), 'A Welcome" (1863); 'Attempts at Classic Metres in Quantity," in *The Cornhill Magazine* (1863); "Epitaph on the Duchess of Kent" (1864), "Enoch Arden" (1864); "The Holy Grail, and other Poems" (1867); "The Victim," in *Good Words* (1868), "1865-6," in *Good Words* (1868); "A Spiteful Letter," in *Once a Week* (1868) "Wages," in *Macmillan's Magazine* (1868), "Lucretius," in *Macmillan's Magazine* (1868), "The Window, or, Songs of the Wrens" (1870), "The Last Tournament," in *The Contemporary Review* (1871), 'Gareth and Lynette, and other Poems" (1872) "A Welcome to Marie Alexandrovna" (1874), "Queen Mary" (1875), "Harold" (1877), three sonnets, a translation, "Sir Richard Grenville," and "The Relief of Lucknow," in the *Nineteenth Century* (1877-9), "The Lover's Tale" (1879), a sonnet and "De Profundis" in the *Nineteenth Century* (1880), 'The Falcon" (1879), "Poems and Ballads" (1881), "The Cup" (1881), "The Promise of May" (1882), "Becket" (1884), "Tiresias" (1886) "Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After" (1886), "Jubilee Poem" (1887) 'Demeter," etc (1889), "Asylmer's Field" (1891); "The Death of Œnone," etc (1892), "The Foresters" (1892) Also the following "Britons, guard your own," in *The Examiner* (1852), "Hands all Round," in *The Examiner* (1852) and "Riflemen, form" in *The Times* (1859) "A Selection from the Works" in 1865, "Songs" in 1871, 'Works" in one volume in 1878 "Concordance to the Works" in 1869 *See* "Tennysoniana" (1879), and T H Smith's "Notes and Marginalia on Alfred Tennyson" (1873) Analyses of 'In Memoriam" by Tainsh and Fredk Wm Robertson For Criticism *see* Brimley's "Essays," Tuckerman's "Essays," Elsdale's "Studies in the Idylls" (1878), A H Hallam's "Remains," W. C Roscoe's 'Essays," Kingsley's "Miscellanies," Hutton's "Essays," Tainsh's "Studies in Tennyson," Bayne's 'Essays," Austin's 'Poetry of the Period," J H Stirling's "Essays," J H Ingram in 'The Dublin Afternoon Lectures," A H Japp's "Three Great Teachers" (1865), Forman's "Living Poets," Buchanan's "Master Spirits," Stedman's "Victorian Poets," Lord Tennyson, a Biographical Sketch," by H J Jennings (1884), John Churton Collins's "Illustrations of Tennyson" (1891), A J Church's 'The Laureate's Country" (1891), Joseph Jacob's "Tennyson and 'In Memoriam'" (1892), A. Waugh's 'Alfred Lord Tennyson" (1892), G G Napier's "Homes and Haunts of . Tennyson"

(1892), Mrs. Ritchie's "Records of Tennyson" (1892), and "Alfred Lord Tennyson and his Friends" (1893), B. Francis's "The Scenery of Tennyson's Poems" (1893), H Littledale's "Essays on the Idylls of the King" (1893), H S Salt's "Tennyson as a Thinker" (1893), Stopford Brooke's "Tennyson his Art and Relation to Modern Life" (1894).

Tennyson, Charles (*See* TURNER, CHARLES TENNYSON)

Tennyson, Frederick. "Days and Hours" (1854) "The Isles of Greece," etc (1890), "Daphne," etc. (1891).

Thackeray, Anne Isabella, Mrs Ritchie, (b about 1839) "The Story of Elizabeth" (1863), "The Village on the Cliff" (1866); "Five Old Friends, and a Young Prince" (1868); "To Esther, and other Sketches" (1869), "Old Kensington" (1872), "Toilers and Spinsters and other Essays" (1873), "Bluebeard's Keys, and other Stories" (1874), "Miss Angel" (1875); "Madame de Sévigné" (1881), "A Book of Sibyls" (1883), "Miss Dymond" (1885); "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning" (1892), "Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and his Friends" (1893); 'Chapters from Some Memoirs" (1894). Works in 1875-6

Thackeray, William Makepeace (b. Calcutta, Aug 12th, 1811, d Kensington, Dec 24th, 1863) "Flore et Zephyr" (London and Paris, 1836), "The Paris Sketch Book" (1840), "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," and "The Chronicle of the Drum" (1841), "The Irish Sketch Book" (1843), "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo" (1845); 'Vanity Fair" (1847), "Mrs Perkins's Ball" (1847), "Our Street" (1848); "Dr Birch and his Young Friends" (1849), "The History of Pendennis" (1849-50), "Rebecca and Rowena" (1850), "The Kickleburys on the Rhine" (1851), "Esmond" (1852), "The Newcomes" (1855); and "The Virginians" (1857), besides the following, contributed to *The Cornhill Magazine*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and *Punch* — "The Hoggarty Diamond," "Catherine," 'Barry Lyndon," "Jeames's Diary," "The Book of Snobs," "Roundabout Papers," "Lovel the Widower" "The Adventures of Philip," "Denis Duval," and "Novels by Eminent Hands" *See* also his lectures on "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century,' and "The Orphan of Pimlico." For Biography, *see* "Thackerayana" (1875), "Thackeray, the Humorist and Man of Letters" (1864), Trollope's "Thackeray" (1879), and a Selection from his Letters which appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* in 1887, and was afterwards published in volume form For Criticism, *see* Roscoe's "Essays," Senior's "Essays on Fiction," Hannay's "Characters and Sketches," and "Studies on Thackeray," etc.

Thirlwall, Connop Bishop of St David's (b 1797, d. 1875) "Essay on St Luke," translated from Schleiermacher (1825); "History of Greece" (1831-47), "The Tractarian Controversy" (1842), 'Dr. Newman on Development" (1848), 'The Gorham Case" (1851); "Essays and Reviews "(1863), "The Vatican Council" (1872). The last five treatises were republished in his "Remains, Literary and Theological" (1877) *See* "Letters of Bishop Thirlwall," edited by Perowne and Rev L Stokes (1881) and "Letters of Bishop Thirlwall," edited by Dean Stanley (1881).

Thomas, Annie, Mrs, Pender Cudlip, (b 1838). "The Cross of Honour" (1863), "False Colours" (1869); "'He Cometh Not,' She Said" (1873); "No Alternative" (1874), "Blotted Out" (1876), "A London Season" (1879), "Eyre of Blendon" (1881), "Society's Puppets" (1882), "Friends and Lovers" (1883), "Jenifer" (1883), "Kate Valiant" (1884), "No Medium" (1885), "Love's a Tyrant" (1888); "That Other Woman" (1889), "The Sloane Square Scandal," etc (1890), "On the Children" (1890), 'The Love of a Lady" (1890), "That Affair" (1891), "Old Dames' Darling" (1892), "The Honourable Jane" (1892), "Utterly Mistaken" (1893), 'A Girl's Folly" (1894), 'No Hero, but a Man" (1894), "False Pretences" (1895).

Thompson, Francis. "Poems" (1893), "Sister Songs" (1895)

Thompson, Sir Henry, Bart. (b 1820) "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity" (1863); "A Catalogue of Blue and White Nankin Porcelain" (1878), "Charley Kingston's Aunt" (1885), "All But" (1886), "Modern Cremation" (1889), etc

Thomson, James (b Ednam, Roxburghshire, Sept 11th, 1700, d Richmond, Surrey, Aug 22nd, 1748) "Winter" (1726), "Summer" (1727), "Britannia" (1727); "Spring" (1728), "Sophonisba" (1729); 'Autumn"

(1730) "Liberty" (1734 and 1736), "Agamemnon" (1738), 'Edward and Leonora" (1739), "Alfred" (with Mallet, 1740); "Tancred and Sigismunda" (1745), "The Castle of Indolence" (1748), and "Coriolanus" (1749). Works and Life by Murdoch, in 1762, with Memoir and Notes by Sir Harris Nicolas, in 1830; with a Life, critical dissertation, and notes, by Gilfillan, in 1853, and by Robert Bell, in 1855 *See* also the Life by Buchan (1792), the Miscellanies of the Philobiblion Society (1857-58), and an Essay by Barante, in his "Études" (Paris, 1857)

Thomson, James ("B V") (b. Port Glasgow, 1834, d 1882). "The City of Dreadful Night," etc (1880), "Vane's Story, and Other Poems" (1880), "A Voice from the Nile, and Other Poems" (1884), "Shelley," poetry and prose (1884) "Life," by H S. Salt, with selections (1889) "Poetical Works," edited, with Memoir, by B Dobell (1895).

Thomson, Sir William now Lord Kelvin (b 1824) 'The Linear Motion of Heat" (1842), "Secular Cooling of the Earth" (1852), "Electrodynamics of Qualities of Metals" (1855), 'Treatise on Natural Philosophy" (1867), "Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism" (1872), 'Tables for Facilitating the Use of Sumner's Method at Sea" (1876), "Mathematical and Physical Papers" (1882), "Popular Lectures and Addresses" (1891 4)

Thomson, William, Archbishop of York (b Whitehaven, February 11th, 1819, d December 25th, 1890) "Outline of the Laws of Thought" (1842), "The Atoning Work of Christ" (1853), "Sermons Preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel" (1861), 'Life in the Light of God's Word" (1863), "Word, Work, and Will" (1879) Editor of "Aids to Faith" (1861) Biographical Sketch by C Bullock, entitled 'The People's Archbishop"

Thornbury, George Walter (b London, 1828, d June 11th, 1876) "Lays and Legends of the New World" (1851), "Monarchs of the Main" (1855), "Shakespeare's England" (1856), "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad" (1856), "Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads" (1857), "Every Man his own Trumpeter" (1858), a "Life of J. M W Turner, R A" (1862), "True as Steel" (1863), "Wildmte' 'Tal 'Haunted London" (1865), "Tales for the Marines" (1865); "Greatheart" (1866), "The Vicar's Courtship" (1869), 'Old Stories Retold" (1869); "A Tour Round England" (1870), "Criss Cross Journeys" (1873), "Old and New London" (vols i. and ii.), and 'Historical and Legendary Ballads and Songs" (1876).

Tickell, Thomas (b Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686; d 1740). "The Prospect of Peace" "The Royal Progress," a translation of the first book of "The Iliad," "A Letter to Avignon," 'Kensington Gardens," 'Thoughts on a Picture of Charles I," "To the Earl of Warwick, on the Death of Mr Addison," and other pieces. *See* the "Life," by Dr Johnson, and the "Spectator"

Tillotson, John, Archbishop of Canterbury (b. Sowerby, near Halifax, 1630, d November 20th, 1694). "The Rule of Faith" (1666), "Sermons" (1671), etc. Works (1752), with Birch's 'Life"

Tindal, Matthew, LL.D. (b Devonshire, 1657, d August 16th, 1733). "Concerning Obedience to the Supreme Powers, and the Duty of Subjects in all Revolutions' (1694) an "Essay concerning the Laws of Nations and the Rights of Sovereigns" (1695) "The Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish, with a Preface Concerning the Government of the Church of England as by Law Established" (1706), a "Defence of the Rights of the Church against W Wotton (1707), "A Second Defence" (1708), "The Jacobitism, Perjury, and Popery of the High Church Priests" (1710); "Christianity as Old as the Creation" (1730) *See* Lechler's 'Geschichte des Englischen Deismus" (Stuttg, 1841); Hunt's 'Religious Thought in England" (vol ii 1871), and Leslie Stephen's "English Thought" (vol i, 1876)

Toland, Janus Junius, afterwards John (b Redcastle, Ireland, November 30th, 1670, d Putney, March 11th, 1722). "Christianity not Mysterious" (1696), "Socinianism Truly Stated" (1705), "Pantheisticon" (1750), etc 'Memoir" (1726) *See* references in preceding article

Tooke, John Horne (b London, June 25th, 1736, d Wimbledon, March 19th 1812) "The Petition of an Englishman" (1765), "Letter to Mr Dunning" (1778) "The Diversions of Purley" (1786-1805), 'Letter on the Reported Marriage of the Prince of

Wales" (1787) Memoir by Hamilton in 1812, and by Stephens in 1813 *See* the "Life" by Reid

Torrens, William Torrens MacCullagh (b. October, 1813, d. April 26th, 1891) "On the Uses and Study of History" (1842), 'Industrial History of Free Nations" (1846), "Memoirs of . . R L Shiel" (1855), "Life and Times of Sir J R G Graham" (1863), "Empire in Asia How We Came by It" (1872), "Memoirs of William . . Second Viscount Melbourne" (1878), "Pro-Consul and Tribune Wellesley and O'Connell" (1879), "Reform of Procedure in Parliament" (1881), "Twenty Years in Parliament" (1893), "History of Cabinets" (1894)

Tournour, Cyril (circa 1600) "The Transformed Metamorphosis" (1600), "The Revenger's Tragedie" (1607), "A Funerall Poem upon the Death of Sir Francis Vere, Knight" (1609), "The Atheist's Tragedy: or, the Honest Man's Revenge" (1611), and "A Griefe on the Death of Prince Henrie, expressed in a broken Elegie, according to the Nature of such a Sorrow" (1613) Works (1878) *See The Retrospective Review*, vol vii

Traill, Henry Duff, D.C.L. (b Blackheath, August 11th, 1842) "Sterne" (1882), "Recaptured Rhymes" (1882), "The New Lucian" (1884), "Coleridge" (1884), "Shaftesbury" (1886), "William III." (1888), "Strafford" (1889), "Saturday Songs" (1890), "The Marquis of Salisbury" (1890); "Number Twenty Fables and Fantasies" (1892) Editor of "Social England", formerly editor of the *Observer*.

Trench, Richard Chenevix, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin (b Dublin, September 9th, 1807, d 1886) "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and Other Poems," "The Story of Justin Martyr," "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources" Also "Notes on the Parables" (1841), "Notes on the Miracles" (1846), "The Lessons in Proverbs" (1853), "The Sermon on the Mount, as Illustrated from St Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "St Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture" "Synonyms of the New Testament" (1854), "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor," "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon," "Deficiencies in Sixty English Dictionaries," "A Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses" "The Authorised Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision" "The Study of Words," "English Past and Present" (1855), 'Gustavus Adolphus" "Social Aspects of the Thirty Years' War," 'A Household Book of English Poetry," "Notes on the Greek of the New Testament," "The Salt of the Earth," "Shipwrecks of Faith," "Studies in the Gospels," "The Subjection of the Creature to Vanity," 'Synonyms of the New Testament," 'Plutarch" (1874), 'Mediæval Church History" (1878) "Westminster and Other Sermons" (1888) Letters, etc., edited by Miss M M F French (1888), Collected Poems (1865).

Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (b July 30th, 1838). "Horace at the University of Athens" (1861) "Letters of a Competition Wallah" (1861), "Cawnpore" (1865), "Speeches on Army Reform" (1870) 'The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" (1876), "The Early Times of Charles James Fox" (1880).

Tristram, Canon Henry Baker, D.D., LL.D. (b May 11th, 1822) "The Great Sahara" (1860), 'The Land of Israel" (1865), "Natural History of the Bible" (1867), "The Land of Moab" (1873), "Pathways of Palestine" (1881-82), "Eastern Customs in Bible Lands" (1894), etc.

Trollope, Anthony (b April 24th, 1815, d. December 6th, 1882) "The Macdermots of Ballycloran" (1847), "The Kellys and the O'Kellys" (1848), "La Vendée" (1850), "The Warden" (1855), "The Three Clerks" (1857), "Barchester Towers" (1857), "Doctor Thorne" (1858), "The Bertrams" (1859), 'Castle Richmond" (1860), "Framley Parsonage" (1861), "Tales of All Countries" (1861), "Orley Farm" (1862), "Rachel Ray" (1863), "The Small House at Allington" (1864); "Can You Forgive Her?" (1864), "The Belton Estate" (1865), 'Miss Mackenzie" (1865), "The Last Chronicles of Barset" (1867), "The Claverings" (1867), 'Lotta Schmidt and Other Stories" (1867), "He Knew He was Right" (1869), "Phineas Phinn" (1869), "An Editor's Tales" (1870), "Sir Harry Hotspur" (1870), "The Vicar of Bullhampton" (1870), "Ralph the Heir" (1871), "The Eustace Diamonds" (1872), "The Golden Lion of Granpère" (1872),

"Phineas Redux" (1873); "Harry Heathcote" (1874), "Lady Anna" (1874), "The Prime Minister" (1875), "The Way We Live Now" (1875), "The American Senator" (1877), "Is he Popenjoy?" (1878), "Cousin Henry" (1879); and other novels, besides "The West Indies and the Spanish Main" (1859); "North America" (1862), "Hunting Sketches" (1865), "Clergymen of the Church of England" (1866), "Travelling Sketches" (1866), 'Australia and New Zealand' (1873), "New South Wales and Queensland" (1874), "South Australia and Western Australia" (1874), 'Victoria and Tasmania" (1874) 'South Africa" (1878), "Thackeray" (1879), "Ayala's Angel" (1881), Autobiography (1883).

Trollope, Mrs. Frances (b Heckfield, 1779, d Florence, October 6th, 1863). Wrote "Domestic Manners of the Americans" (1832), "The Refuge in America" (1832), "The Abbess" (1833), 'The Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw" (1836), "The Vicar of Wrexhill" (1837), "A Romance of Vienna" (1838), "Tremordyn Cliff" (1838), "Widow Barnaby" (1838), 'Michael Armstrong, or, the Factory Boy" (1839), "One Fault" (1839), "The Widow Married" (1840); "The Blue Belles of England" (1841), "Charles Chesterfield" (1841), "The Ward of Thorpe Combe" (1842), "Hargrave" (1843), 'Jessie Phillips" (1843), "The Lammingtons" (1843), "Young Love" (1844), 'Petticoat Government," "Father Eustace," and Uncle Walter" (1852), and "The Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman"

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus (b. April 29th, 1810, d November 11th, 1892) "A Decade of Italian Women" (1819), "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy" (1850), "Catherine de Medici" (1859), 'Filippo Strozzi" (1860), "Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar" (1860), "La Beata" (1861); "Marietta" (1862), 'Giulio Malatesta" (1863), "Beppo the Conscript" (1864), "Lindisfarn Chase" (1864), "History of the Commonwealth of Florence" (1865), "Gemma" (1866), "The Dream Numbers" (1868), "Diamond Cut Diamond" (1875), "The Papal Conclaves" (1876), "A Family Party at the Piazza of St Peter's" (1877), a "Life of Pope Pius IX" (1877), "A Peep behind the Scenes at Rome" (1877) and other works, including "What I Remember" (1887-89). Edited "Italy from the Alps to Mount Ætna" (1876), etc.

Tulloch, Principal John, D.D. (b. Perthshire, 1810, d. February 13th, 1886) "Theism" (1855), 'Leaders of the Reformation" (1859); "English Puritanism and its Leaders" (1861); "Beginning Life" (1862); "The Christ of the Gospels and the Christ of Modern Criticism" (1864), "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Seventeenth Century" (1874), "Some Facts of Religion and of Life" (1877), 'The Church of the Eighteenth Century" (1881), "Modern Theories in Philosophy and Religion" (1884), "Unity and Variety of the Churches of Christendom" (1884), "National Religion in Theory and Fact" (1886), "Religious Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century" (1885) Memoir by Mrs Oliphant (1888)

Tupper, Martin Farquhar, D.C.L. (b London, July 17th, 1810, d November 29th, 1889) "Geraldine and other Poems" (1838), "Proverbial Philosophy" (1838, 1842, 1867), "The Modern Pyramid" (1839), "An Author's Mind" (1841), "The Twins" (1841) "The Crock of Gold" (1844), "Hactenus, a Budget of Lyrics" (1848); "Surrey a Rapid Review of its Principal Persons and Places" (1849), "King Alfred's Poems in English Metre" (1850), "Hymns of all Nations, in Thirty Languages" (1851); "Ballads for the Times, and other Poems" (1852), "Heart," a tale (1853), 'Probabilities an Aid to Faith" (1854), "Lyrics" (1855), "Stephen Langton, or, the Days of King John" (1858), "Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith" (1858), "Three Hundred Sonnets" (1860), "Cithara: Lyrics" (1863), "Twenty-one Protestant Ballads" (1868), "A Creed and Hymns" (1870), "Fifty Protestant Ballads" (1874), and "Washington" (1877); "My Life as an Author" (1886).

Turner, Charles Tennyson (b. Somersby, July 4th, 1808, d. April 25th, 1879). "Sonnets" (1864), "Small Tableaux" (1868), and "Sonnets, Lyrics, and Translations" (1873) *See* TENNYSON, ALFRED, BARON, *supra*, and *Nineteenth Century*, September 1879.

Turner, Sharon (b London, September 24th, 1768, d. London, February 13th, 1847). "History of the Anglo-Saxons" (1799-1805) "A Vindication of the Genuineness of the Antient British

Poems of Aneurin, Taliesin, Llywarch Hen, and Merdhin, with Specimens of the Poems" (1803); "A History of England from the Norman Conquest to 1509" (1811-23), "Prolusions on the Present Greatness of Britain, on Modern Poetry, and on the Present Aspect of the World" (1819), a "History of the Reign of Henry VIII" (1826); a "History of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth" (1829), "The Sacred History of the World" (1832), and "Richard III," a poem (1845)

Tylor, Edward B., D.C.L., LL.D. (b. Camberwell, October 2nd, 1832), "Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans" (1861), "Researches into the Early History of Mankind" (1865); "Primitive Culture" (1871), "Anthropology" (1881); "Life of Dr Rolleston" (1881).

Tynan, Katharine. (*See* Hinkson, Mrs Katharine)

Tyndale, William (b Gloucestershire, 1481 (?); d. Vilvorde, October 6th, 1536) "The Obedyence of a Christen Man and how Christen Rulers Ought to Governe" (1528), "The Parable of the Wicked Mammon" (1528), "Exposition on 1 Corinthians vii., with a Prologue, wherein all Christians are exhorted to read the Scriptures" (1529), "The Practyse of Prelates whether the Kynges Grace may be separated from hys Quene, because she was hys Brothers Wyfe" (1530), "A Compendious Introduccion, Prologue, or Preface unto the Pistle of St Paul to the Romayns" (1530), a translation of "The Fyrst Boke of Moses called Genesis [with a preface and prologue shewinge the use of the Scripture]" (1530), "The Exposition of the Fyrst Epistle of Seynt John, with a Prologge before it by W T" (1531), "The Supper of the Lorde after the true Meanyng of the Sixte of John and the xi. of the fyrst Epistle to the Corinthias, wherevnto is added an Epistle to the Reader, and incidentally in the Exposition of the Supper is confuted the Letter of Master More against John Fyrth" (1533), "A Briefe Declaration of the Sacraments expressing the fyrst Originall, how they come up and were institute," etc (1538); 'An Exposicion upon the v., vi., vii Chapters of Mathew, whych three chapters are the Keye and the Dore of the Scripture, and the restoring again of Moses Lawe, corrupt by the Scribes and Pharisees, etc" (1548), "An Answer unto Sir Thomas More's Dialogue;" "Pathway to Scripture;" and revision of the New Testament (1534). A Life of Tyndale, and Selections from his Writings, in vol. i. of Richmond's "Fathers of the Church." *See* also the "Life" by Offor (1836), and that by Demaus (1871). The Works were published (with those of Frith and Barnes) in 1573 (with those of Frith 1831), and edited by Walter, in 1848-50. Consult Eadie's "History of the English Bible" and Morley's "English Writers," vol. vii.

Tyndall, John, LL.D. (b Leighton Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland, August 21, 1820; d. December 4th, 1893) "The Glaciers of the Alps" (1860), "Mountaineering" (1861), "A Vacation Tour" (1862), 'Heat considered as a Mode of Motion" (1863); "On Radiation" (1865), 'Sound" (1867), 'Faraday as a Discoverer" (1868), "Lectures on Light" (1869), "The Imagination in Science" (1870), "Fragments of Science for Unscientific People" (1871), "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" (1871), "Contributions to Molecular Physics" (1872), "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers" (1872), "Lectures on Light" (1873), "Address delivered before the British Association" (1874), "On the Transmission of Sound by the Atmosphere" (1874), "Lessons in Electricity" (1876), "Fermentation" (1877), "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air" (1881), "New Fragments" (1891), etc

Tytler, Patrick Fraser (b Edinburgh, August 30th, 1791, d Great Malvern, Worcestershire, December 24th, 1849). 'Life of the Admirable Crichton" (1819), "Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton" (1823), "The Scottish Worthies" (1832), "Sir Walter Raleigh" (1833), and "King Henry VIII and his Contemporaries" (1837), besides his "History of Scotland" (1828-1843), "England under the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary" (1839), "Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the Northern Coasts of America" *See* Burgon's "Memoir of P. F. T." (1859), and the sketch prefixed by Small to the last edition of the "History of Scotland."

U

Udall, Nicholas (b Hampshire, about 1506, d. 1556) "Ralph Roister

Doister" (about 1553). *See* Arber's Reprint (1869), and Morley's "English Writers," vols. viii and xi.

V

Vanbrugh, Sir John (b. 1666, d March 26th, 1726) "The Relapse" (1697); "The Provoked Wife" (1698) "Æsop" (1698), "The Pilgrims" (1700), "The Confederacy" (1705) *See* Leigh Hunt's Biographical and Critical notice, *The Athenæum*, January 19th, 1861, and *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, iii, iv, xi

Vaughan, Very Rev. Charles John, D.D. (b 1816) "Memorials of Harrow Sundays" (1859), 'The Church of the First Days" (1864-65) "Twelve Discourses on Liturgy and Worship" (1867), "Christ Satisfying the Instincts of Humanity" (1870), "Sundays in the Temple" (1871), "Temple Sermons" (1881), "University Sermons" (1888), "Prayers of Jesus Christ" (1891), "Restful Thoughts in Restless Times" 1893), "Last Words in the Temple Church" (1894), etc

Vaughan, Henry (b Newton, near Brecon, 1621, d April 23rd, 1695) "Poems, with the Tenth Satyre of Juvenal Englished" (1646), "Silex Scintillans" (1650-55), "Olor Iscanus" (1651), "The Mount of Olives" (1652), "Flores Solitudinis" (1654), and "Thalia Rediviva" (1678). Poems (1847). Complete Works, edited by Grosart (1871). *See* the Biography by Lyte.

Veitch, John, LL.D. (b Peebles, October 24th, 1829, d September 3rd, 1894) "The Tweed and other Poems" (1875); 'Lucretius and the Atomic Theory" (1875); "The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border" (1877), "Institutes of Logic" (1885), "The Feeling for Nature in Scottish Poetry" (1887), "Merlin and other Poems" (1889), "Essays in Philosophy" (1889), "Dualism and Monism," etc (1895), "Memoirs of Dugald Stewart and Sir William Hamilton," etc.

W

Wace, Rev. Principal Henry, D.D. (b London, December 10th, 1836, "Christianity and Morality" (1870 "Ethics of Belief" (1877), "Foundations of Faith" (1880); "The Gospel and its Witnesses" (1883), "Some Central Points of our Lord's Ministry" (1890) Joint editor of "A Dictionary of Christian Biography" and of "A Select Library of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers" Editor of 'The Speaker's Commentary on the Apocrypha"

Wace, Maistre (b. Jersey, about 1112, d about 1174). "Chroniques des Ducs de Normandie" (1825), "Le Roman de Rou" (1827, new ed 1876, English translation 1837) "Le Roman de Brut" (1836-38), 'Vie de Saint Nicolas" (1850), "Vies de la Vierge Marie et de S. George" (1859) See *The Retrospective Review* (November, 1853), Wright's 'Biographia Literaria," Morley's "English Writers," vol iii; and Pluquet's "Notice sur la Vie et les Ecrits de Robert Wace."

Wakefield, Gilbert (b Nottingham, February 22nd, 1756, d London September 9th, 1801). "Poemata Latine partim scripta, partim reddita" (1776), "An Essay on Inspiration" (1781), "A Plain and Short Account of the Nature of Baptism" (1781), "An Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the Three First Centuries concerning the Person of Jesus Christ" (1784), "Remarks on the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion" (1789); "Silva Critica" (1789-95); "An Enquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public or Social Worship" (1792), "Evidences of Christianity" (1793), "An Examination of the 'Age of Reason,' by Thomas Paine" (1794), 'A Reply to Thomas Paine's Second Part of the 'Age of Reason'" (1795), "Observations on Pope" (1796), and 'A Reply to some Parts of the Bishop of Llandaff's Address to the People of Great Britain" (1798). His Memoirs, written by himself, in 1792, new ed 1804, his "Correspondence with Charles James Fox," in 1813.

Wallace, Alfred Russel, D.C.L., F.R.S. (b Usk, Monmouthshire, January 8th, 1822) "Travels in the Amazon and Rio Negro" (1853). "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection" (1870), "The Geographical Distribution of Animals" (1876), "Tropical Nature" (1878), "Australasia" (1878), "The Psycho-Physiological Sciences and their Assailants" (1878), "Island Life" (1880) "Land Nationalisation" (1882), 'Forty-Five Years of Registration

Statistics" (1884), "Darwinism" (1889), etc.

Waller, Edmund (b. Coleshill, Hertfordshire, March 2nd, 1605, d. Beaconsfield, October 21st, 1687). "Poems" (1645, new ed., with "Life," by Bell, 1871). Works in prose and verse, 1729. *See* Johnson's "Lives," etc.

Walpole, Horace, fourth Earl of Oxford (b October 5th, 1717, d March 2nd, 1797). "Aedes Walpolianae, or a Description of the Pictures at Houghton Hall, the Seat of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Oxford" (1752), "Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, with Lists of their Works" (1758), "Fugitive Pieces in Prose and Verse" (1758), "Catalogue of the Collections of Pictures of the Duke of Devonshire" (1760), "Anecdotes of Painting in England" (1762-71), "Catalogue of Engravers who have been born or resided in England" (1763), "The Castle of Otranto" (1765), "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III" (1768), "The Mysterious Mother" (1768), "Miscellaneous Antiquities" (1772), "Description of the Villa of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill" (1772), "Letter to the Editor of the Miscellanies of Thomas Chatterton" (1779), "Hieroglyphick Tales" (1785), "Essay on Modern Gardening" (1785), "Hasty Productions" (1791), "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years (1751-60) of the Reign of George II" (1812), "Reminiscences" (1818), "Memoirs of the Reign of King George III, from his Accession to 1771" (1815), "Journal of the Reign of George III, from 1771 to 1783" (1859); and several minor publications. "Memoirs," edited by Eliot Warburton, in 1851, "The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Oxford" edited by Peter Cunningham, in 1857). *See* Macaulay's "Essays," Scott's "Biographies," "Lettres de la Marquise du Deffand à Horace Walpole" (Paris, 1864), and Henry Austin Dobson's "Horace Walpole" (1890).

Walpole, Spencer, LL.D. (b February 6th, 1839). "Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval" (1874), "A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815" (1878-86), "Life of Lord John Russell" (1889), "The Land of Home Rule" (1893), etc.

Walton, Izaak (b Stafford, August 9th, 1593, d Winchester, December 15th, 1683). Lives of Donne (1640), Wotton (1651), Hooker (1665), Herbert (1670); and Sanderson (1678), the first four published together in 1671, "The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation" (1653). Life by Dr Zouch in 1817. *See* also the Lives by Hawkins, Nicholas, and Dowling, and Shepherd's "Waltoniana" (1879).

Warburton, William, Bishop of Gloucester (b Newark December 24th, 1698, d Gloucester, June 7th, 1779). "Miscellaneous Translations, in Prose and Verse, from Roman Poets, Orators, and Historians" (1714), "A Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by Historians, etc" (1727), "The Alliance between Church and State" (1736), "The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated" (1737-41), "A Vindication of Pope's "Essay on Man"" (1740), a Commentary on the same work (1742), "Julian" (1750), "The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, occasionally opened and explained" (1753-54), "A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy" (1756), "The Doctrine of Grace" (1762), and some minor publications. Works edited by Bishop Hurd in 1788. Literary Remains in 1841. His "Letters to the Hon. Charles Yorke from 1752 to 1770," privately printed in 1812. Dr Parr edited in 1789 "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian," and in 1808, "Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends" (Hurd). Works (1811). Life by Rev. J. S. Watson in 1863. *See* also "Bibliotheca Parriana." *The Quarterly Review* for June, 1812, Isaac d'Israeli's "Quarrels of Authors," Hunt's "Religious Thought in England," and Leslie Stephen's "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century."

Ward, Adolphus William, LL.D., Litt.D. (b Hampstead, Dec 2nd, 1837). "History of English Dramatic Literature to the Death of Queen Anne" (1875), "Chaucer" (1879), "Dickens" (1882), "The Counter Reformation" (1889), etc. Translator of Curtius' "History of Greece," editor of *The Old English Drama* series, and of Pope's Poetical Works, etc.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, *née* Mary Augusta Arnold (b Hobart, Tasmania, 1851). "Milly and Olly" (1881), "Miss Bretherton" (1884), "Robert Elsmere" (1888), "David Grieve" (1892), "Marcella" (1894), "Unitarians and the Future" (1894), "The Story of Bessie Costrell" (1895). Has also translated Amiel's "Journal Intime" (1885).

Ward, Wilfrid. "The Wish to Believe" (1884), "The Clothes of Religion" (1886), "W G Ward and the Oxford Movement" (1889), "W G Ward and the Catholic Revival" (1893), 'Witnesses to the Unseen" (1893), etc

Ward, William George, D.D. (b. 1812, d 1882) "Ideal of a Christian Church" (1844), "Essays on the Philosophy of Theism" (1884), etc. Edited the *Dublin Review*. *See* Wilfrid Ward's "W G Ward and the Oxford Movement" (1889), and "W. G. Ward and the Catholic Revival" (1893).

Warner, William (b 1558, d 1608) 'Pan his Syrinx or Pipe" (1584), 'Albion's England" (1586), "Menæchmi," from Plautus (1595)

Warren, Samuel D.C.L. (b Denbighshire, May 23rd 1807, d July 29th, 1877) 'Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician" (1832), "Ten Thousand a Year" (1841) "Now and Then" (1847), "The Lily and the Bee" (1851), "Miscellanies, Critical and Imaginative" (1854), "The Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age" (1854) and several legal works 'Works" (1853, 1854)

Warton, Thomas (b Basingstoke, 1728, d Oxford, May 21st, 1790) "Five Pastoral Eclogues" (1745), "The Pleasures of Melancholy" (1745), "The Triumph of Isis" (1749), "An Ode for Music" (1751), "The Union, or Select Scots and English Poems" (1753), "Observations on the Faery Queene of Spenser" (1753), 'The Observer Observed" (1756) "The Life and Literary Remains of Ralph Bathurst, M D, Dean of Wells" (1761), Contributions to the Oxford Collection of Verses (1761), "A Companion to the Guide and a Guide to the Companion" (1762), "The Oxford Sausage" (1764) an edition of Theocritus (1770), "The Life of Sir Thomas Pope" (1772) "A History of Kiddington Parish" (1781), "An Inquiry into the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley" (1782), an edition of Milton (1785), "The Progress of Discontent," "Newmarket, a Satire," "A Panegyric on Ale," "A Description of the City, College, and Cathedral of Winchester," 'History of English Poetry" (1774, 1781, new edition 1870). "Poetical Works," with Memoirs and Notes, by Richard Mant, in 1802 *See* Dennis's "Studies in English Literature," and *Cornhill Magazine*, 1865 vol xi

Waterland Daniel b Lincolnshire, Feb 14th, 1683, d Dec 23rd, 1740) 'Queries in Vindication of Christ's Divinity" (1719), "Sermons in Defence of Christ's Divinity" (1720), "Case of Arian Subscription Considered" (1721), "A Second Vindication" (1723), "A Further Vindication" (1724), "A Critical History of the Athanasian Creed" (1724); "The Nature, Obligation, and Efficacy of the Christian Sacraments Considered" (1730), "The Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity Asserted" (1734), "Review of the Eucharist" (1737), "Scripture Vindicated against Tindal" "Works" in 1823, with "A Review of his Life and Writings"

Watkins, Ven. Henry William, D.D. (b. 1844) 'Religion and Science" (1879), "Modern Criticism Considered in its Relation to the Fourth Gospel" (1890), etc

Watkinson, Rev. William L. (b Hull, Aug 30th 1838) 'Mistaken Signs," etc (1882), "John Wicklif" (1884), "The Influence of Scepticism on Character" (1886), "Noonday Addresses . . . in . Manchester" (1890), "Lessons of Prosperity," etc (1890), 'The Transfigured Sackcloth," etc. (1891), etc.

Watson, H. B. Marriott. "Marahuna" (1888) "Lady Fauntheart" (1890); "The Web of the Spider" (1891); "Diogenes of London," etc (1893)

Watson, Richard, Bishop of Llandaff (b Heversham, Westmoreland, Aug, 1737, d Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, July 4th, 1816) "Institutiones Metallurgicæ" (1768), "An Apology for Christianity" (1776), "Letter to Archbishop Cornwallis on the Church Revenues," "Chemical Essays" (1781-87), "Theological Tracts" (1785), "Sermons on Public Occasions and Tracts on Religious Subjects" (1788) "An Apology for the Bible" (1796), "Principles of the Revolution Vindicated," etc "Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, written by Himself," in 1817.

Watson, Thomas (b 1560 d 1592). "The Hecatompathia, or, Passionate Centurie of Love, divided into two parts" (1582), "Amyntas" (1585); "Melibœus" (1590), "An Eclogue upon the Death of the Right Hon Sir Francis Walsingham" (1590) "The First Set of Italian Madrigals Englished" (1590), "Amintæ Gaudia" (1592), "The Tears of Fancie, or Love Disdained" (1593), "Compendium Memoriæ Localis," and

a translation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles *See* Arber's "English Reprints" and Morley's "English Writers," vols ix and x

Watson, William (b. Wharfedale) "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature" (1884); "Wordsworth's Grave," etc (1889); "Poems" (1892), 'Lyric Love," an anthology (1892), "Lachrymæ Musarum, and other Poems" (1892), "Excursions in Criticism" (1893), "The Eloping Angels" (1893), 'Odes, and other Poems" (1894)

Watts, Isaac, D.D. (b Southampton, July 17th, 1674, d Nov 25th, 1748). "Horæ Lyricæ" (1706), "Hymns" (1707), "Guide to Prayer" (1715); "Psalms and Hymns" (1719); "Divine and Moral Songs for Children" (1720), "Sermons on Various Subjects" (1721-23), "Logic" (1725), "The Christian Doctrine of the Trinity" (1726), 'On the Love of God", "On the Use and Abuse of the Passions" (1729), "Catechisms for Children and Youth" (1730), "Short View of Scripture History" (1730), "Humble Attempt towards the Revival of Practical Religion" (1731); "Philosophical Essays" (1731), "Reliquiæ Juveniles" (1734); "Essay on the Strength and Weakness of Human Reason" (1737), "The World to Come" (1738), "The Ruin and Recovery of Mankind" (1740), "Improvement of the Mind" (1741), "Orthodoxy and Charity United" (1745), "Glory of Christ as God-Man Unveiled" (1746), 'Evangelical Discourses" (1747); "Nine Sermons Preached in 1718-19" (1812), "Christian Theology and Ethics" with a "Life" by Mills, in 1839. Works (1810-12) 'Life" by Milner, including the "Correspondence, 1831, also by Southey, Palmer, Gibbons, and Paxton Hood (1875).

Watts, Walter Theodore (b. St. Ives, 1836) A leading contributor to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the *Athenæum*, etc.

Webster, Mrs. Augusta, *née* Davies (d Sept. 5th, 1894) "A Woman Sold, and other Poems" (1866), 'Dramatic Studies" (1866), "The Auspicious Day" (1872), 'Disguises" (1880); "The Sentence" (1887), "Mother and Daughter" (1895), etc.

Webster, John (b late in the 16th century, d. about 1654) (With Dekker), "The Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyat" (1607), "The White Devil" (1612); "A Monumental Columne Erected to the Loving Memory of Henry, late Prince of Wales" (1613); "The Devil's Law Case" (1623), "The Duchess of Malfy" (1623), "The Monument of Honour" (1624), "Appius and Virginia" (1654); "The Thracian Wonder" (1661); and (with Rowley) "A Cure for a Cuckold" (1661) "Works," with Life, by Dyce, in 1830, and by W. Hazlitt, in 1857 *See* Morley's "English Writers," vol xi.

Wedmore, Frederick (b Richmond Hill, Clifton, July 9th, 1844) "The Two Lives of Wilfrid Harris" (1868); "A Snapt Gold Ring" (1871), "Two Girls" (1873); "Studies in English Art" (1876 and 1880), "Masters of Genre Painting" (1879); "Four Masters of Etching" (1883), "Pastorals of France" (1877), Life of Balzac (1889); "Renunciations" (1893), etc

Welldon, Rev. James Edward Cowell, D.D. (b April 25th, 1854). "Sermons Preached to Harrow Boys" (1887 and 1891), "The Spiritual Life" (1888), "Gerald Eversley's Friendship" (1895); translations of Aristotle's "Politics" and 'Rhetoric," etc

Wesley, Charles W. (b 1708, d. 1788). "Hymns and Sacred Poems" (1749); "Hymns for the Nativity" (1750), "Gloria Patri" (1753); and many other volumes of sacred poetry. Sermons, with Memoir (1816) Works (1829-31) *See* Lives by Southey (1820), Wedgwood (1870), Tyerman (1870)

Westcott, Right Rev. Brooke Foss, D.D., D.C.L. (b near Birmingham, January, 1825) "The Elements of Gospel Harmony" (1851), "The History of the Canon of the New Testament" (1855); "Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles" (1859), "Introduction to the Study of the Gospels" (1860), "The Bible and the Church" (1864), "The Gospel of the Resurrection" (1866); "The History of the English Bible" (1869); "On the Religious Office of the Universities" (1873), "The Revisers and the Greek Text of the New Testament" (1882), "The Historic Faith" (1883); "The Revelation of the Father" (1884), "The New Testament in Greek" (1885) "Christus Consummator" (1886), "Social Aspects of Christianity" (1887), "Religious Thought in the West" (1891); "The Epistle to the Hebrews" (1892); "The Gospel of Life" (1892), "The Incarnation and Common Life" (1894), etc.

Weyman, Stanley John (b Ludlow, August 7th, 1855) "The House of the Wolf" (1890), "The New Rector" (1891), "The Story of Francis Cludde" (1891), "A Gentleman of France" (1893), "The Man in Black" (1894), "Under the Red Robe" (1894); "My Lady Rotha" (1894), "Memoirs of a Minister of France" (1895).

Whateley, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin (b London, February 1st, 1787, d. Dublin, October 8th, 1863) "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon" (1819), "The Use and Abuse of Party-feeling in Matters of Religion" (1822), "On Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion" (1825), "The Elements of Logic" (1827), 'On Some Difficulties in the Writings of St Paul and on other parts of the New Testament" (1828), "Elements of Rhetoric" (1828), "A View of the Scriptural Revelations Concerning a Future State" (1829), "Introductory Lectures on Political Economy" (1831), 'Thoughts on the Sabbath" (1832), "Thoughts on Secondary Punishment" (1832); "Essays on Some of the Dangers to the Christian Faith" (1839); 'The History of Religious Worship" (1847); and "A Collection of English Synonyms" (1852), etc. Life and Correspondence by his daughter (1866). *See* also Fitzpatrick's "Memoirs of Whateley" (1864).

Whetstone, George (temp. Elizabeth) "The Rocke of Regard" (1576), "The right excellent and famous Historye of Promos and Cassandra" (1578), "An Heptameron of Civill Discourses" (1582), "A Mirur for Magestrates of Cyties" (1584), "An Addition; or, Touchstone of the Time" (1584), "The Honourable Reputation of a Souldier" (1586); "The English Myrror" (1586); "The Enemie to Unthriftynesse" (1586); "Amelia" (1593); Remembrances of Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Nicholas Bacon, George Gascoigne, etc. For Biography and Criticism, *see* Warton's "English Poetry," Ritson's "Bibliographia Poetica," Beloe's "Anecdotes of Literature," Brydges' "Censura Literaria," and Collier's 'Poetical Decameron"

Whewell, William, D.D. (b Lancashire, May 24th, 1794; d March 6th, 1866) "Elementary Treatise on Mechanics" (1819); "Analytical Statics" (1833); "Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology" (1833), "A History of the Inductive Sciences" (1837), "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences" (1840), "The Mechanics of Engineering" (1841); "Elements of Morality" (1845), "The History of Moral Philosophy in England" (1852), etc "An Account of his Writings, with Selections from his Correspondence," by I. Todhunter, in 1876

White, Rev. Edward (b London, May 11th, 1819) "Life in Christ" (1846), "Mystery of Growth," etc (1867), "Some of the Minor Moralities of Life" (1868), "Life and Death" (1877), "The Higher Criticism" (1892), 'Modern Spiritualism" (1893), etc.

White, Henry Kirke (b Nottingham, August 21st, 1785; d Cambridge, October 19th, 1806) was the author of "Clifton Grove" and other poems, published in 1803. Remains were edited, with a 'Life," by Southey. *See* also the Biography by Sir Harris Nicolas

White, Joseph Blanco (b 1775, d 1841) 'Letters from Spain by Don Leucadio Doblado" (1821), "Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism" (1826), "Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion" (1833) He was also the editor of the *London Review*, as well as of two Spanish journals His sonnet "To Night" was called by Coleridge the finest in the language. *See* "Life of Rev Joseph Blanco White, written by Himself, with portions of his Correspondence," edited by John Hamilton Thom (1845)

White, William Hale, "Reuben Shapcott" (b Bedford, December 22nd, 1831) "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" (1881), "Mark Rutherford's Deliverance" (1885), "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane" (1887); "Miriam's Schooling" (1889), "Catherine Furze" (1893), translation of Spinoza's "Ethic" (1883) and 'De Emendatione Intellectus" (1895)

Whitehead, Charles (b. 1804, d 1862) "Autobiography of Jack Ketch" (1834), "Richard Savage" (1842), "Earl of Essex" (1843), "Smiles and Tears" (1847), "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh" (1854). *See* "A Forgotten Genius," by H. T Mackenzie Bell (1884).

Whyte, Rev. Alexander, D.D. (b. Kirriemuir, 1837) "The Shorter Catechism" (1883), "Characters and Characteristics" of W Law (1893), 'Bunyan's Characters" (1893, etc); "Jacob Behmen" (1894); "Samuel Rutherford and Some of His Correspondents" (1894), etc.

Whyte-Melville, George John (b 1821, d December 5th, 1878) "Digby Grand" (1853), "General Bounce" (1854), "Kate Coventry" (1856), 'The Interpreter" (1858), "Holmby House" (1860), "Good for Nothing" (1861), "Tilbury Nogo" (1861), "Market Harborough" (1861); "The Gladiators" (1863), "Brookes of Bridlemere" (1864) 'The Queen's Maries" (1864), "Cerise" (1865), "Bones and I" (1868), "The White Rose" (1868), 'M or N," (1869), 'Contraband" (1870), "Sarchedon" (1871), "Satanella" (1872), 'The True Cross" (1873), "Uncle John" (1874), Sister Louise" (1875), 'Katerfelto" (1875), "Rosine" (1876), "Roy's Wife" (1878); and 'Black but Comely" (1879).

Wilberforce, Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Oxford and Winchester (b Clapham Common, September 7th, 1805 d July 19th, 1873) "Life of Mr. Wilberforce," his father (1838), "Agathos," etc (1840), "Eucharistica" (1840), 'The Rocky Island," etc (1841), "History of the Episcopal Church in America" (1844), "Heroes of Hebrew History" (1870), 'Essays" (1874), "Charges and Sermons," etc Life by Canon Ashwell and R G Wilberforce, also by C. W Dansel

Wilde, Jane Francesca Speranza, Lady, *nee* Elgee "Ugo Bassi" (1857), "Poems" (1864); "Driftwood from Scandinavia" (1884), "Ancient Legends of Ireland" (1887), "Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of Ireland" (1890), 'Notes on Men, Women, and Books" (1891), "Social Studies" (1893), translations from the French and German, etc

Wilde, Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills (b Dublin, 1856) "Poems" (1881), 'The Happy Prince," etc (1888), 'A House of Pomegranates" (1891), "Lord Arthur Savile's Crimes," etc (1891) 'The Picture of Dorian Grey" (1891) "Intentions" (1891); 'Lady Windermere's Fan" (1893), "Salomé," in French (1893), "A Woman of No Importance" (1894), "The Sphinx" (1894)

Wilkes, John (b Clerkenwell, October 17th, 1727, d London, December 27th, 1797) "An Essay on Woman" (1763), "Speeches" (1777-9 and 1786), and "Letters" (1767, 1768, 1769 and 1804) "Life" by Baskerville in 1769, by Watson 1870, by Chaddock in 1772, by Almon in 1805, and by W. F. Rae in 1873

William of Malmesbury (b 1095, d about 1142) "Gesta Regum Anglorum," 'Historia Novella," 'Gesta Pontificum," etc, in the 'Scriptores post Bedam," edited by Sir Henry Saville Of the first two, there is an edition by Sir Duffus Hardy, published in 1840 for the Historical Society An English translation by the Rev. John Sharpe, issued in 1815, formed the basis of that made by Dr Giles, which is included in Bohn's "Antiquarian Library" (1847) See also Morley's "English Writers," vol iii

Wilson, Sir Daniel (b Edinburgh, January 5th, 1816, d August 6th, 1892) "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time" (1846-48), 'Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate" (1848), 'The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland" (1851), "Prehistoric Man Researches into the Origin of Civilisation in the Old and New Worlds" (1863), 'Chatterton a Biographical Study" (1869); "Caliban" (1873), "Spring Wild Flowers," and "The Lost Atlantis" (1892)

Wilson, George (b Edinburgh, February 21st, 1818, d November 22nd, 1859) "Life of Cavendish" (1851), "Life of Reid" (1852), 'The Five Gate-Ways of Knowledge" (1856), "Paper, Pen, and Ink," various scientific treatises, "Life of Professor Edward Forbes" (1861) Memoir by his sister (1866).

Wilson, John ("Christopher North") (b Paisley, May 18th, 1785, d Edinburgh, April 3rd, 1854). "The Isle of Palms" (1812), "The City of the Plague" (1816), "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life" (1822), "The Trials of Margaret Lindsay" (1823), 'The Foresters" (1824), "Essay on the Life and Genius of Robert Burns" (1841), and 'Recreations of Christopher North" (1842) Poems and Dramatic Works collectively in 1825 His complete Works, edited by Professor Ferrier, in 1855-8 "Life" by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon (1863).

Winter, John Strange, *nee* Mrs Henrietta Eliza Vaughan Stannard (b York, January 13th, 1856). "Cavalry Life" (1881), "Bootles' Baby" (1885), "Houp-la" (1886), "Pluck" (1886), "On March" (1886), "Mignon's Secret" (1886), "Mignon's Husband" (1887), "That Imp" (1887), "Bootles'

Children" (1888), "Confessions of a Publisher" (1888), "Buttons" (1889), "Mrs Bob" (1889), "Dinna Forget" (1890), "Fenners Court" (1890), 'He Went for a Soldier" (1890), "Harvest" (1891), "Lumley the Painter" (1891), "The Other Man's Wife" (1891), "Only Human" (1892), "A Man's Man" (1893) "That Mrs Smith" (1893), 'Aunt Johnnie" (1893), "The Soul of a Bishop" (1893); "A Born Soldier" (1894), "A Seventh Child" (1894), "A Magnificent Young Man" (1895), etc.

Wither, George (b Brentworth, near Alton, Hampshire, June 11th, 1588, d May 2nd, 1667) "Prince Henry's Obsequies, or, Mournefull Elegies upon his Death" (1612), "Abuses Stript and Whipt, or, Satiricall Essayes (1613), "Epithalamia" (1614), 'A Satyre written to the King's most excellent Majestye" (1614), "The Shepheard's Pipe" (1614, written with Browne), "The Shepheards Hunting" (1615) 'Fidelia' (1617), 'Wither's Motto" (1618), "A Preparation to the Psalter" (1619) "Exercises upon the First Psalmes both in Verse and Prose" (1620), "The Songs of the Old Testament, translated into English Measures" (1621), "Juvenilia" (1622), "The Mistress of Philarete" (poems, 1622), "The Hymnes and Songs of the Church" (1623) 'The Scholler's Purgatory, discovered in the Stationer's Commonwealth, and described in a Discourse Apologeticall" (1625-26), "Britain's Remembrancer, containing a Narrative of the Plague lately past" (1628), "The Psalmes of David translated into Lyrick Verse" (1632), "Collection of Emblemes" (1635), "Nature of Man" (1636), "Read and Wonder" (1641), "A Prophesie" (1641), "Hallelujah" (1641), 'Campo Musæ" (1643), "Se Defendendo" (1643), "Mercurius Rusticus" (1643), 'The Speech without Doore" (1644), "Letters of Advice touching the Choice of Knights and Burgesses for the Parliament" (1644), etc *See* Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Brydges' "Censura Literaria" "British Bibliographer," and "Restituta," an essay on Wither's Works by Charles Lamb Willmott's "Lives of the Sacred Poets," and Farr's Introduction to his edition of the "Hallelujah"

Wolcot, John, M.D. ("Peter Pindar") (b Dodbrooke, Devonshire, May, 1738, d. January 13th, 1819) "The Lousiad" (1786) Works (1794-1801) A Life of him is included in the "Annual Biography and Obituary" for 1820

Wollstonecraft, Mary, Mrs Godwin (b 1759, d 1797) 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters" (1787), "Female Reader or, Miscellaneous Pieces" (1789), "Moral and Historical Relation of the French Revolution" (1790), "Original Stories from Real Life" (1791), "A Vindication of the Rights of Women, with Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects" (1792); "Origin and Progress of the French Revolution, and its Effects on Europe" (1795), and 'Letters Written during a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark" (1796) Posthumous Works, with a Memoir, by William Godwin, in 1798 A "Defence of their Character and Conduct" in 1803 Her Letters edited, with Memoir, by Kegan Paul (1878).

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, Field-Marshal Viscount, K.P., D.C.L., LL.D. (b near Dublin, June 4th, 1833) "Narrative of the War with China in 1860" (1861), "The Soldier's Pocket-book for Field Service" (1869), 'Field Pocket-book for the Auxiliary Forces" (1873), "Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, to the Accession of Queen Anne" (1894), "Decline and Fall of Napoleon" (1895)

Wood, Anthony à (b Oxford, December 17th, 1632, d November 29th, 1695) "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis" (1674), 'Athenæ Oxonienses" (1691-92) "Fasti, or, Annals of the said University," and "A Vindication of the Historiographer of the University of Oxford and his Works from the reproaches of the Bishop of Salisbury" [Burnet] in 1693 A Life of Wood in 1711, another in 1772 *See* also that by Rawlinson (1811), and Bliss (1848), and *Macmillan's Magazine* for July and August of 1875

Wood, Mrs. Henry (b 1820, d. February 10th, 1887) 'East Lynne" (1861), "The Channings" (1862), "Mrs Halliburton's Troubles" (1862), "The Shadow of Ashlydyat" (1863) "The Foggy Night at Offord" (1863), "St Martin's Eve" (1866), "A Life's Secret" (1867), "Roland Yorke" (1869), "Dene Hollow" (1871), "Johnny Ludlow" (1874-85), "Edina" (1876), "Pomeroy Abbey" (1878), "Court Netherleigh" (1881), "About Ourselves" (1883), and several posthumous works

Woolner, Thomas, R.A. (b Hadleigh, Suffolk, December 17th, 1826;

d. October 7th, 1892) "Silenus" (1881), "Tiresias" (1886), 'Nelly Dale" (1887), "My Beautiful Lady" (1887), etc

Wordsworth, Charles D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews (b Bocking, Essex, 1806, d December 5th, 1892) "Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible" (1851), "The Outlines of the Christian Ministry Delineated and Brought to the Test of Reason, Holy Scripture, History, and Experience" (1872), 'Catechesis, or, Christian Instruction," "A Greek Primer," "Annals of my Life" (1891), "Primary Witness to the Truth of the Gospel," etc (1892)

Wordsworth, Christopher, D.D. (b Cockermouth, June 1th, 1774, d Buxted, Sussex, 1846) 'Ecclesiastical Biography, or, the Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England from the Reformation to the Revolution" (1809); "Sermons on Various Occasions" (1815), etc.

Wordsworth, Christopher, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln (b 1807, d 1885) "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," 'Theophilus Anglicus," an edition of the Greek Testament, with notes, an edition of the Old Testament in the Authorised Version, with Notes and Introduction, 'The Holy Year," "Original Hymns" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive," "Sermons on the Church of Ireland," and the 'Correspondence of Richard Bentley"

Wordsworth, Dorothy (d 1855), "Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland in 1803" (1874)

Wordsworth, Right Rev. John, D.D., LL.D. (b Harrow, September 21st, 1843) "Lectures Introductory to a History of Latin Literature" (1870), "The One Religion" (1881), "On the Roman Conquest of Southern Britain" (1889), etc

Wordsworth, William (b. Cockermouth, April 7th, 1770, d Rydal Mount, April 23rd, 1850) "An Evening Walk" (printed 1793), "Descriptive Sketches" (1793) "Lyrical Ballads" [with Coleridge] (1798), "The Excursion" (1814), "The White Doe of Rylstone" (1815), "The Waggoner" (1819), "Peter Bell" (1819), "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems" (1835), "The Borderers" (1842), and other works, including "Ecclesiastical Sketches," and "Sonnets on the River Duddon" For Biography, *see* the Lives by Dr Wordsworth, G S Phillips, Paxton Hood, and Myers (1881), article by Lockhart in *The Quarterly Review* (Vol. xcii), Crabb Robinson's "Diary," Julian Young's "Reminiscences," and Dorothy Wordsworth's "Tour in Scotland" For Criticism, *see* Sharp's "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy," Hutton's Essays, Brimley's Essays, Jeffrey's Essays, Hazlitt's "English Poets" and "Spirit of the Age," Masson's Essays, F. W Robertson's "Lectures and Addresses," De Quincey's Miscellaneous Works, Gilfillan's 'Gallery of Portraits," Brooke's "Theology in the English Poets," Sir Francis Doyle's "Lectures on Poetry," and Knight's "The English Lake District" as interpreted by Wordsworth (1878) A complete edition of Wordsworth's Prose Works, edited by the Rev A B Grosart, appeared in 1875, and of his Poetical Works, edited by Mr John Morley, in 1888. In this edition the first book of "The Recluse" was for the first time published in its entirety Selected Poems, by Arnold (1879)

Wotton, Sir Henry (b Boughton, Malherbe, Kent, March 30th, 1568, d. December, 1639). "The Elements of Architecture" (1624), "Ad Regem e Scotia reducem Henrici Wottoni Plausus et Vota" (1633), "A Parallel between Robert late Earl of Essex and George late Duke of Buckingham" (1641); "A Short View of the Life and Death of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham" (1642), "The State of Christendom" (1657), and Panegyrick of King Charles, being Observations upon the Inchuation, Life and Government of our Sovereign Lord the King" "The Reliquæ Wottonianæ," containing Lives, Letters, Poems, with Characters of Sundry Personages, and other Incomparable Pieces of Language and Art, by Sir Henry Wotton, Kt, appeared in 1651. The Poems were edited by Dyce for the Percy Society, and by Dr Hannah in 1845 *See* the Life by Izaak Walton, Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," and Brydges' "British Bibliographer."

Wright, Thomas (b Ludlow, Shropshire, April 21st, 1810, d Chelsea, December 23rd, 1877) "Queen Elizabeth and her Times" (1838), "England Under the House of Hanover" (1848), "The Celt the Roman, and the Saxon" (1852); "Domestic Manners in England during the Middle Ages" (1861) "Essays on Archæological Subjects" (1861),

"A History of Caricature and the Grotesque in Literature and Art" (1865), "Womankind in Western Europe" (1869), etc., besides editions of "The Canterbury Tales," "The Vision of Piers Plowman," etc.

Wright, Thomas (b Cowper School, Olney, May 16th, 1859) "The Town of Cowper" (1886); "Life of William Cowper" (1892), "Life of Daniel Defoe" (1894).

Wyatt, Sir Thomas (b Allington, Castle, Kent, 1503, d Shelbourne, October 11th, 1542). Poems, with Memoir, in 1831 *See* Nott's 'Life of Wyatt," Minto's "Characteristics of English Poets," and Morley's 'English Writers," vol viii

Wycherley, William (b Clive, near Shrewsbury, 1640, d London, January 1st, 1715). "Love in a Wood" (1672), "The Gentleman Dancing Master" (1673), "The Country Wife" (1675), and "The Plain Dealer" (1677) "Works in Prose and Verse" in 1728, and his Plays, with those of Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar, in 1812. "Miscellany Poems," in 1704.

Wycliffe, John (b Spresswall, near Old Richmond, Yorkshire, 1321, d Lutterworth, December 31st, 1384). 'Wyclyffe's Wycket" (1546), "The True Copye of a Prolog written about two C Years past by John Wyclyffe the original whereof is founde in an old English Bible, betwixt the Olde Testament and the Newe" (1550), "Two Short Treatises against the Orders of the Begging Friars," edited, with a Glossary, by Dr James (1608), "The Last Age of the Church, now first printed from a Manuscript in the University Library, Dublin," edited, with notes, by Dr Todd (1840), "An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, now first printed from a MS., with an Introduction and Notes," by Dr Todd (1842) "Tracts and Treatises of John de Wychffe, D D, with selections and translations from his Manuscripts and Latin Works, with an introductory Memoir by Robert Vaughan, D D "(1845) *See* the publications of the Wychffe Society, "Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wychff," edited by W W Shirley (1858), the Life by P. F. Tytler (1826), the Life by Le Bas (1823), the Life in Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," which is also given in vol i of Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Biography", and Lechler's, translated with notes by Lorimer (1876) Wychffe's "Select English Works," edited by T. Arnold in 1871

Wyntoun, Andrew (circa 1395-1420) "The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," best edition Laing's (1872-1879)

Y

Yeats, William Butler (b. Sandymount, Dublin, June 13th, 1865) "The Wanderings of Oisin," etc (1889), "The Countess Kathleen" (1892), "The Celtic Twilight" (1893), "The Land of Heart's Desire" (1894). Has edited Irish Fairy Tales, Blake's Poems, etc.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary (b 1823) "The Heir of Redcliffe" (1853), "Heartsease" (1854) "The Daisy Chain" (1856), "The Chaplet of Pearls" (1868), "Lady Hester" (1873), "My Young Alcides" (1875), "The Three Brides" (1876), "Magnum Bonum" (1879), "Stray Pearls" (1883), "The Two Sides of a Shield" (1885), "A Modern Telemachus" (1886), "Under the Storm" (1887); "A Reputed Changeling" (1889), "Life of H R H the Prince Consort" (1889), "The Cunning Woman's Grandson" (1890), "More By-Words" (1890), "The Slaves of Sabinus" (1890), 'Two Penniless Princesses" (1891), "The Constable's Tower" (1891), 'The Cross Roads" (1892), An Old Woman's Outlook in a Hampshire Village" (1892), "That Stick" (1892), 'The Treasures in the Marshes" (1893), "Grisly Grisell" (1893), "Beechcroft at Rockstone" (1893), etc.

Young, Arthur (b Bradfield, Suffolk, September 7th, 1741, d Bradfield, April 12th, 1820) "A Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties" (1768), "A Six Months' Tour through the North of England" (1771) "Travels during 1787-90" (1793), etc. Forty-five volumes of 'Annals of Agriculture" (begun 1784)

Young, Edward (b Upham, Hampshire June, 1681, d Welwyn, April 9th, 1765) 'The Last Day" (1713), "Epistle to the Right Honourable Lord Lansdowne" (1713), "The Force of Religion or, Vanquished Love" (1713), "On the late Queen's Death, and his Majesty's Accession to the Throne" (1714), "Paraphrase on the Book of Job" (1719), "Busiris, King of Egypt" (1719) "The Revenge" (1721), "The

Universal Passion" (1725-26), "Ocean, an Ode" (1728), "The Brothers" (1728), "An Estimate of Human Life" (1728), "An Apology for Princes, or, the Reverence due to Government" (1729), "Imperium Pelagi, a Naval Lyrick" (1730), "Two Epistles to Mr Pope concerning the Authors of the Age" (1730), "The Foreign Address" (1731), "The Complaint, or, Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality" (1742-44), "The Consolation, to which are annexed some Thoughts occasioned by the present Juncture" (1745), "The Centaur not Fabulous" (1755), "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" (1756); "Conjectures on Original Composition, in a Letter to the Author of Sir Charles Grandison" (1759), and "Resignation, in Two Parts" (1762). "Works" in 1757, and, with a "Life" of the author, in 1802; "Poetical Works," with a "Memoir" by the Rev. J. Mitford, in 1834, and again in 1841, his "Works, Poetical and Prose," with a "Life" by Doran, in 1854, and his "Poetical Works," edited, with a "Life," by Thomas, in 1852.

Z

Zangwill, I. (b. London, 1864). "The Bachelors' Club" (1891), "The Big Bow Mystery" (1892), "Children of the Ghetto" (1892), "The Old Maids' Club" (1892), "Ghetto Tragedies" (1893), "The King of Schnorrers" (1894); "The Master" (1895).

THE END

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